LIBERTY BONDS OR GERMAN TAXES!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,996. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BATTLE IN NORTH GOES ON FIERCELY; BRITISH LINES HOLD; AMERICANS REPULSE SUNDAY MORNING ATTACK, KILLING 64; U. S. NAVAL COLLIER CYCLOPS MISSING; MAY BE RAIDER VICTIM

COLLIER OVERDUE A MONTH

Vessel With 293 Persons Aboard Last Heard From on March 4.

WAS THEN IN WEST INDIES

Touched at Port There on Her Way from Brazil with a Cargo of Manganese.

RADIO SEARCH UNAVAILING

Ship in Command of Naval Reserves—Consul Gottschalk and Many Men Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Navy Department announced tonight that the United States naval collier Cyclops, bound from Brazil for the United States with a crew of fifteen officers and 221 men, fifty-seven passengers, and a cargo of manganese, has been missing since March 4, and has been overdue at an Atlantic port since March 18. The announcement points to the probability that a German raider or submarine has been operating within the last month somewhere between Cuba and the coast of Brazil. Hope for the safety of the Cyclops and the 293 persons on board has been abandoned.

That the Navy Department is satisfied that the Cyclops has been lost is evident from the fact that before announcing late this afternoon the names of the officers and men on board the vessel the department in its messages to the next of kin informed them of its belief that the Cyclops was lost.

Among the passengers on board the Cyclops was Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, well known in New York City. He was the American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and was returning to the United States from his post of duty. The passenger list given out by the Navy Department contains the name of "Maurice Gottschalk, Consul General from the United States to Rio de Janeiro." As there was only one Gottschalk in the Consular service, Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, and he was Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, officials are satisfied that the name of the Consul General has been twisted in cabling, but decided to make it public as received.

Doubt She Was Lost in Gale.

The weather in the area which the Cyclops was scheduled to traverse from the West Indies, where she touched on March 4, to the United States has not been bad enough to warrant the belief that the collier foundered in a gale. If there had been unusually heavy gales along the path that the steamer was due to follow that would have been the natural assumption of the reason for the vessel's delay in arriving. The collier was well equipped with wireless. If caught in a storm radio distress calls could have been sent unless the wireless mast went down suddenly.

It is considered highly probable that the Cyclops was the victim of a raider, and perhaps of a German submarine. The Navy Department, in announcing the loss of the steamer, merely says, after hinting at the possibility of a raider or submarine having been responsible for the loss, that "there have been no reports that would indicate the presence of either in the locality in which the Cyclops was."

But it is known that German raiders during the last two years, generally in the Spring, have made successful round-trip voyages from their German home ports to the coast of Brazil, and Germany now has submarines capable of going to the West Indies and returning. The Jacob Jones, an American destroyer, was sunk by such a raider, which went all the way to the Cape Verde Islands, off the coast of Africa, a voyage almost as long as to the West Indies or the Brazilian coast.

Another theory advanced in connection with the disappearance of the Cyclops is that the vessel may have been destroyed by an explosion, either of her own boilers or through the placing of a bomb or explosives in the cargo of manganese. Manganese is considered first class cargo on account of its importance in the manufacture of steel, and it was suggested that possibly German agents might have placed explosives in it. This suggestion was not made by an official on the basis of any information received, but merely as a speculative explanation as to how the Cyclops might have been lost.

No Answer to Radio Calls.

The most significant feature of the Cyclops case is that no radio call of distress has ever been received, and no response has been made to the radio

Continued on Page Four.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

504 British Officers in List of the Dead and Missing

LONDON, April 15.—A casualty list published by the War Office contains the names of 504 officers. Seventy-nine of these were killed, 285 died of wounds, and 140 are missing

Presumably this is the first casualty list from the heavy fighting in France in the last three weeks.

ASSERTS AUSTRIA IS FACING RUIN

Fast Accumulating War Debts and Deficient Resources Dismay Vienna Paper.

FEAR OF A PEACE BY FORCE

Settlement Is Advocated That Will Not Alienate American and British Aid.

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 14.—Desperate financial conditions and prospects in Austria-Hungary are depicted in an article in the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung.

The Dual Monarchy's debt to Germany alone, estimated at more than £500,000,000, will be greatly increased at the end of the war and the writer thinks it correct to say that the interest payable will amount to at least £28,000,000 yearly. Germany is not the only creditor, and the interest on other foreign loans will have to be paid after the war.

"How can we pay those vast amounts?" the article asks. "With gold? We have no gold. With goods? But our exports are only a small fraction of the vast amount of raw material and foodstuffs, which we shall need from abroad to set up our industry again.

"Can we borrow from Germany? No. Germany will not be in a position to lend us money, for she will be in the same state as we. She will need her milliards to buy raw materials and food for herself. Holland and Switzerland are small countries. France will need her money to restore her wasted territories. There remain England and America."

That being so, the journal insists primarily on the American door being kept open to Austria-Hungary, and says that can only be done by a democratic peace. The peace of force advocated by the German Imperialists and their Austrian imitators would shut off the country from the foreign money market, and "make it impossible to get raw materials and food, and thus result in the collapse of our industries, lasting unemployment, and hunger for generations."

HEROES TO BE CHEATED, SAYS VORWAERTS

Warriors Who Have Advanced in the West to Have No Political Gains at Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 14.—Vorwärts points out that the heroes of Armentières have received a rebuff for their sacrifices by the rejection of the ballot reform commission. This Berlin paper says:

"The military reports speak of the sacrifice and bravery of the heroes in the west, who went through almost impassable fields of mud and crater-holes. No one who has not been there knows at what a cost, but what awaits them on the other side? Not the English, but the Prussian reactionaries who will thrust them into new mudfields, the swamps of political injustice, and this will be the reward of war service for war aims."

Vorwärts goes on to say that those who enrich themselves during the war will count, but those who have bled will not count, and that the victory messages of the last weeks do not give the impression that the heroes will get what was promised them.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN ABLAZE.

Fragment of a Cable Dispatch Received Tells of Big Fires There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 15.—A Geneva dispatch to The Daily News, dated "Sunday—later," reads: "A message from Rorschach says that at dawn this morning great fires were still raging at Friederichshafen."

The Daily News explains the first part of the message has not yet been received.

Friederichshafen is in the Lake of Constance, and the site of the Zeppelin factories.

TIRED ARMY STIRRED BY HAIG

British Exhausted by Weeks of Fighting Stagger Up To Face Attacks

PEOPLE CLING TO HOMES

Many Stay Till Shells Rain Fire and Death All About Them.

FOE AFTER CHANNEL PORTS

His Plan to Destroy British Army Fully Revealed in Dead Officer's Diary.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 14.—The Commander in Chief's order of the day should reveal to the British people and to the world what is happening out here in France—the enemy's object to seize the Channel ports and destroy the British army, and the frightful forces he has brought against it to achieve that plan, and the call that has come to the troops to hold every position to the last man. "Many among us now are tired. • • • With our back to the wall each one of us must fight to the end."

Yes, and the men are tired, so tired after weeks of fighting after these last days and nights that they can hardly stagger up to resist another attack, yet they do so because their spirit wakes again above their bodily fatigue; so tired that they go on fighting like sleep-walkers, and in any respite lie in ditches and under hedges and in open fields under fire in deep slumber until the shouts of their Sergeants stir them again.

Some of these men have been fighting since March 21 with only a few days' rest. You know what the battalions of the 51st Division have done since that day, fighting all the way back from the St. Quentin front before holding back the German hordes from the way to Bethune. The 9th Division has done as much and as long, and after all their desperate fighting down from Gonnelieu and Gauche Wood to Montauban and Mametz this new battle burst upon them and they flung the enemy off Messines Ridge and barred the way with their bodies.

Some Battalions in Many Actions.

Some of the English battalions through all that first phase in the south, where they fought scores of rearguard actions with the enemy on both flanks, not sleeping for days and nights, have snared in these northern battles and fought as Sir Douglas Haig has asked them to fight, with their "backs to the wall," often in outposts and keeps, at bridgeheads and crossroads, in bombarded villages and towns. They fought back from house and street in Laventie and Merville and Estaires, in Steenwerck and Nieppe and Merris, and Bailleul and Bethune.

Their losses have not been light in this heroic fighting. England and Scotland must steel their hearts to this sacrifice of their sons. The enemy still storms against them with fresh men, always fresh men, in overwhelming numbers. Little groups are left out of gallant companies, but these bands of brothers have no surrender in their souls, and if they yield it is to death.

The dreadful scene of war closes in and draws nearer to places not long ago outside its zone, engulfing dear towns and villages wherein the British soldiers lived behind the lines, familiar among the people of Merville, with its Flemish gables, old inns, and old houses and dainty shops, now shelled to ruin and the streets littered with dead.

Into stately Bailleul with its bell-shaped tower and great market square and solid old houses built for merchant princes of the sixteenth century the enemy is flinging enormous shells, and yesterday when I went that way to the villages around all the storm of battle was centred there, and there was a dreadful sweep of fire bearing down on Merris close by, and down the road for miles came the people of Bailleul streaming away from that city in which their homes were being smashed by high explosives.

Night an Inferno.

I have told how yesterday in the sunlight of a golden day of Spring with all nature singing over the fields, I saw the fires of war burning and high columns of smoke rising from Flemish villages.

That night the scene of war became infernal up in Flanders. It was a clear, starlight night and for miles around it was lit by flames of burning farms and ammunition dumps, and all this pale sky was filled with the wild glare of fires and by the flash of guns.

German air raiders came out, dropping bombs. The sound of their engines was a droning song overhead, and the British shrapnel winked and slashed about them. Flights of British airplanes went out over positions, and the night was noisy with explosions as they dropped tons of bombs over the German troops.

To people living in the villages of Flanders, from which one can see the whole sweep of the battleline, that night was full of terror, and from the windows they watched the burning of places from which they had escaped and the bonfires of their homes, and these refugees while sleeping with children at their breast wept.

Yesterday the weather changed. There was no sunlight in the sky. It was leaden gray, with a northeast wind howling, and over all the fields a dense white fog. I went to places where, if there had been any clearness, I could have seen every shell burst and the whole range of battle, but now I could see nothing of it.

A Drama of Noise.

It was a drama of noise, beating against one's ears and against one's heart, and it was a strange, terrible thing to stand there, blind, as it were,

Continued on Page Three.

Baden Deputies Want Agreement to Stop Air Raids

AMSTERDAM, April 14.—A Karlsruhe dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung reports the passage by the Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden of a resolution requesting the Imperial German Government to endeavor to secure a general agreement for the cessation of hostile air raids on places outside the zone of military operations.

Germans Buying American Money in Berne, Probably in Effort to Boost Mark Exchange

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, April 14.—Germany is purchasing all the available American paper money here, which she is importing at the rate of several millions weekly from neutrals. Recently the exchange rate for paper money was the same as for checks—435 francs per $100. Because of the German demand the rate for paper money has jumped to 637 francs per $100.

Germany is using every possible agency to get American money out of France. Last week an American messenger who had been traveling weekly between Paris and Berne was caught bringing several thousand dollars into Switzerland, where he had been accustomed to sell to German agents.

American officials have warned Washington to place an export prohibition on paper money as the French have done, because Germany is using American and allied paper money to maintain the exchange rate on the mark.

Germans Can't Get Gold for Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Commenting upon the Berne dispatch reporting that Germany is buying up American paper money, a Treasury official said tonight that if it were true, Germany could not receive gold in return for gold certificates represented by paper.

It was also pointed out by this official that very little American paper money is circulated abroad. He said that he could not see any advantage which Germany could obtain by such a procedure.

Under the Trading with the Enemy act the President has power to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver. By a proclamation he has delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury the carrying out of this feature of the law. Exportation of gold and silver is now prohibited except by a license.

Therefore, in the opinion of this Treasury official, the reported buying up of the little American paper money that may be in Europe would be nullified so far as the obtaining of gold and silver from this country represented by the paper was concerned. As far as could be ascertained tonight the Government has not been informed of this reported move of Germany.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE 7th Big Month—Last 3 Weeks. Biggest success in N. Y. Evs. 8. Pop. $1 Mat. Wed.—Advt.

AMERICANS HURL BACK FOE

Kill 34 in Their Own Trench, 30 Others in No Man's Land.

FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

25 of Our Troops, Surrounded, Suddenly Attack Germans and Get Away.

TWO ATTACKS ON SATURDAY

Nearly 200 Germans Killed in Five Days' Fighting—Many Deeds of Heroism.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 14, (Associated Press.)—Preceded by an intense bombardment of high explosives and poison gas shells, picked troops from four German companies hurled themselves against the American positions on the right bank of the Meuse north of St. Mihiel early this morning, but were completely repulsed after terrific hand-to-hand fighting.

The Americans captured some prisoners. The German losses already counted are thirty-four dead and ten wounded, who were in the American trenches, and thirty dead in No Man's Land. Several of the wounded enemy were taken back by their comrades to the German positions.

A concentrated artillery fire on the American position in the St. Mihiel sector began Saturday morning. It was resumed with increased vigor just before midnight and continued intermittently until nearly daybreak.

Germans Leap to Attack.

The Germans then laid down a barrage and leaped over the parapets and reached the American front line trenches closely behind the barrage. At this moment the American infantry burst from their shelters, attacking the enemy with grenades and bayonet.

The struggle continued back and forth for some time, but over most of the front involved the American troops were completely victorious, as was evident from the heavy toll of enemy dead and wounded.

At another point a large enemy force surrounded twenty-five Americans in front of their trenches. The Americans suddenly attacked and killed several of the Germans and returned to their trenches uninjured and bringing prisoners.

The American troops northwest of Toul again were subjected to a violent artillery bombardment Saturday night. The American batteries sent back an equal number of shells. The Germans then made no further attempt to penetrate the lines.

Praised by French General.

The French General commanding the troops in a neighboring sector personally congratulated the principal American unit's commander today on the excellent offensive qualities and the splendid resistance of the American troops.

"With such men the cause of the Allies is sure to triumph," the French General wrote in his report to the French Army Headquarters.

The doctors in the front-line dressing stations reported today that several Americans who were slightly wounded refused medical treatment until the Germans had been driven back to their trenches. One man with a slight wound in his hand who was ordered to the rear later was found, according to the surgeons, "fighting like a tiger" in the front line.

One German Red Cross man captured in an enemy dugout was found to be heavily armed, notwithstand-

Continued on Page Six.

The Whole United States Is Talking About D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World."—Advt

Britain Joins in Giving Gen. Foch the Title Of Commander in Chief of Allied Armies in France

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 14.—That another great stride forward has been taken toward the realization of absolute unity of command on the western front is evident to those who can read between the lines of a bald announcement which appears this evening in the Temps. It reads:

"The British Government and the French Government have agreed to give General Foch the title of Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies operating in France."

The announcement has given intense satisfaction in France, in view of the situation at the front at the present moment, but anything like detailed comment on it is, of course, impossible, owing to the censorship restrictions. The facts of the situation, however, speak for themselves.

In Paris it is generally recognized that Field Marshal Haig's spirited order to his troops has already had its effect. The British have held out stubbornly, and have so far rendered vain the enemy's efforts to break through between Hazebrouck and Ypres.

The German object, of course, is to break the British line before French troops can effectively come to the rescue, and this is the reason for the powerful offensive which was begun yesterday afternoon between the Meteren-Becque streamlet and Wulverghem. Attacking on a front of between nine and ten miles, the Germans are making a desperate effort, but news received this afternoon shows that the British are holding the ground well.

Experts here incline to the view that the road to Calais and Dunkirk is now barred to the Germans, not only as a consequence of the long and stubborn resistance of the British, but from the fact that General Foch is now within measurable distance of being able to throw in a very substantial number of French divisions, which will render a further German advance practically impossible.

Haig has been for the last few days in very much the same position as Wellington at Waterloo while waiting for Blücher to come up. When things looked most critical, Wellington issued orders that his troops were to hold on to the last man. The British held on that occasion as they are holding today, and in due course Blücher arrived, as Foch's French will arrive, or perhaps already have done.

BERLIN REPORTS GAINS ON THE LYS

Announces Capture of Neuve Eglise and the Repulse of Counterattacks.

CLAIMS TWO MORE TOWNS

Merris and Vieux Berquin Said to be Part of Conquests on Nine-Mile Front.

BERLIN, April 14, (via London.)—German troops have gained ground on the Lys battlefront after hard fighting, says a statement from General Headquarters, which reports the capture of Nieuwerkerke [Neuve Eglise] and the repulse of British counterattacks and the taking of the villages of Merris and Vieux Berquin, [southwest of Bailleul.]

The evening official statement reports successful engagements between Neuve Eglise and Vieux Berquin, [which are about nine miles apart.]

The collapse of a French attack against Hainvillers [southeast of Montdidier] is also reported.

Following is the text of the earlier report:

On the Lys battlefront we gained ground, as a result of hard fighting. South of the Douve River General Eberhardt's troops penetrated the enemy's position southwest of Wulverghem and took Nieuwerkerke [Flemish form of Neuve Eglise] by storm after a desperate struggle with bodies of British troops, who counterattacked.

An attack carried through in the evening hours under the leadership of General Maercken brought us into possession of a height to the west of the town.

Near Bailleul fighting occurred with variable results. Merris and Vieux Berquin were taken.

Enemy forces which were pushing forward toward the battlefront sustained heavy losses by our fire, which was effectively directed by ground and air observations.

On the battlefront on both sides of the Somme there have been artillery duels. An attack by several French battalions against Hainvillers sanguinarily collapsed. Numerous prisoners remained in our hands.

In aerial battles during the last few days thirty-seven enemy airplanes and three captive balloons were shot down. Lieutenant Menckof won his twenty-fourth aerial victory.

The evening statement from General Headquarters says:

On the Lys battlefield there have been successful engagements between Nieuwerkerke and Vieux Berquin.

Berlin Holiday for Armentieres.

AMSTERDAM, April 14.—The school children of Berlin, according to the Tageblatt, will have a holiday tomorrow to celebrate "the victory of Armentières."

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World." 44th St. Theatre. Matinee Today, 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

FOCH STILL WAITS TIME TO STRIKE

Observer with French Armies Thinks the Decisive Moment Hasn't Arrived.

"WORST AND BEST TO COME"

Confident That the Allies Will Reap Victory from Their Fabian Policy.

By G. H. PERRIS.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, April 14.—The world stands, as it were, between the second and third acts of the supreme tragedy of our times. Over the greater part of the field of the German offensive there is a pause heavy with omens, and, save for some local convulsions, this pause has lasted for a fortnight. What does it mean? What does it portend? The air is electric today with the sense of an impending climax.

The question of what tomorrow may reveal is of such interest that I shall ignore the relatively small actions passing on this front in order to attempt to help the reader toward a broad view of the whole situation.

If, as I believe, the worst as well as the best, is yet to come, we shall need all our courage to win through this last black valley, and it is only in seeing the battle and its meaning as a whole that sound encouragement can be found.

Some persons, more imaginative than enlightened, picture the great chiefs, Foch and Hindenburg, like boxers in the final round, straining each to discern the other's intentions, knowing that the crisis has come, but hesitating, if not from fear of the issue, then in the hope of catching the other in a false move. It is a feeble and fallacious analogy, but there is this element of truth in it: that, if we want to know where the next German blow will fall, very much more does the German Grand Staff want to know what we mean to do—very much more, because much of the German plan is already revealed, whereas our strategic reply is a perfectly guarded secret. As I do not know it, I cannot give it away.

The German command has not shown its whole program. Its reserve is not fully deployed; its striking force has not been sufficiently worn down, and therefore, severe though the pressure be here or there, the moment for definitive intervention has not arrived, despite the efforts of the enemy to broaden his front of attack.

Interesting situations are developing. The men who bear the burden of the Fabian defense may be sure that their sacrifice will not be in vain and that Foch's cool brain and

Continued on Page Three.

HAIG CHECKS ASSAULTS

Inflicts Heavy Losses on Germans Who Repeatedly Attack Neuve Eglise.

FOE FAILS NEAR BAILLEUL

British Thwart Attempts to Advance Near That Town and Village of Merris.

GUNS DISPERSE ASSAILANTS

Germans Northwest of Merville Caught Under the Fire of British Artillery.

LONDON, April 14.—The battle on the Lys front continued without abatement last night and today, the most determined German attacks being directed against Neuve Eglise, [about three miles southwest of Messines Ridge,] which remains in British hands. The Germans are reported to have lost heavily in their repeated attacks in this sector, where fighting is still in progress.

This morning the Germans attacked near Bailleul and Merris, [about three miles to the southwest,] but were beaten back. An infantry assault near Merville, a few miles further south, was caught under the fire of the British guns and dispersed.

The German bombardment in the Albert region increased in intensity today.

Last night British troops repulsed a German attack in the neighborhood of Festubert, [northwest of La Bassée.]

Following is the text of the night bulletin:

At the close of many hours of obstinate fighting during the night and again this morning about Neuve Eglise our troops remained in possession of the village. The enemy's attacks in this sector have been pressed with great determination, and his losses throughout have been heavy.

Today the enemy renewed his attempts to gain possession of the village and the fighting continues.

An attack commenced by the enemy early in the morning in the neighborhood of Bailleul was repulsed by our troops, and another hostile attack which developed later in the morning in the neighborhood of Merris was equally unsuccessful.

During the morning hostile infantry also attempted an attack northwest of Merville, but was caught and dispersed by our artillery.

The hostile artillery has been more active today in the neighborhood of Albert.

On the remainder of the British front there was nothing of special interest.

The text of the afternoon statement is as follows:

After heavy fighting lasting throughout the evening, strong attacks launched by the enemy yesterday afternoon from Meterem to Wulverghem were repulsed.

Early in the night the enemy again attacked at Neuve Eglise for the fourth time during the day and once more was repulsed.

In addition to the attacks already reported, the enemy made a determined attempt yesterday evening against our defenses in the neighborhood of Festubert and was beaten off.

On this portion of the battlefront and northwestward as far as Locom numerous bodies of hostile troops were effectively engaged during the evening at short range by our infantry and artillery fire.

At the end of the day of continuous fighting and frequent assaults, many of them delivered with great strength on all parts of the Lys battlefront, our line was reported to be intact.

The enemy's losses throughout yesterday's fighting are reported to have been most severe.

In the course of the night fighting

was renewed about Neuve Eglise, and this morning the enemy recommenced his attacks in the neighborhood of Bailleul. Fighting is continuing on this front.

Drop Bombs on Advancing Germans.

"On Saturday it was cloudy and misty," says an official statement on aerial operations tonight, "but our low-flying machines dropped 1,200 bombs on enemy troops on roads leading to the front. Only a few fights occurred, and the results were indecisive. One of our machines is missing."

BRITISH STAND FIRM BEFORE LYS ATTACKS

Blocking Fierce Assaults of 230,000 Germans on 20-Mile Front.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 14, (Associated Press.)—This morning found the British holding firmly in the critical Bailleul-Merville sector after a night of the most intense fighting, during which numerous heavy enemy attacks were repulsed and the invaders were driven from Robecq, [about 4½ miles southwest of Merville,] by a counterstroke.

The Germans today were continuing to drive forward in masses against the defending positions which block their way to Hazebrouck, with its railway lines, but at the latest reports the British lines had not wavered in the face of the terrific onslaughts by superior numbers.

While no one could predict the outcome of the fierce battle now raging, the British position this morning seemed more firm and settled than at any period since the Germans began their onslaught west of Armentières.

The enemy attacks in this region have been carried out with steadily increasing forces. The troops employed on the opening day were few, as compared with those now in the attacking.

17 German Divisions Attacking.

Between St. Venant and the Ypres-Comines Canal, [a distance of about twenty miles,] the enemy last night had at least seventeen divisions, [about 230,000 men,] in line, with six more divisions held in reserve.

There has been no cessation in the desperate work which has been going forward since April 9. All last night the opposing forces struggled at close quarters at numerous points, and when daylight came the Germans launched two more tremendous drives, one south of Bailleul and Meteren, and the other against the bloodstained zone about Neuve Eglise.

"We are holding," was the cheering import of the news received by the correspondent of The Associated Press about noon concerning the sector involved. The fighting about Neuve Eglise yesterday and last night was continuous and sanguinary.

In the course of the day the enemy launched three separate atacks against this place, and each time was hurled back without making any gains. At 7:20 o'clock yesterday evening the Germans again surged forward, but they came under such cruel punishment from machine guns and rifles that they were forced to fall back. This was only an introduction to the night's work. Throughout the long, dark hours the battle continued, and when daylight came it proceeded with added fury as the enemy rushed up fresh troops and flung them against the grimly holding British.

It is hard to conceive how the comparatively weak forces of the British have been able to withstand these heavy shocks, especially in view of the fact that the Germans continually kept bringing new troops into action against the long-suffering defenders. But they have held, and the record of the defense in the Merville-Bailleul sector will form one of the most graphic chapters in the history of the war.

Slight German Gain Near Bailleul.

The fighting south of Bailleul has differed little from that at other points. The Germans made a heavy push here last night about Merris, but could make little progress. The British gave a tiny bit of ground below Moolenacker, but the situation was virtually unaltered. This morning the enemy again began his vicious strokes here.

Southwest of Vieux Berquin yesterday the Germans made four big attacks, accompanied by an intense bombardment. The onslaught was a terrific one, and there was at that time only one British brigade facing several divisions of Germans. How the British held probably they themselves could not tell today. But they did hold, although their line bent a little in places. The German casualties in this sector yesterday were appalling.

A heavy concentration of Germans about Neuf Berquin, who were about to be employed in an assault against a long-suffering British brigade, were caught in an artillery barrage and literally ripped to pieces. For two hours the British shells plowed through the enemy ranks, and veritable slaughter resulted.

The same sort of thing has been going on for days. Prisoners verify statements that the British harassing fire is frightful. For two nights before the Germans began their present drive west of Armentières the British artillery worked havoc. Prisoners say that when the advance started they had to walk over bodies and the wreckage of munition and supply wagons.

Another instance occurred on the 11th northeast of Estaires, where British riflemen killed so many of the enemy that the advancing troops were piling up bodies and using them as protection against the fire.

The first wave of the attacking troops thus far in the fighting almost invariably has been broken, and often the second wave has been smashed. This is expected by the enemy, who depends upon subsequent waves for success.

British airmen continue to do marvelous work in fighting the enemy at close quarters. Not only are they doing great execution in bombing roads and congested traffic, but they have been sweeping down into the mouths of machine-guns, and engaging infantry with their rapid-firers.

Battles in the air are numerous, and thus far the British have maintained vast superiority in this method of warfare.

HAIG'S FORCES INCREASING.

Inflict Huge Losses Upon Fresh German Masses Pushing Forward.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 14.—"A bitter east wind is raging in Flanders, and visibility is very low," says Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France in a dispatch received here tonight. "The situation is generally unchanged. The enemy continues to employ fresh troops, and we are likewise steadily increasing our forces. Consequently the battle is more stationary, although as intense as ever.

"Yesterday morning the Germans launched a heavy attack against a length of front they have been attacking continuously and unsuccessfully for the past two days, undoubtedly calculating that the British were worn out, and that another smashing blow would finish us. But, fresh reinforcements helping, the defenders flung back the enemy with terrible losses.

"The methods of the enemy attack make absolutely inevitable his heavy losses. His formula for shock tactics consists in pushing forward in succession dense waves at close intervals, and as the front line is killed off the others press on by sheer weight of the men behind. Frequently his advance has been checked by the barrier of piled-up corpses.

"Our rearguard fighting has been skillful and valiant beyond words. While the machine gunners holding a series of little posts have poured bullets into the enemy until their ammunition has been exhausted, the main body has slowly fallen back upon prepared positions.

"Each backward step has been made methodically, and we have exacted the full price for what we have yielded.

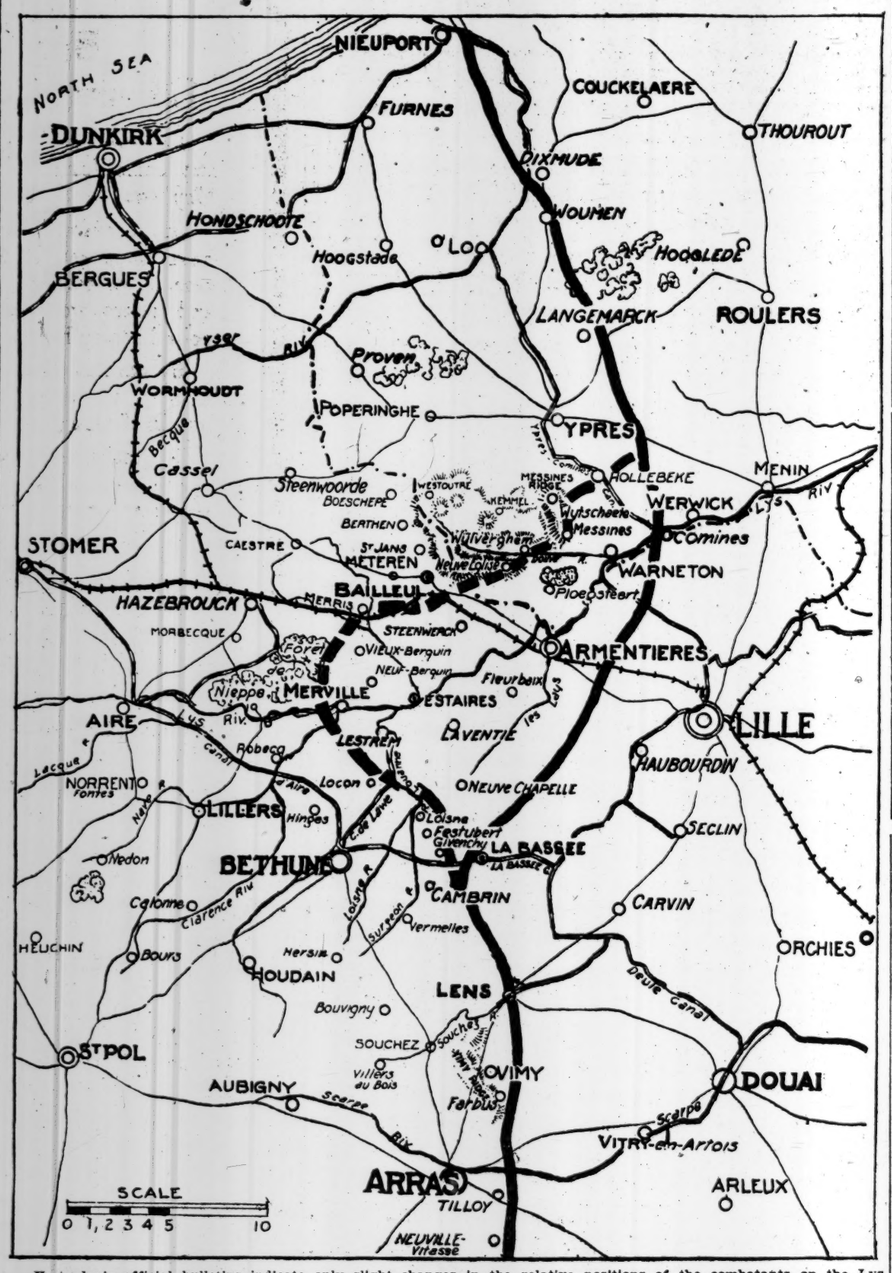
Troops Fight with Superb Courage.

"Never have troops fought with such superb courage and tenacity as our men are now displaying. They have got their back to the wall, indeed, and Field Marshal Haig's assurance of French support in great strength has vastly heartened them. The British have learned to value the fighting qualities of the poilu. The French are indeed magnificent; their morale is conspicuously one of irresistible confidence.

"The enemy is apparently endeavoring to gain command of the line of communications between Bailleul and the north. He is fighting desperately with a mechanical bravery and iron discipline. It is also apparent that the enemy is hoping to envelop the big forest of Nieppe by thrusting through Hazebrouck and thence southward, but the latest intelligence shows that he is progressing very little in this direction. Our resistance at certain points along the line of advance is balking the plan. After the fourth repulse at Neuve Eglise last night the enemy maintained a heavy pressure around the place, gaining a little ground at a few points east of the village.

"Heavy attacks south of Bailleul, extending toward Merris, have continued since morning."

Scene of the Battle of the Armentieres Salient.



Yesterday's official bulletins indicate only slight changes in the relative positions of the combatants on the Lys front. The heaviest fighting was on the line running from Neuve Eglise southwest to Vieux Berquin, a distance of about nine miles. Berlin reports the capture of both these villages and that of Merris, but the British War Office asserts that the first mentioned is still in Haig's possession, and that his men have checked German assaults in the neighborhood of Bailleul and Merris.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

The situation in the battle of Flanders can be stated very briefly. If the British can hold their lines on the northern and southern side of the wedge which the Germans have driven into their lines, the Germans are placed in a serious predicament, which only grows more serious the further west they penetrate. If, on the other hand, the British give way on the north, the present positions on the Wytschaete Ridge and with it the Passchendaele Ridge must be abandoned. In this case Ypres will almost certainly fall, and the way will be opened to Calais. If the British on the southern side give way the positions at Vimy Ridge and on the Notre Dame de Lorette will be taken in reverse, and must be given up. This will uncover the British line at Bucquoy, and the wedge in the south which the Germans are driving at Amiens and at Abbeville further on will be greatly widened, extending from a point north of the Lys River to the Avre River in Picardy. The possibility of the Germans reaching the sea over this route will then be greatly increased.

Several days ago, the fact was mentioned that jutting westward from the Wytschaete Ridge there is a still lower ridge, shaped roughly like a fish hook. The shank of the hook is the connection with the Wytschaete Ridge. On the barb of the hook, almost at its point, lies the little town of Neuve Eglise. The curve of the hook consists of a group of hills, several of which rise in relatively sharp spurs from three to five hundred feet above the surrounding country. It is this hook which has prevented the Germans from flanking the British positions along the Wytschaete Ridge.

From the town of Messines the British line turns almost at right angles, and, running along the road from Messines to Neuve Eglise, passes practically through the latter place. From there it continued westward, crossing the Bailleul railroad to the south of the city. If the lay of the land favored Germany, or if indeed it were neutral, the Wytschaete Ridge would have to be abandoned. The danger of the Germans breaking through on the north, or even of pressing the British troops further back would be so great that to hold the Wytschaete positions would be to tempt fate and invite disaster. But all of the advantages of terrain lie with the British.

If the Wytschaete Ridge positions give way from Messines to Wytschaete, even then it is doubtful whether the Germans would have gained a victory which would be of vital advantage to them. The British lines in such a case would run westward from Wytschaete and through the more lofty hills of Mont Kemmel, Mont Rouge and Mont Vidaigne. It is this line which determines whether Germany shall reach Calais.

The Germans have established their lines on the barb of the hook, ascending its gentle slopes to Neuve Eglise, and have either taken that town or are fighting on its southern edge. The fighting here has been equaled only by that at Messines and Wytschaete. The Germans cannot drive their troops into the narrow wedge of low land between the barb and the shank of the hook, and so flank the Neuve Eglise position from the rear. This would be merely to push in a narrow wedge which, from the two high positions which overlook it on both north and south, would be soon cut to pieces. They must therefore take the barb of the hook by frontal attack—that is, by attack from the south.

Even then, however, their task is not complete. There is still the much higher ridge to the north which must be scaled.

On the south the British have no such immediate advantage. From Bethune a line of heights runs westward, the average height of which is about 250 feet higher than the surrounding country. But these are some distance behind the British line as yet, and will not have been reached until a considerable further retirement is made. Long before this ridge is reached, however, the lines about Arras as they are at present will have become untenable. The danger here will be the same as it would be on the north if the Mont Kemmel positions were lost. The entire line would be threatened with destruction or capture.

The British position on the whole is most serious, but by no means desperate. This week will probably see the end of the Flanders fighting one way or the other. It is impossible that the German attacks should continue on their present scale. Their object must be achieved or they must be worn out by their own ferocity. At the same time there is no present indication of their abatement.

The Germans, it is indicated by captured orders published elsewhere this morning, are not attacking where they wish to attack, but where the check they received along the Somme forced them to attack. If they are defeated here as they have been up to date on the Somme and the Avre, they can but oscillate between the two, hoping to effect a breach somewhere. But the Allies, knowing the two points where the attacks if continued must fall, will have deprived the Germans of the advantages of selection and surprise which they have heretofore held.

ONLY ARTILLERY DUELS ON THE FRENCH FRONT

No Infantry Action Yesterday—Guns Most Active Between Montdidier and Noyon.

PARIS, April 14.—Lively artillery activity during last night on the front between Montdidier and Noyon, where the French also have been actively conducting reconnoitring operations, is reported in the afternoon War Office statement. Otherwise,, except for raids here and there, the front was quiet. There was no infantry action today, according to the night report. The text of the afternoon statement reads:

The activity of the artillery was somewhat lively between Montdidier and Noyon. French reconnoitring parties operating in this region brought in prisoners.

North of St. Mihiel and in Lorraine in the region of Embermenil and Bures the French penetrated the German lines and took half a score of prisoners.

The French repulsed tentative raids by the Germans north of Hill 304, (Verdun front,) in the region of St. Mihiel, in the Woevre, and at Col du Bonhomme.

The night was quiet on the remainder of the front.

The War Office announcement tonight says:

The day was marked only by reciprocal bombardments at various points along the front. There was no infantry action.

EXPRESS CONFIDENCE IN HAIG.

But Some London Papers Fear Messines Positions Have Been Turned.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 15.—"Field Marshal Haig's appeal to his troops has greatly stirred the nation," says a Reuter dispatch from London received here tonight. "Indicating that the struggle has reached a point that may even be decisive, it forms the text of articles in the newspapers urging every man and woman in the British Isles to take it to heart, while breathing confidence that the armies which already have proved their mettle will leave nothing undone that men can do, and that with the French rushing to their aid they will yet save the day.

"Emphasizing the gravity of the position, some of the papers point out that the enemy is now only thirty miles from Dunkirk and forty from Calais, while apparently the positions at Messines Ridge have been turned, and the whole northern army's communications are imperiled.

"Others, a little more hopeful, point out that the more German divisions are engaged the easier will be Foch's task. They state that it is still too soon to assume that a direct thrust in the north for the Channel ports has become the enemy's major operation.

"The increased activity of the German military forces astride the Somme points to a renewal of the contest on a larger scale. The Times states that General Plumer, who commands the northern wing, is on ground thoroughly familiar to him.

"Paris newspapers unanimously praise Field Marshal Haig's order of the day, which they say has been immediately answered with virile energy by the heoric British troops. Marcel Hutin, in the Echo de Paris, says the road to Calais and Dunkirk is henceforth closed to the Germans.

"The Matin says the tenacity of the British resistance undoubtedly enables the dominating positions which form the barrier between the River Lys and the Dunkirk road to be put in a state of defense.

"The Excelsior points out that the Anglo-French reserves have not yet been engaged. The battle is only beginning, and the allied high command has its own reasons for letting the enemy exhaust himself. The German losses, already excessive, may at any moment become serious."

FIRST LINE CAN'T RETREAT.

German Second and Third Waves Force It On After Recoil.

LONDON, April 15.—The machine gun is the dominating feature of the present open fighting southwest of Ypres, says the correspondent of The Daily Mail at British Headquarters, and the issue of local battles often turns on the answer to the question of which side can get his machine guns into commanding positions first.

Just south of St. Floris, on the Lys Canal toward Merville, British troops rushed a brick field and were clearing it of Germans, and would have killed them all but for a machine gun posted near by. The correspondent continues:

"The ideal behind the German plan in sending troops forward in successive waves at intervals of about 100 yards appears to be that under such conditions retirement is almost impossible. A British officer explained to the correspondent:

"'We nearly always break the first line. It would fall back, but it cannot, as the second wave comes up and carries it forward again. There is a movement of recoil then, but by this time the third wave is advancing, and on comes the attack once more.'

"Thus the Germans by deliberately sacrificing large numbers are able sometimes to make little gaps in our line."

A party of refugees from Bailleul reports that the town is burning.

Swiss Punish Swoboda.

GENEVA, April 14.—The Federal Penal Tribunal has condemned Raymond Swoboda, who claimed American citizenship when arrested last Winter in Switzerland on an espionage charge, to ten months' imprisonment, payment of a fine of 2,500 francs, and two years' exclusion from the country.

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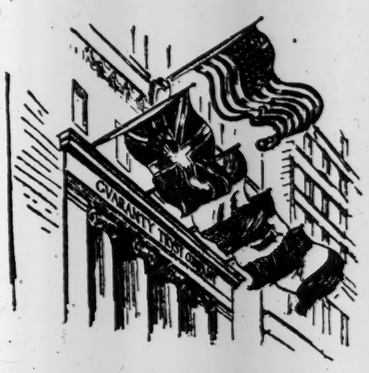

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EMPEROR CHARLES REBUFFED BY ITALY

Attempted to Induce Peace Negotiations There Through Relatives of Empress.

ALSO SOUGHT POPE'S HELP

Papal Note of Aug. 1 Is Said to Have Been Influenced by His Attitude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 14.—The letter of Emperor Charles of Austria to Prince Sixtus of Bourbon continues to be the object of wide comment in political circles.

It is stated that Emperor Charles several times tried to enter negotiations with Italy, through relatives of his wife, who, as is well known, belongs to the Parma branch of the Bourbon family, which lost the Ducal crown of Parma when after the war of 1859 the Duchy was annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia. The Bourbons continued to live in Italy in the beautiful Villa Pianore, near Pisa, where the present Austrian Empress was born and lived many years.

The steps which the Austrian Emperor took regarding Italy failed because of the stanch Italian loyalty to the Allies. It was then that he addressed himself to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus, who was fighting in the allied army on the western front, but was no more successful.

For this reason the Pope on Aug. 1 issued his peace note, which was practically a repetition of the conditions contained in Emperor Charles's letter to Prince Sixtus. It is now evident that the Pope relied on Emperor Charles's opinion regarding the "just French claims concerning Alsace-Lorraine," but he was less explicit, his peace note being an official document.

ROME, April 14.—The Italian press, commenting on the controversy that has arisen between M. Clemenceau and Count Czernin, insists that at the time Emperor Charles wrote to Prince Sixtus of Bourdon another letter was sent to the Pope.

The Idea Nazionale says that the second letter was designed to complete, as relating to Italy, the first letter as relating to France and had for its object invoking the intervention of the Holy See in favor of peace.

The Tribuna says that it was all a part of a vast "pacific offensive" on the part of Austria and Germany and that it was a joint movement to deceive both France and the Vatican.

According to another source, the letter to the Pope was written by Empress Zita.

BREAK FROM REICHSTAG PEACE RESOLUTION

Hertling Orders Centre Party to Repudiate Erzberger and His Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 14.—The Tägliche Rundschau gives great prominence to a curious statement regarding the Imperial Chancellor and the Reichstag peace resolution. A few days ago, it declares, the Rhineland Centre Party met—Hertling belong to the Centre Party—and there was conveyed to the meeting a statement from the Chancellor that he would resign if the party did not break away from the Erzberger peace policy, that is the policy of the Reichstag majority parties as expressed in the July resolution. The meeting therefore passed a resolution saying there could now be no question of peace without "territorial quantities" and indemnities as far as the Western enemies were concerned.

The journal adds by way of confirmation of this that the Chancellor has so far broken with Erzberger that he will not receive this champion of peace without annexations and indemnities.

Political warfare in the Fatherland has been further embittered by the rejection for the second time of the equal franchise for Prussia by the constitution committee of the Prussian lower house.

"By this rejection," says the Vorwärts, "the victors of Armentiéres receive a box on the ears as thanks."

Democratic papers predict a great political battle over the question and a possible dissolution of the House.

AMSTERDAM, April 14.—The Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin states that Herr Erzberger in 1917, under the régime of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, made a peace offer to the Allies through a Dutch journalist. This offer, the paper says, amounted to a plea for peace at any price. Chancellor von Hertling, the paper asserts, now refuses to receive Herr Erzberger.

PARIS SHELLED SUNDAY ONE WOMAN KILLED

PARIS, April 14.—The bombardment of the Paris district by the German long range gun continued today. One woman was killed. The firing began soon after 3 P. M.

Last night the city was subjected to its first nocturnal bombardment since the long rang shelling began, the shelling being resumed late in the night.

The beginning of night bombardments is attributed to the fact that the Germans now know that the French have located exactly the long range gun, so that there is no longer any necessity of refraining from firing after dark lest the flare of the explosion should betray the gun's position.

Reports still fail to show any casualties resulting from the first night's bombardment, while the material damage was insignificant. This negative result is likely to prove a further disappointment to the Germans, as revealing that the nocturnal shelling is no improvement from their point of view on the day bombardments, which they have tried to time, so that the shells would reach the capital at hours when the streets were most crowded. These were the morning hours, when the people were going to work; the midday period, when luncheon was being taken and the early evening when the workers were going home. Notwithstanding these calculations, however, the only shots of the 150 fired which caused any notable casualties were those which, respectively, struck a church on Good Friday, the infant asylum attached to a maternity hospital, and an old men's bowling green. Some others have hit the top stories of houses which were empty, their occupants having gone to work. The Parisians assume that the Germans hoped the night bombardment might find such houses occupied.

The general effect of the long range bombardment seems to have been negative, so far as the Parisian morale is concerned. There is admiration for the accomplishment of the unexpected, but no panic over the results which may be attained.

Philip Gibbs's Story of the Great Battle

Continued from Page One.

listening to the infernal tumult of gunfire south of Bailleul, with knockings and sledgehammer strokes, loud and shocking, above the incessant drumfire of field artillery.

The German shells came howling over into fields and villages beyond Bailleul, bursting with gruff coughs, and there was an evil snarl of shrapnel in the mist. It was the noise of the greatest battle in history, and I listened to it with faith and hope that the enemy would be held back this day by the heroic men out there in those wet fields.

Men were coming to their aid with more gunners and more guns for this northern battle.

They had not wasted any time, though they had traveled hard and were dog-weary and were getting into position in places where I never expected to see guns at work, dumping down their shells, making their wagon lines, unlimbering the guns.

There was no fluster. Officers and men went about the work quietly, with a word or two. They were white with dust, which filled the lines about their eyes, but the officers gave commands cheerily and the men carried on gamely.

Scenes in a Village Within Range.

Sunday I saw one battery come into action and fire the first shots. They startled some old women tramping by with bundles on their backs, getting away from these villages once so snug under red-tiled roofs. Their doors were open and there was no one at home. Old shells had pierced some of their rafters, and groups of soldiers sat close under their walls hunched up with heads drooping, and in ditches by the roadsides, or stood with their backs to the wall of some old Flemish church, in that way which always tells one that a place is in shell range and likely to be a target for German guns.

Little bodies of troops marched up toward the battle line, led forward by some young officer with grave eyes. They were streaked with dust and carried heavy packs, with their rifles slung, and all about were men of those battalions who had been fighting through all this battle—dirty, tattered men with the thin, gaunt look of soldiers who had been long under fire in the battle line, but still hard, with tightened lips and steel in their eyes.

Some of them slept awhile, stretched out in the fields, fathoms deep in sleep. Some of them drowsed as they marched. In one of their headquarters where I went a staff officer slept on a chair in a small farmhouse room filled with other officers discussing plans of battle. In another headquarters near the battle line, so near that a shell came through the roof of the hut when they were taking their meal, a staff officer was so tired after four days and nights of battle that he could not remember one day from another, though when a message came over the wire to say the enemy was attacking again he became alert at once and went out to give new orders.

Women and Children Very Brave.

The worst tragedy, apart from the ordeal of the fighting men is the plight of the people who lived in places now caught in the flame of war. Out of Bailleul and Merville and Estaires, out of scores of hamlets and farmsteads, they are coming far back in farm carts and gigs and donkey carts, on bicycles and afoot with wheelbarrows and perambulators, on British wagons and in British lorries.

They are enormously brave, these old, old women and these young girls and children. They sit aloft on big hay carts piled high with furniture, while their farm horses stumble on down the long roads and old women nod or sleep like babes on colored mattresses and girls call out good luck to the soldiers. They drive their cattle before them, and yesterday I saw great herds of cows coming back from the country round Bailleul. Small boys with young mothers tramp sturdily on with one hand clasping their mothers' skirts and the other gripping a bundle of clothes, young heroes of France with the courage of their race.

To the last moment some of these people stay in the villages under fire, standing about among the steel-hatted troops until at last they know they must go or die. So now they are moving away from that battle zone, cared for as far as possible by the French and British authorities.

These British soldiers have exceeded all previous records of valor, though God knows they have filled three years and more with acts of courage. I should want hundreds of columns of this paper to tell in full all they have done during these last days. I can only tell a few things baldly, like a catalogue of dull facts, though in them is the soul of our race and the great supreme sacrifice of the human heart.

When the centre was broken at Laventie by the colossal thrust against the Portuguese, some Northumberland Fusiliers, East Yorkshires, and Durham Light Infantry were sent up to hold the line of the Lys and defend Estaires. It was too late to form a strong defensive line, but these men fought against attack after attack by unceasing waves of storm troops.

The Fighting at the Lys.

The Durham Light Infantry held the crossings of the Lys Canal up to Sally on a front of 10,500 yards until the enemy struck into Bac St. Maur. There was a race for the river. The Durhams got there first, facing the enemy on the other side and raking them with rifle fire. A party of the Durhams held the salient over the river at Lestrem for a long time till it was pounded to mush by German trench mortars. The bank of the Lys could only be weakly held, and there were terrible fights about the bridgeheads, but the enemy crossed between them.

On the morning of April 10 Estaires was filled with shell fire. The enemy rushed the swing bridge and swarmed into the western part of the town, but the Durhams and Northumberland Fusiliers charged down the streets and cleared them of the enemy, making No Man's Land, fifty yards beyond the bridgehead, which they covered with machine guns. Their line was turned by the enemy breaking through higher up close to Armentières and they had to be withdrawn.

A message reached a party of East Yorks, saying: "The enemy is behind us. We are going to fall back," but they refused to retire even then. They fought on until surrounded and overpowered.

The Durhams and their comrades, driven from Merville, withdrew under heavy fire, firing their rifles as they went back step by step with their faces to the enemy.

One machine gunner kept his weapon in action until all his comrades got away, and the Germans were within seventy yards of him. Then he broke his gun and escaped.

The men in this position had against them two and a half German divisions.

Near Lestrem some of the Durhams had trouble in blowing up a bridge during the enemy's fire, and the men of the trench mortar section counterattacked in order to gain time while two companies of the Durhams stayed on the other side of the river for this purpose. When the bridge was blown up the survivors on the other side swam across, with machine-gun bullets whipping the water about them, and rejoined their comrades.

When the enemy attacked Merville in great strength, it was necessary again to blow up bridges, and on one of them ten Germans went up in the explosion after a small party of them had crossed and died fighting with the engineers in charge of this work.

One bridge was left undestroyed, and was seen by a Brigade Major. He is a man with cool courage and slow way of speech. The first news of the enemy's entrance into Merville reached headquarters by a telephone message from him.

"I am told," he said very quietly, "that the boches are almost surrounding this house. Don't quite know whether I can get out."

Then he said: "They are all around the house," and a second later, "They are coming in."

"You had better hop it," said the General.

"Thanks," said the Brigade Major, "I will," and he strolled out the back door while the enemy came in the front.

It was then he saw the unbroken bridge, and searched about for dynamite in a store he happened to know about. He put it in position, but he was attacked by German bombers and had to go more quickly than he is accustomed to move, being a man of unruffled manner.

There was fierce fighting in Merville during the darkness, and the Durhams and other men fell back fighting. Yesterday the enemy attacked again from Merville and were shot down like rabbits by a fierce rifle fire, which even overmastered the machine guns. Here yesterday the enemy was slaughtered and all his attacks were repulsed with bloody losses.

Brilliant Charge by South Africans.

Meanwhile, during this fighting in the Merville sector, there were great battles further north fom Wytschaete Ridge down to Neuve Eglise and Merris, near Bailleul, which are still going on. I have already described how the 9th Division of Scots swept the enemy back from Messines Ridge.

I saw some of their officers yesterday while the fighting was still in progress. They say the charge of the South Africans was one of the finest things ever done, because they were still unrested from the battle of the Somme; but they attacked with tremendous spirit and flung the enemy back. Unfortunately, more masses came against them afterward, and, though the British still hold Wytschaete village, they now swing back from Messines and the southern end of the ridge.

They were the Cheshires who resisted the weight of the German attacks at Neuve Eglise, when the enemy brought up several new divisions against these men, who fought against fearful odds, and afterward the Worcesters and Sherwoods and others made a wonderful counterattack, which drove the enemy out of that place, which was a great menace to the British positions.

Thirteen to fourteen divisions were put in by the enemy between Wytschaete and Bailleul, and for some time it was the supreme courage of the English country regiments that kept back these hordes, fighting day after day.

Sappers put up great fights in holding gaps in the line through which the enemy came with machine guns, trying to widen them for the infantry to follow, as is his method. Several times the South Wales Borderers and their comrades had their flanks exposed by Neuf Berquin and elsewhere, and had to form defensive flanks with small parties who fought to a finish.

Yesterday the enemy in intense fighting made his way into Merris Church, below Bailleul, but was driven back with most severe losses. It was a day of fierce battling on this part of the front and southward beyond Merville, but along the whole front the enemy was checked.

His losses were tragic for him, and our men sustained his abominable assaults in strength with a courage which made the day desperate for the German troops and vain for their high command.

DIARY SHOWS GERMAN PLAN TO SHIFT ATTACK

When Checked at One Point, to Be Broken Off and Transferred to Another Sector.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT, April 13.—A diary was found on the body of a German officer of the 26th Division killed south of Hebuterne on April 6. It reveals the high hopes of the German army before the great offensive of March 21, their enormous concentration of troops and guns, and their ambitious plans of driving a wedge between the French and British armies by hurling all their weight against the British front and advancing "in a westerly direction to the ports of Boulogne, Abbéville, &c."

The enemy's tactics of breaking off attacks where they are checked and moving at once to another section where the chance of success may be greater are noted by the German diarist. This plan is exactly what has been adopted by the German high command since March 21.

Following are extracts from the diary:

"March 18—At last we are getting further information about the operations on this front. In three armies huge masses of troops are marching forward. In the salient south of Arras attacks will be launched at three different points, the code names for which will be Michael 1, 2, and 3. Zero Day is to be called Michael Day. This name is also the symbol for the German Michael's day of revenge.

Plan to Isolate French.

"The general line of advance is in a westerly direction to the ports of Boulogne, Abbéville, &c., in order to separate the British from the French. If France is left to herself she will come to terms quickly, therefore the chief blows are to be directed against the British. The preparations have been so thoughtfully planned that failure is almost an impossibility. In spite of all this, if it should happen that the attack is held up at one point it will be immediately broken off there and troops moved to another sector. To the north of Group 1 Michael, is Group Mars.

"We have a colossal amount of artillery at our disposal. For instance, in our own division, of which only two regiments will be in line, we have sixty-eight batteries and several hundred trench mortars of various calibres. Gas is to be freely used, an immeasurable quantity of material is at hand for bridging trenches and shell holes to enable transport and artillery of the attacking infantry to follow up the enemy. Large formations follow behind to deal with the booty, wounded, and prisoners.

"We continue to march smoothly, all precautions being taken with regard to cover, as hostile aircraft are about everywhere. One hears and sees anti-aircraft fire and machine gun fire with tracer bullets. The English aviators continually drop star shells to assist them in searching for the roads. Everything passes on smoothly, and it is strange to think of all the masses of troops which are marching westward on all the various roads over a wide front tonight. 'Germany is on the march.'

"March 20—Our artillery is four times as great as the enemy's. Tanks are provided to act as tractors for the heavy guns. The reserve of officers and noncommissioned officers is to be detached from the infantry before it goes into action. Up to the present the enemy appears to have noticed nothing of our movement.

"March 21—Artillery barrage at 6 A. M. in the direction of the Michael sector. In the afternoon we went to a wireless station, where at last we got first news from the front. The attack was a complete success and the enemy was entirely taken by surprise. Bullecourt, Croisilles, and St. Leger are in our hands. The enemy is also giving way in our sector. Many artillery regiments have gone up, including Austrians. The spirits of our troops are high, especially as we hear that the affair at Verdun has also succeeded. Very interesting to watch the aerial activity. As Michael's attack succeeded, it seems hardly probable that the further attack planned by Mars, to which we belong, will take place.

"March 22—Introduced to our new Brigadier, Colonel Gluck. He is not popular.

Little to Show for Big Losses.

"March 30—We are still hopeful of becoming attached to one or more successful attacking groups further south. We have had fairly heavy casualties and have very little success to show for them, as the opposition here is too well organized for us.

"April 1—We are to take part in the next big attack, which will take place shortly, and are to cover the right flank of a group which has to force passages over the Ancre. Our group will attack from the sector of the Hebuterne sugar factory, two kilometers south of Hebuterne, toward Colincamps. Meanwhile we remain here in support. Enormous amount of traffic on the Cambrai-Bapaume road, up to which point the railway will also be running tomorrow.

"April 4—At 2 A. M. I left with the first machine gun company. It was pitch dark, raining, and there were numberless holes and old trenches everywhere. We ran into a burst of fire, and unfortunately one shell dropped between the second and third sections. There were a few killed and wounded. We arrived up in the front line at 7 A. M. The battalion had mistaken the way at night and was not in its correct position. It is now too light, and we cannot alter our positions. It is an awful mixup. During the day we remain in an old English dugout. In the evening we are to take up our correct positions, which will be a very difficult matter, as troops of five or six different battalions are all mixed up together."

Here the diary ends.

FOCH STILL WAITS TIME TO STRIKE

Continued from Page One.

hard grip will be justified in the event.

Where, then, does the offensive stand? Its general objective is exactly described in Field Marshal Haig's address to his troops: "To separate us from the French, seize the Channel ports, and destroy the British Army."

The first phase or act of the offensive, launched with unprecedented masses of troops, completely failed to reach its aim, and entailed losses that no lesser success could warrant. Begun on March 21, with three armies—those of von Below, von der Mauvitz and von Hutier—counting nearly fifty divisions, about forty more had to be brought in before the first week was out.

By that time the French armies had been pushed northwestward with admirable rapidity and characteristically splendid spirit, and by the last day of the month the host of the Prussian Crown Prince, including the Guard and others of the best German units had been fought to a standstill from Noyon and Lassigny to the Avre and the Somme.

Several hard combats in the last fortnight, the latest ending in the French recovering the village of Hangard on Friday and their useful advance yesterday near Orvillers, do but confirm this result. That the German losses are fully commensurate with the ambition of their aims and the prodigal method pursued is shown by another fact unprecedented in the history of war.

At the end of three weeks of the offensive about 1,500,000 men have been cast into the battle, and seventy-five divisions have become so dislocated as to have to be withdrawn for reorganization. It is therefore probable that the total German casualties up to date approach 500,000.

Second Phase Opened March 28.

The second phase may be regarded as having opened March 28 with the entry of General von Below's right wing into action east of Arras, and as culminating with the battle of Armentières, involving the army of General von Quest and the left wing of General von Arnim's army of Ypres, while a subsidiary operation by General von Boehm's army threatened the French between the Oise and St. Gobain Forest.

This northern battle began in a much smaller way than the original offensive, with about twenty divisions on a twenty-mile front, and it may have been its initial success that determined its prompt extension.

While it may fairly be said to have constituted a confession of failure in the earlier adventure, its development not only creates a new danger, but strengthens the German position athwart the Somme. The situation, therefore, must be looked at straightforwardly and spoken of without mincing words. Sir Douglas Haig sets the example in that regard. We want plain facts without either optimistic or pessimistic glasses.

From the village of Hangard to Abbéville is about forty miles; from Merville to Calais is the same distance; to Boulogne a little more; from the Ypres front to Dunkirk is about thirty miles; to Nieuport a little less. These are the limits of the allied power of manoeuvre for the defense of the Channel.

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Bishop of Cork Warns Against Irish Uprising

CORK, April 14.—In the city churches today a letter from the Catholic Bishop of Cork was read, advising the young men of Ireland to avoid playing into the hands of their enemies by joining a formal military rising, which the Bishop said would be quickly crushed. The letter said the Bishop thought that at the coming conferences between the Nationalist and the Sinn Fein leaders a program would be evolved. The Bishop, therefore, advised the people to defer action pending the decision of the conferees.

WHY THEY INVADE RUSSIA.

Germans Are Pursuing "Bands," Kuehlmann Tells Soviet Minister.

LONDON, April 15.—Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, according to a German wireless dispatch received here, has replied to the Russian protest against the German invasion of Russia by asserting that the Germans and Ukrainians are attempting to break up "bands" and are not attacking Russia. The message to the Russian Foreign Minister says:

"Owing to the resistance and counter-attacks by bands which are causing disturbance in the Ukraine and which do not make any distinction between the Ukraine and Russian territory, it is impossible in operations against them to keep strictly to the frontiers which were defined as Ukrainian districts. The operations against these bands cannot possibly be limited to the frontiers so long as the Russian Government does nothing to disarm the offenders.

"A change in this unpleasant state of things is looked for only when peace is signed between the Ukrainian Republic and the Government of the People's Commissaries, and organized and unorganized bands alike shall be compelled to cease hostilities."

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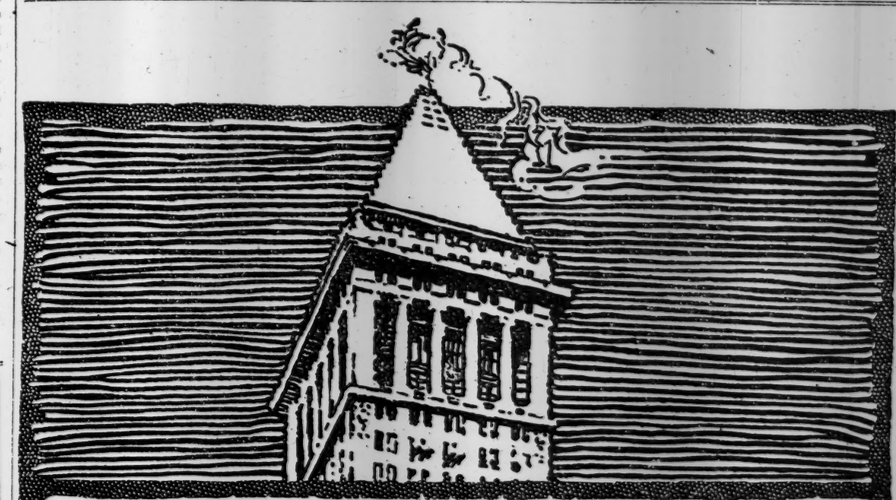

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ARMENIAN COUNCIL PROTESTS TO BERLIN

Asks That Measures Be Taken to End Excesses of the Turkish Troops.

GERMANY IS RESPONSIBLE

Her Insistence at Peace Conference Resulted in Withdrawal of Russians, It Is Pointed Out.

LONDON, April 14.—Russia has followed her protest in Germany against the Turkish operations in the Caucasus, which have resulted in wholesale murders of the Armenian population, by forwarding a similar protest by the Armenian National Council, addressed to the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the President of the Reichstag. This protest, received from the Russian wireless system and given out by the British Admiralty through the Wireless Press, reads:

"The Armenian National Council, as the supreme body for the expression of the will of the Armenian people, is addressing you in connection with the tragic state of things in Armenia. Armenia is flooded with blood and, only recently saved from centuries of slavery, is again condemned to fresh sufferings. Following upon the withdrawal of the Russian troops, Turkish troops have already invaded the undefended country and are not only killing every Turkish Armenian, but also every Russian in Armenia.

"In spite of the terms of the peace treaty, which recognizes the right of self-determination for these Caucasian regions, the Turkish Army is advancing toward Kars and Ardahan, destroying the country and killing the Christian population. The responsibility for the future destiny of the Armenians lies entirely with Germany, because it was Germany's insistance that resulted in the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the Armenian regions, and at the moment it rests with Germany to prevent the habitual excesses of the Turkish troops, increased by revengefulness and anger.

"It is hard to believe that a civilized State, like Germany, which has the means for preventing the excesses of her ally, will permit the Brest-Litovsk treaty to be used by the German people, who have been involved in war against their own will, as a means for the creation of incalculable sufferings.

"The National Council firmly believes that you will undertake the necessary measures, which depend solely upon you, to influence the Turkish authorities with a view to saving the Armenian people from fresh horrors."

MURDER OF MAR SHIMUN.

Syrian Catholicos First Head of a Nationality to Perish in the War.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief last night gave out the following concerning Mar Shimun, head of the Assyrian Church, who was killed recently, according to a cablegram received by the State Department at Washington on Saturday.

Mar Shimun is the first political head of a nationality who has paid the supreme sacrifice of this war. To his people he was both King Albert and Cardinal Mercier. In 1903, when a boy of 16, Mar Shimun was selected to become Catholicos or Patriarch, to succeed his uncle, Ruwel Reuben, who was on the point of death. He was consecrated Catholicos on April 12 of that year. He was educated by native teachers and by members of the mission established by Archbishop Benson of Canterbury at the Patriarchal seat, Qudshants, (Kochannes,) in Kurdistan.

His elder sister, Surma, who ranked next to him in influence over his people, also was educated at the mission and later became a recognized authority on canon law and Church history.

Attacked by the Turks in June, 1915, Mar Shimun and his 125,000 Assyrian highlanders defended the narrow valley of their mountain home, which might be termed a Switzerland in Asia. After Turkish mountain guns had battered down ancient castles and churches, the Assyrians were forced to abandon their valley and retreat to mountain fastnesses.

When their supplies ran out, Mar Shimun, with a handful of warriors, risked grave perils to reach the Russian lines at Salmas, Persia, but the Russians, weakened by the loss of Warsaw, could give no assistance. Then Mar Shimun, returning to his people, was forced to lead them down to the plateaus of Northwestern Persia, where they scattered over the plains of Salmas and Urumiah. There 15 per cent. of them died from cold and hunger.

As 138th Catholicos of the east he maintained the ancient traditions and his people almost worshipped him.

FINNISH REVOLUTION IN ITS LAST THROES

Red Guard Communications Cut, Bjoerneborg Taken, German Warships at Helsingfors.

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—The closing scenes of the Finnish revolution may soon be enacted, according to the indications in the latest reports from that strife-ridden area. A portion of the German fleet is now lying in Helsingfors Harbor and German troops which have been landed have taken Hyving, which is the railway junction south from Rikidaaki. This severs the communications of the Red Guard in Helsingfors with Viborg. The Germans are also closing in on Helsingfors from other quarters and are now within twelve miles of the city at one point.

The Svenska Dagbiadet's Vasa correspondent reports that important operations have been begun on the Viborg front, where General Mannerheim, the White Guard leader, has assembled strong forces. A vigorous campaign is being conducted against the Reds on the entire Karelen front. Bjoerneborg also has been taken by the White Guards, leaving the Red Guards only one important place on the West coast, namely Abo.

The Red Guard is reported here to be conducting a reign of terror in Abo, marked by all the grimness characterizing the earlier days of the revolution in other cities under their control. A traveler, who has reached Vasa from Abo, reports that the Reds have dynamited the State Bank in the latter place and that the homes of the bourgeois are being plundered. Two hundred and fifty persons, he asserts, are known to have been murdered.

TURIN GREETS LA GUARDIA.

Congressman's Quotations from Wilson Cause a Demonstration.

TURIN, April 14.—Italian, British, French and Belgian Societies held a meeting here today in order that Captain Fiorello H. La Guardia, Congressman from a New York City district and a member of the American Flying Corps, might address the people of Turin on his way to the front.

Captain La Guardia's address was based on President Wilson's speech at Baltimore on April 7, and his frequent direct quotations from the speech created a profound impression. The meeting closed with a warm demonstration in favor of the United States.

COLLIER CYCLOPS OVERDUE A MONTH

Continued from Page One.

calls sent out by hundreds of American vessels in the Atlantic, including vessels that have been on the lookout for the missing collier.

The Navy Department issued the following statement:

"The U. S. S. Cyclops, navy collier of 19,000 tons displacement, loaded with a cargo of manganese, and with a personnel on board of 19 officers and 221 men of the crew and 57 passengers, is overdue at an Atlantic port since March 13. She last reported at one of the West Indian islands on March 4, and since her departure from that port no trace of her nor any information concerning her has been obtained. Radio calls to the Cyclops from all possible points have been made and vessels sent to search for her along her probable route and areas in which she might be, with no success.

"No well-founded reason can be found to explain the Cyclops being overdue, as no radio communication with or trace of her has been had since leaving the West Indian port. The weather in the area in which the vessel must have passed has not been bad, and could hardly have given the Cyclops trouble. While a raider or submarine could be responsible for her loss, there have been no reports that would indicate the presence of either in the locality in which the Cyclops was.

"It was known that one of the two engines of the Cyclops was injured, and that she was proceeding at a reduced speed, with one engine compounded. This fact would have no effect on her ability to communicate by radio, for even if her main engines were totally disabled the ship would still be capable of using her radio plant.

"The search for the Cyclops still continues, but the Navy Department feels extremely anxious as to her safety."

Commanded by Reserve Officer.

The Cyclops was commanded by Lieut. Commander G. W. Worley of Norfolk, an officer in the United States Naval Reserve, and all the other officers attached to the vessel were Naval Reserves. The only officer of the regular navy in her personnel was Burt J. Asper, an Assistant Surgeon. Frank C. Nigg, a junior grade Lieutenant of the regular navy, was on board as a passenger.

The enlisted men of the navy and Marine Corps who were passengers on the Cyclops were "casuals" from naval vessels being brought home.

The Cyclops was one of the largest fuel ships afloat. The vessel was authorized by Congress in 1908, and was similar to the colliers Hector, Jupiter, Mars, and Vulcan. The Cyclops was launched on May 7, 1910, and was commissioned on Nov. 7 of that year. Her dimensions were, length 542 feet, breadth 65 feet, 26 feet 9 inches depth of hold, and her net tonnage was 7,055 tons. The mean draught of the vessel was 27 feet 8 inches, her displacement 19,360 tons, and her deadweight capacity 12,900 tons. On trial the collier made 14.61 knots, loaded. The vessel cost $923,000.

LIST OF THOSE ON CYCLOPS.

Many Enlisted Men of the Navy Were Passengers on the Collier.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The officers in command of the collier Cyclops, which is missing, as given out by the Navy Department, were:

Lieutenant Commander.

WORLEY, G. W., Norfolk, Va.

Lieutenants.

FORBES, HARVEY F., Port Huron, Mich.
FINGELTON, LOUIS J., Portsmouth, N. H.
HODGE, CLARENCE R., Bound Brook, N. J.
MAGUET, G. E., Water Valley, N. J.

Ensigns.

CAIN, J. J., Fairview, Col.
KONSTOVICH, S., Norfolk, Va.
SCHONNOF, H., Baltimore, Md.
SMITH, R. T., Phoenix, Ariz.

Assistant Surgeon.

ASPER, BURT J., Chambersburg, Penn.

Assistant Paymaster.

PAGE, C. C., Hyde Park, Vt.

Chief Petty Officers.

HOLMES, CHARLES J., Boatswain, Baltimore, Md.
MONTGOMERY, C. E., Boatswain. No record of kin.
GREEN, E. J., machinist, Glendale, L. I.
MORRIS, HUGH J., pay clerk, 2,864 Kingsbridge Terrace, New York City.

The passengers on the Cyclops were:

GOTTSCHALK, ALFRED L. MOREAU, Consul General at Rio de Janeiro.

Commissioned Officers.

NIGG, FRANK C., Lieutenant U. S. N., Marquoketa, Iowa.
WINKLE, A. C., Lieutenant U. S. N. R. F., 4,646 Palisade Avenue, West New York, N. J.

Enlisted Men Among Passengers.

ANGIOVIC, JOHN MARTIN, electrician, Rocks Springs, Wyo.
ARMSTRONG, ROBERT, boatswain's mate, Galena, Ore.
BARNARD, JESSE LARKIN, blacksmith, Gainesville, Texas.
BARRETT, JASON ALLEN, boatswain's mate, Fort Smith, Ark.
BARTON, UBERT SUMNER, Quartermaster, Portland, Ore.
BAYNE, HAMILTON LEE, shipfitter, St. Louis, Mo.
BEYE, ORAL ANDRES, fireman, Grand Junction, Col.
BOYCE, HARRY LESLIE, chief water tender, Attleboro, Mass.
BRENNER, FELIX E., machinist mate, Meriden, Conn.
BROWN, ALLIE RICHARD, fireman, Vallejo, Cal.
BULLINGER, Fred Oliver, fireman, Wichita, Kan.
CAVANAUGH, ARTHUR, coxswain, Darrington, Wash.
CHANDLER, CHARLES THOMAS, pharmacist, Willimantic, Conn.
CLAREY, ROY ATHOLD, carpenter's mate, Santa Barbara, Cal.
COTTON, FRANCIS EDWIN, electrician, Phoenix, Ariz.
CUMMINGS, JOHN WILLIAM, fireman, Fall River, Mass.
DAVIS, HARRY M., carpenter, Redondo Beach, Cal.
DEVOE, BERNERD EUGENE, fireman, Long Beach, Cal.
FILZ, CHARLES, carpenter's mate, Appleton, Wis.
GARICA, LEOPOLDO ESTEBAN, coxswain, San Diego, Texas.
GARMES, JOHN, engineman, Alameda, Cal.
HAMILTON, WILLIAM HALL, water tender, Dombay, Okla.
HARDYMAN, WILLIS CHARLES, fireman, Quincy, Ill.
HINES, ENCELL McKINLEY, machinist mate, Blackfoot, Idaho.
HUTCHINS, RAY SELDEN, seaman, Los Angeles, Cal.
JONES, CHARLES CLAYTON, electrician, Providence, R. I.
JONES, EARL LEON, coxswain, Kerll, Wash.
JONES, ROLLAND FRANK, electrician, San Francisco.
KAISER, WELCH NORMANC, electrician, Los Angeles.
KASHIWAMURA, HENRY K., steward, Japan.
KING, JUDSON RUFUS, coxswain, San Pedro, Cal.
KRUEGER, CHARLES JOHN, gunner's mate, Mildred, Mont.

Missing U. S. Naval Collier Cyclops.

McNELLY, EUGENE FRANKLIN, coxswain, Portland, Ore.
MERRIAM, ROY STUART, coxswain, Hickman, Cal.
MILLER, CARL AUGUST, boilermaker, Seattle.
MILLER, JOSEPH CHARLES, seaman, Hartford.
PAUR, JOHN JOSEPH, fireman, Milwaukee.
OWENS, JOHN BURLESON, fireman, Sour Lake, Texas.
PORTER, AMOS MARCELUS, shipfitter, Ashland, Va.
POTZ, LOUIS, shipfitter, Detroit.
POWERS, ROBERT HARDY, painter, Buncombe County, N. C.
RATHBUN, LLOYD MAHLON, cook, Belgrade, Neb.
REINOEHL, WALTER ALFRED, pharmacist, San Francisco.
ROBERTSON, BIBB BOUNDS, fireman, Dallas.
ROGERS, DANIEL TALKET, water tender, Anderson, Mo.
ROONEY, FRED HENRY, electrician, Council Bluffs.
SMALL, ERNEST, gunner's mate, Fort Logan, Col.
SOTHERN, WILLIAM STUART, electrician, Spartanburg, S. C.
VANDERWHITE, LEON BRYANT, pharmacist, San Francisco.
WHITESIDE, MOSS TINSLEY, fireman, St. Louis, Mo.
WHITESELL, EARLE B., fireman, Denver.
WILSON, WALTER OTIS, water tender, Los Angeles.

Marine Corps.

HILL, FT. W., private, Fostoria, Ohio.
STAMEY, W. D., private, Topeka, Kan.

Enlisted Men in Crew.

The enlisted personnel of the crew of the Cyclops, as given out by the Navy Department, follows:

Petty Officers.

ALEXANDER, HIM, Calolymnos, Turkey.
ALEXON, ARTHUR E., Chicago.
ALSCHBACH, JOHN GEORGE, Kearsarge, Mich.
ACHART, LOUIS ELMER, Johnstown, Penn.
BEESE, WILLIAM OTIS, Lisbon, Iowa.
BEGGS, HAMILTON THOMPSON, Birmingham, Ala.
BLACKLEDGE, CHARLES YANCEY, Commerce, Mo.
BLAKE, EDWARD LEO, Bennwood, W. Va.
BLEMLE, —, Philadelphia.
BRANSON, BASCOMB NEWTON, Whistler, Ala.
BURROW, JAMES SANFORD, Eagle Mills, Ark.
CAHOON, ALBERTUS S., JR., West Tisbury, Mass.
CALLAHAN, JOHN, Weals, Mass.
CARPENTER, PERCY LEON, Philadelphia.
CELENTANO, FRANK, 402 West Thirty-first Street, New York City.
COWLES, RUSSELL HOWARD, Sacramento, Cal.
DAMAVARA, CHRIST, Limnos, Greece.
DALNES, HAROLD EDWARD, Crookston, Minn.
DANCY, ISAAC, Vannoy, N. C.
DAMERE, TOM, Mudros, Greece.
DOUGLAS, WILLIAM ROBERT, JR., New Orleans, La.
DUKE, WILLIAM H., Norfolk, Va.
FERGUSON, ROBERT, Curwensville, Pa.
GOLDING, FREDERICK BURKNER, Silver City, N. M.
GRAVES, CHARLES GARNETT, Carrollton, Ill.
GRAY, WALTER S., Norfolk, Va.
GRIGGSBY, EARLV, New Palestine, Ind.
GEORGE, COST, Peretasas, Turkey.
HEMPEL, NORMAN A., South Norfolk, Va.
HERRAS, STAMATIOS, Chios, Greece.
JARVIS, EUGENE, Norfolk, Va.
JORDAN, DARRELL GOODWIN, Danville, Va.
KELLER, JAMES, Galveston, Texas.
KEOGH, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Elizabeth, N. J.
KINNIGER, OTTO FRANK, Centralia, Ill.
LAMB, AUBREY L., Portsmouth, Va.
LANDGREN, GEORGE A., Chicago.
LIGHTENHOME, CHARLES CORNELIUS, Jr., Chicago.
McADAMS, WILLIAM JAMES, 428 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.
McCORMICK, FRANK HENRY, Oakland, Cal.
McNICHOLAS, WILLIAM PATRICK, Chicago.
MacDONNELL, THOMAS FRANCIS, South Boston.
MARTIN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Lancaster, Penn.
OVERTON, DAVID ALONZO, Adamsville, Tenn.
OXFORD, JOSEPH MARSHALL, New Harmony, Ind.
PETERS, CLEMONS GEORGE, Dallas, Texas.
PETERS, MARTIN ALBERT, Milwaukee.
POTTER, HARRY LEROY, Peoria, Ill.
ROBINSON, LAWRENCE STANSILUS, St. Louis.
RYAN, JAMES ERNEST, West Alexandria, Ohio.
SALERNO, ANDREA, Coney Island, N. Y.
SCHNEIDER, OTTO GEORGE, Findlay, Ohio.
SHERRARD, HARRY, Pittsburgh.
SHIELDS, WILLIAM PATRICK, Traverse City, Mich.
SMITH, JOHN ENGHRAM, Fannin, Miss.
STRAUS, EDWIN J., Denver, Col.
TEGEDER, WALTER SCOTT, Baltimore, Md.
THRASHER, HENRY EDWARD, Millville, N. J.
TOWNSEND, BIRCH ALFRED, Rollins, Wyo.
UNGER, HARRY D., Tiffin, Ohio.
VASILIAN, FANY, Buffalo.
WHEELOCK, MYRON, East Concord, N. Y.
WILKERSON, EDWIN EARL, Washington, D. C.
WOOLLEY, FRANK LESTER, Parkersburg, W. Va.
WYMORE, WORTH, Montezuma, Iowa.

Seamen.

AHRENS, ALBERT GEORGE, Oshkosh, Wis.
ARMIGER, GEORGE JONES, Baltimore.
ASHBEE, CHARLES SPRUEILL, Jr., Berkley, Va.
ASKIN, ANDREW THEODORE, Steelton, Penn.
BARROW, GEORGE W., Columbus, Miss.
BATTLE, LEE OTIS, Andalusia, Ala.
BEALE, FRED, Rushville, Ind.
BESS, JOHN ALBERT, Hinton, W. Va.
BOSHER, REGINALD ST. CLAIRE, Richmond, Va.
BRANDT, WILLIAM CLARK, Ravenna, Ohio.
BROOKS, WILLIAM BRYAN, Roanoke, Va.
BURGESS, LEONARD THOMAS, Burlington, Texas.
CARROLL, EARL LE BARUN, Oak Grove, Ala.
CHASE, MARTIN LEE, Detroit.
COOL, ELBERT SIDNEY, Lampasas County, Texas.
COOK, GEORGE FREDERICK, Yonkers, N. Y.
COULTER, JOHN HENRY, Stamford, Conn.
COUTU, LEON PETER, Irving, Mass.
CRAMMER, EARNEST RANDOLPH, Asbury Park, N. J.
CRANEY, FRANK PATRICK, Elizabeth, N. J.
CRAWFORD, CLIFFORD, Cincinnati.
DELLINGER, JUNIUS LOGAN, Newton, N. C.
DEMPSEY, JOHN CLARENCE, Dothan, Ala.
DENNIS, JOHN THOMAS, Olathe, Col.
DEWEES, GORDON, Louisville, Ky.
DRESBACH, EDWARD HERBERT, Baltimore.
EALS, JOHNSON CLAY, Lexington, Ky.
ELLIS, LELAND SEARSON, Columbia, S. C.
FLANAGAN, JOHN DEWEY, Chicago.
FLETCHER, LLOYD VERNON, Portland, Ore.
FOX, JOHN HARRY, St. Louis.
FURRER, JACOB CHARLES, Altoona, Pa.
GARDNER, WILLIS THOMAS, Spring Hill, Ala.
GELLER, MEYER, Wilmington, Del.
GOLDSTEIN, SAMUEL, Philadelphia.
GOODMAN, CLAYTON, Rockford, Ill.
GRADDY, OLIVE DWEY, Bartow, Fla.
HAKE, JAMES BERNARD, Richmond, Va.
HARDWICK, LEWIS HERBURT, Atlanta, Ga.
HARPER, ULRICH SAMUEL, Toddville, S. C.
HENDRIX, ARCH, Colbert, Ga.
HERNANDEZ, ENRIQUE, Washington, D. C.
HERRING, DEWEY HOBSON, Ginter Park, Va.
HOFF, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Chicago.
HUBBARD, KENNETH, Terra Cela, Fla.
HYMAN, FRANK, Leesburg, Fla.
JETTE, HUGHIE ALPHUS, Brooksville, Ky.
JONES, BEVERLY, Baltimore.
JUDSON, WILLIAM CURTIS, Madison, N. J.
KEARNES, MURRELL ALFRED, Lamont, Okla.
KILE, ROBERT, no address.
LOCKEY, HERBERT TILLMAN, Grand Ridge, Fla.
McKINLEY, THOMAS JACKSON, Evergreen, Ala.
MEDIOLDIA, VICTOR, Caliho Copize, P. I.
MITCHELL, JOSEPH FREEMAN, Pratt City, Ala.
MIZE, AUSTIN, Odenville, Ala.
MOORE, STEWART MARK, Wildsville, La.
MOSES, ERNEST OLIN, South Carolina.
NEWTON, BURT ALEXANDER, Halcyon Dale, Ga.
NOWLIN, GUY CORNEOLUS, Aurora, Neb.
O'DAY, NICHOLAS JAMES, Bellevue, Ky.
POLLAND, EDWARD SPOTTSWOOD, Aylens, Va.
PRICE, HERBERT REGINAL, Baltimore.
POWELL, JAMES POLK, Tyler, Texas.
RIDDLE, ROBERT EARL, Greensboro, N. C.
SELLERS, VALENTINE, Washington, D. C.
SHOOTER, JAMES ARTHUR, Philadelphia.
SKELLENGER, SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Camden, Ind.
SMITH, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Jacksonville, Fla.
STANLEY, SHIRLEY WOOTSON, Daoula, Ga.
TORRETA, JAMES JOSEPH, Gloucester, Mass.
TOURAT, WILLIE, Pensacola, Fla.
WAINWRIGHT, JOHN FREEMAN, Portsmouth, Va.
WEBB, NORMAN EMETT, Cincinnati.
WELBORN, LEO ROY ALEXANDER, Stringer, Miss.
WELBORN, PENDLETON DEWEY, Stringer, Miss.
WHEELER, JAMES MADISON, National Soldiers' Home, Tennessee.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES W., no address.
WILLIAMS, SURVAIN AUSTIN, Washington, D. C.
WILSON, HENRY JAMES, Minneapolis.

Firemen.

ALLEMAN, ALFRED FRANCIS, Gulfport, Miss.
ALLRED, GEORGE HENRY, Randleman, N. C.
BOESE, JOHN, Duck Creek, Wis.
BUTLER, JOHN, Harrison, N. J.
CALLAHAN, THOMAS OSCAR, Toledo, Ohio.
CAREY, THOMAS, Cedar Springs, Mich.
CROWLEY, JOSEPH CORNELIUS, Charlestown, Mass.
DAVISON, FRED, Coin, Iowa.
DAY, LEONARD CALVERT, Morehead City, N. C.
DELPAN, LUIS, Manila, P. I.
DOBBS, PAUL WESLEY, Briton, S. D.
EASTERLING, JAMES EDWARD, Bowman, S. C.
EMBRETSON, ARTHUR BERNARD, Zimmerman, Minn.
FINCHER, JESSE CURTIS, Woodbury, Ga.
GLOWKA, ANTHONY, Philadelphia.
HALL, JAMES ORBIN, Crab Orchard, Ky.
HEYWOOD, CARROLL, Baltimore.
HITCHCOCK, NELSON, Meriden, Conn.
HORNE, WILLIAM MICHAEL, Augusta, Ga.
HOTCHKISS, ORAL FRANK, Cleveland.
KING, HERMAN JOHN, Camden, N. J.
KNAGGS, WILLIAM THEODORE, Toledo.
LEE, THOMAS VERNON, Baltimore.
LINDQUIST, RALPH GIBSON, Peoria, Ill.
LOWMAN, DEWEY NICHOLAS, Leodsville, Md.
McCLAIN, GEORGE BUSHNELL, Memphis, Tenn.
McDANIEL, RICHARD HUGHIE, Magnolia, Miss.
McNEAL, GEORGE MASON, Birmingham, Ala.
MERKEL, LAWRENCE, Baltimore.
MINCH, LOUIS, Philadelphia.
MOORES, HERMAN GRAY, Muir, Ky.
MORGAN, EDWARD SCOTT, Jr., Washington, D. C.
PARKS, JAMES HENRY, Sandwich, Mass.
POFF, ALFRED, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
POPE, WILLIAM ARCHIE, Fountain City, Tenn.
RAMSEY, HENRY OTIS, Graniteville, S. C.
SCARLETT, JULIAN IVERSON, Brunswick, Ga.
SCHAFFER, JAMES GUY, Martinsburg, W. Va.
SCHMIEDEBERG, HERMAN CARL, Rochester, Minn.
SCOGGINS, ROY, Wingate, Texas.
SCHOCKLEY, JOHN, Ethel, Mont.
SIEWIERSKI, ADAM PAUL, Baltimore.
STARK, EDWIN LEO, Wilton, Wis.
STEINBERGER, GAIL HAMILTON, Toledo, Wash.
STRONG, FRANCIS OLNEY, Ashland, Ala.
TAYLOR, HOWARD ALBERT, Memphis, Tenn.
TRALINSKY, BERNARD, Baltimore.
URQUHART, WILLIAM ARCHIE, Harrisonville, Mo.
WODELL, FRED LEO, Rochelle, Ga.
WALL, JAMES, Rockland, Mich.
WARD, WILLIAM DAVID, Jennings, Fla.
WATKINS, THOMAS, Melcher, Iowa.
WEATHERS, JOHN WESLEY, Bowman, S. C.
WEISANSAL, EDWARD NICHOLAS, Buffalo.
WEST, ANDREW BENN, Clatskanie, Ore.
WEST, JAMES ALEXANDER, Clatskanie, Ore.
WEST, WILLIAM HARRY, Oliton, Okla.
WILLIS, CLARENCE JOSEPH, Springfield, Mo.
WILLIS, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Easton, Mo.
WISE, WILLIAM THOMAS, Glenmore, La.
WISOTZKEY, SAMUEL CONRAD, Forest Hill, Md.
WOLF, WILLIAM ROBERT, Baltimore.
WOOD, WILLIAM TOMES, Kinsley, Kan.

Oilers.

BAILEY, GEORGE A., Newport, R. I.
CLAUSEN, CARL E., Norfolk, Va.
DOWDY, SAMUEL G., Norfolk, Va.
HERBERT, W. ROY, Berkeley, Va.
SWOVELAND, ROY B., Portsmouth, Va.
WAFF, LONNIE, Portsmouth, Va.

Yeomen.

BRAWFORD, JOHN WILLIAM, Estherville, Iowa.
FELDER, HENRY SOLOMONS, Bamberg, S. C.
HANLIN, JESSE SAMUEL, Atlanta, Ga.
HARRISON, RUPERT ASA, McAlester, Okla.
PATNAUDE, CHARLES L. G., Newport, R. I.
VIDLUND, JOHN HENRY, Ishpeming, Mich.

MANY BALTIMORE MEN ON LIST

Nine Joined the Navy a Year Ago as Volunteers from That City.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14.—Nine of the fifteen Baltimoreans aboard the missing collier Cyclops were on the Navy's honor roll, having enlisted in April, 1917, when the drive for 800 volunteers was inaugurated in Maryland. The remaining five were either firemen or men with ratings from previous enlistments, with the exception of Ensign Schonnof, who was the only commissioned officer from Baltimore aboard. He was thirty years old and was born in Germany. He came to this country when a youth and soon after enlisted in the navy as seaman and eventually attained the rank of ensign. His wife lives here.

Lawrence Merkel, seaman, was 21. His father, Samuel Merkel, received a letter from him at a West Indian port some time ago.

William Robert Wolf, 19 years old, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wolf.

George Jones Amiger was a native of Calvert County, where the Amiger family have lived for many generations. Last year he enlisted.

Dr. Burt J. Asper, whose address is given as Chambersburg, Penn., joined the navy when the United States entered the war. Prior to that he had served on the staff at the Shepherd and Enoch Pratt Sanitarium, and later at the Springfield Sanitarium here. Only last Fall he married Miss Lee Christoy, a Baltimore girl, who is now living in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., April 14.—Charles Hodge, a motorman for the Public Service Corporation here, received a telegram from the Navy Department today announcing that his son, Lieutenant Clarence R. Hodge, was one of the officers missing with the naval collier Cyclops. Letters from Lieutenant Hodge had been received by relatives only a few days ago.

Lieutenant Hodge was 25 years old and had been in the United States Navy for about seven years. He enlisted when he was about 18 years old, and became a chief petty officer before the expiration of his first enlistment. He left the navy about 1915, but re-enlisted shortly before the United States entered the war. He took the examination for a commission, and after a few months as an Ensign he was promoted to Lieutenant. His younger brother, Raymond, is a chief petty officer in the navy.

CONSUL A VOLUNTEER.

Gottschalk Was Coming Home to Offer His Services to Army.

Alfred L. Moreau Gottschalk, American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, a passenger aboard the naval collier Cyclops, was returning home to offer his services in the army. Mr. Gottschalk was born in New York forty-five years ago, and entered the consular service in 1902. During the Spanish-American war he went to Porto Rico as a newspaper correspondent, and after the war he became a sugar planter in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

In 1914, after consular service in Nicaragua, Peru, Mexico and Africa, Mr. Gottschalk was detailed to assist at the American Consulate at London on work in connection with the European War. He was appointed to the Brazilian post in November of the same year.

Colonel Roosevelt, while President, detailed Mr. Gottschalk to write special reports on the Liberian situation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 14. — Two Phoenix men are reported missing with the collier Cyclops. These are Chief Electrician Francis Edwin Cotten and Ensign R. T. Smith. Of Ensign Smith no information was obtainable tonight, although careful inquiry was made. Cotten was the son of Mrs. Jack Rhinehart of this city. Her son enlisted in the navy about nine years ago and for a time was stationed at Mare Island. His wife and one child are living near San Francisco. He was chief wireless operator aboard the Cyclops.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 14.—Mrs. Harvey F. Forbes has received a telegram from the Navy Department that the Cyclops, on which her husband, Lieutenant Forbes was serving, has been missing since March 4, and was last reported from the West Indies. Mrs. Forbes resides in Port Huron. She has three children. Lieutenant Forbes formerly sailed on the Great Lakes and joined the navy at Detroit in December, 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 14.—C. G. Page, assistant paymaster in the navy, who is reported missing with the Cyclops, is a grandson of Senator C. S. Page of Hyde Park. He was born in 1894 and was in the Class of 1917 at the University of Vermont. His mother is a widow.

Seaman Green's Family Notified.

George J. Green, a motorman, of 2,374 Cornelia Street, Glendale, Queens, received a telegram from the Navy Department yesterday, saying that his son, Elmer J. Green, a warrant officer in the navy, was a member of the crew of the collier Cyclops. The family had not heard from him for several months, and they did not know that he was on the collier. He was 24 years old, and had been in the navy for six years.

HOPES OF VICTORY WANE IN GERMANY

Marked Change from General Expectation of Success at Outset of Drive.

BAN ON DEMOCRACY NOW

Joseph Denz, Refugee Inventor, Crosses Border with Account of Teuton Conditions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, April 14.—"If you talk about democracy in Germany today, they put you in jail. Public opinion in Germany is beginning to change as a result of the offensive. While at the beginning every one believed in success, the feeling is now divided. Only officials hold the victory theory, while the masses are skeptical."

Joseph Denz of Philadelphia, the American inventor of a hydraulic press, who before the war had big business interests in Lyons, France, and has just escaped from Germany, made this statement today.

Born of Swiss parents in Germany 46 years ago, Denz became a naturalized American. After perfecting his inventions in France, he registered twenty-six patents at the American Consulate in Geneva in 1912. He was in Switzerland at the outbreak of the war. Denz was induced to go to Germany, where he received a promise of assistance with compressed air experiments, but instead he was arrested and forced into the Germany Army, where he served two years, while the German authorities refused permission for him to communicate with Gerard.

Late in 1916 he was released upon Minister Van Dyke's assistance and boarded a Dutch steamer for America, but because of his service in the German Army he was interned on the Isle of Man until Feb. 23 of this year, when he was sent back to Germany with repatriated Germans. For nearly two months he had ben working his way through the Rhine Valley to the Swiss border by forging a passport, which he made after carving the design and stamps in hard wood and thus he escaped into Switzerland.

He claims and the Consular records are expected to show that he has $5,000,000 due from patents used by the Allies during the war.

Denz offered his services to the American forces in France, declaring that "the only means left to end the war, and for America and the Allies to win, is to fight." The German people, he says, are thoroughly dissatisfied with their Government, but are powerless because any one who speaks publicly against the authorities is immediately jailed. If the French were to come through Southern Germany he believes, they would be well received. The Germans are beginning to fear America now. They no longer believe the press lies about it.

Denz, from the time he left England until he arrived in Switzerland, had neither meat nor coffee. En route through Bavaria his good clothing was taken away and he received wooden shoes and rags.

While the authorities here are often skeptical regarding such cases, investigation shows that Denz is whole-heartedly American. He has ben pushed from pillar to post as an unfortunate citizen everywhere, being forbidden to communicate with American officials. Free at last, he wants to fight the Germans, whom he blames for his misfortunes.

Honduras Plant Dynamited.

SAN SALVADOR, April 13.—Iron pipes furnishing water for electric plants at San Juan, Honduras, have been blown up with dynamite. The plants furnished 7,000 horse power a day. The management has offered a large reward for the discovery of the perpetrators.

YOU

be a Four-Minute-Man. Speak in motion-picture houses evenings for your country. Call 53 East 44th.

This space given by G. F. Heublein & Bro.

CLUB COCKTAILS

Gimbel Brothers

Broadway and 33d Street

The New Hindu Turban at $5.00

Out of the East comes the Hindu Turban.

Out of the West comes the Coquettish Woman who wears on the greatest American Avenue this smartest of hats.

Made of hemp strips and finished in satin. Colors: Black, black and white, navy, red, sand, and brown. $5.00 completely trimmed.

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LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Save the cost of twenty or twenty-five years' painting and repairs on wood or steel barges. This is a big saving and besides—no loss of earnings by lay-ups.

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Our 15 years' experience in reinforced concrete guarantees correct design, good construction and prompt delivery.

Write for information.

Ambursen Construction Company, New York
10 High Street, Boston
"builders of over 100 reinforced concrete dams"

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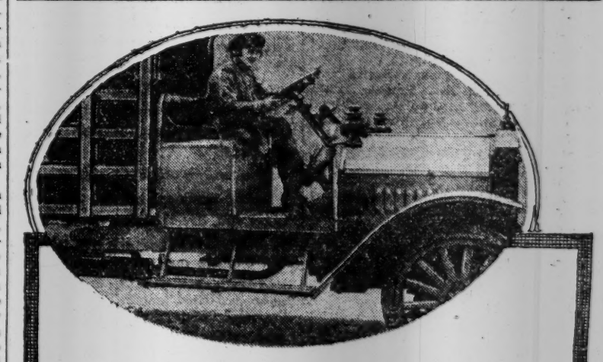

INDIANA TRUCKS

Are as easy to handle as any pleasure car. That's why Women Drivers have proved absolutely satisfactory during the present shortage of men. And there's an Indiana Truck, of just the right size and right capacity, for every kind of hauling or delivery. You can get a 1-ton, 2-ton, 3½-ton, or 5-ton WORM DRIVE Indiana—each one built with 112% reserve strength.

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Compare them with any other make—Investigate our exclusive Indiana Service. We can make immediate delivery.

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NEW YORK

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The Harriman National Bank will place at the disposal of members of The Patriotic Household League, other associations and organizations, and their friends, the security and convenience of its Safe Deposit Vaults for the safekeeping of $50 and $100 Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps, without charge. If you have no safe place for the care of your patriotic Investments, we will accommodate you. This service will be available during the business hours of The Harriman National Bank, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., daily, Saturdays included, without expense to you. If you have not already subscribed for your Liberty Bonds, do so at once and in as large amount as you can afford. The Harriman National Bank will be glad to receive your subscription.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Mr. Automobile Owner:

Will you lend your car to your country for a few days?

We are in the midst of the great drive to make the Third Liberty Loan a huge success.

We are short of cars; we need a lot of them.

Every car loaned us will help sell Liberty Bonds.

CABINET DRAFTING A HOME RULE BILL

Plan Said to Include a Veto Committee of Ulsterites Within the Parliament

TO RESTRICT LEGISLATION

Senate of 64 Members and a House of 200 with 80 Guaranteed to the Ulster Counties.

LONDON, April 15.—A committee of the British Cabinet is now drafting an Irish Home Rule bill, the Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says. An Irish Parliament and executive will be established, with full powers over the internal legislation and administration, and over direct taxation. Representation in the Imperial Parliament will be retained in the form of a delegation of forty-two Irish members.

An Irish Senate of sixty-four members, he adds, will be constituted by alloting representation to different interests. The Irish House of Commons will consist of 200 members, 80 guaranteed to be Unionists chosen in the South by nomination, and in Ulster by an additional direct election.

Supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament will be recognized by the reservation of powers relating to the Crown, to foreign relations, to the army and navy, and to minor services and interests. Control of the police and Post Office will be retained for the period of the war. The completion of land purchases will be expedited.

For the period of the war and two years afterward the control of customs and excise will be reserved. As soon as possible after the establishment of an Irish parliament, a joint exchequer board will be set up to determine the true revenue of Ireland. On the conclusion of peace a royal commission will be appointed to examine impartially and thoroughly the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland, to report what contribution Ireland ought to make to imperial expenditures and to submit proposals as to the best means of adjusting the economic and fiscal relations of the two countries.

Provision, the correspondent continues, probably will be made for the appointment of an Ulster committee within the Irish Parliament with power to modify, or even exclude, the application from Ulster of measures of legislation or administration which may not be deemed consonant with the interests of the province.

At the week-end a serious state of affairs developed affecting the position of the Lloyd George Government, according to the Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News. The Labor Party, he said, is opposed to Irish conscription, and the Labor Ministers are considering whether they can support the Government.

George Nicoll Barnes, who is a member of the War Cabinet, is said to be in complete disagreement with the Government on the Irish conscription policy.

If the Government's proposals are pressed forward in the way indicated by Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law, the correspondent adds, it is probable the labor executive will call on the Labor Ministers to withdraw from the Government. Some Liberal members are believed to be very adverse to Irish conscription.

The situation, it is added, will have to be composed today or tomorrow, or the Government will be in grave difficulties.

ITALIAN GUNS BUSY.

Rival Batteries in Concentrated Action Along Entire Front.

ROME, April 14.—Army Headquarters today issued the following statement:

The activity of the hostile artillery was confined to desultory, intermittent concentrations of fire along the entire front. We carried out effective concentrations against enemy batteries on the Asiago Plateau and along the Piave.

Enemy patrols were dispersed by burst of rifle and machine gun fire in the Lagarina Valley or engaged and repulsed by detachments of our Allies in the Asiago Basin.

GIVES TO T. R. BULLET THAT FELLED ARCHIE

Dr. Mason, Here from Front, Tells Colonel of His Son's Bravery in Battle.

SAVED OTHERS UNDER FIRE

Witnessed Presentation of the Cross of War to the Captain in War Hospital.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt entertained at dinner yesterday Dr. O. H. L. Mason, Foreign Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who was recalled from foreign soil to campaign in New York State for the Third Liberty Loan. The home of the former President was thrown wide open to the man who fought under Roosevelt in the Spanish-American war and who now brought a personal message from Captain Archie Roosevelt, who was severely wounded in "No Man's Land" after performing a series of heroic deeds while under fire from the Germans. That was not all. Dr. Mason tenderly drew from his inner coat a small bag which Captain Roosevelt asked him to give to his father. It contained the bullet that shattered the bone in Captain Roosevelt's left arm.

Colonel Roosevelt was nearly overcome with the details of the injury to his son, but his face brightened as Dr. Mason told him that Archie had distinguished himself by pulling from a place under full fire three of his comrades.

"That is bully," was the Colonel's remark. "Did he have anything else to say?" asked Mr. Roosevelt.

"He told me to tell you and his wife that his wounds were healing as well as could be expected and that he would be at the front soon again," said Dr. Mason. "Captain Roosevelt is injured probably a great deal more seriously than he knows, and I am afraid it will be some time before he gets into action again."

"Tell me how Archie was wounded," was the next question asked of Dr. Mason.

"Captain Roosevelt received orders to charge with a detachment of men," said Dr. Mason. "He went forward and was met by a scouting party of Germans. By the time the fire was in the open Roosevelt and his men were between the Germans and the American troops. Roosevelt went down with a bullet in his left arm and a shattered left knee. He lay on the blood-stained ground for many hours until Red Cross nurses rescued him.

"He was taken to an American hospital and insisted upon being with the other wounded men of his command. This request was granted, and he is now with his comrades. He is more seriously wounded than he thinks. At the time Captain Roosevelt was shot I was three miles from the scene of action. I heard of the cross fire and went to the hospital. He asked me to get word to his family that all was well, saying: 'It is no use worrying the folks at home.'

"During one of my visits to the hospital to see the American boys I was told that on that afternoon French officials were going to give Captain Roosevelt the Croix de Guerre. I waited and soon, while he was stretched out, the medal for valor was given to him. The lad was delighted, but never talked of his work, just praising the valor of his comrades. He is more than anxious to get back to the front, and it is with difficulty that the physicians can keep him in bed."

Dr. Mason after talking at length with the Colonel called Mrs. Archie Roosevelt in Boston on the long distance telephone and told her of the work performed by her husband and of his general condition.

Dr. Mason, who has three sons in France as soldiers, is himself a soldier, being a veteran of the Spanish-American war, in which he held the rank of Major. It was with the greatest of difficulty that the Y. M. C. A. was persuaded by Government officials to allow Dr. Mason to come back to lecture on the Third Liberty Loan. At the time that the Y. M. C. A. was asked for Dr. Mason's services the officials declared that he was "somewhere in France." It was a week before a cable reached him. He will return to France as soon as the campaign is over.

"I want to say to the American mothers and fathers that their sons were never in better physical condition than they are at the present time in France," said Dr. Mason yesterday. "There is not a place in any part of the civilized world where disease is less rampant. The boys are impatient to get into action. I was with them when it was announced that they were about to proceed to the front line trenches. I never witnessed a more patriotic sight than when they sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and threw their hats in the air with enthusiasm.

"I have been in the trenches over night, have been where all the big battles have been fought, was present at the battle of the Somme, witnessed the fight at Verdun, and I want to say that Germany cannot win. Verdun will never fall in a thousand years, and the front line now being hard pressed may bend but will never break. Where it bends the Americans will fill the gap, and some day the Germans will wake up and find themselves in their own graveyards.

"This I want to impress upon the minds of Americans. The situation is alarming, but not critical. One of the best ways to relieve the tension is to back up the allied troopers by purchasing Liberty Loan bonds. It may seem strange, but nevertheless it is a fact, that the inhabitants of Great Britain and France are as much keyed up over this big financial drive as we are. America must put the finishing touches to this great war, and she must have money with which to do it."

WARNING BY CARRANZA.

Don't Hurt Foreigners' Feelings, He Suggests to Mexican Press.

MEXICO CITY, April 14.—President Carranza has suggested to the Mexican press through the Foreign Minister, General Candido Aguilar, that the feelings of the foreign diplomatic representatives and the subjects of friendly nations should not be hurt or attacked. He adds that international conditions are delicate and that the wounding of the susceptibilities of foreign Governments by certain publications would make difficult the maintenance of neutrality by Mexico.

President Carranza's statement is made in the way of an appeal and not a measure tending to restrict the freedom of the press in any way.

HOLLAND JUBILANT OVER OFFER OF GRAIN

News That America Will Send It Regarded as "Almost Too Good to Be True."

THE HAGUE, Saturday, April 13.—The announcement of the American War Trade Board's offer to send immediately two shiploads of American grain to Holland and to facilitate the sending of a third shipload from Argentina occasioned considerable popular relief here through the prospect that the distress owing to the shortage of food supplies would be alleviated. The condition that three equivalent vessels must leave Dutch ports simultaneously, which was not mentioned in the press message carrying the announcement, has not yet reached the newspapers, however, save by way of rumor.

American Minister Garrett yesterday communicated the American Government's offer to the Foreign Office, where it is under careful consideration, but no immediate decision will be taken pending the receipt of adequate assurances regarding the safety in the war zone of the outgoing and incoming vessels.

The prospect of receiving grain supplies and the hope that some system will be devised whereby such supplies can be maintained to tide the nation over the Summer and early Fall are popularly described as "almost too good to be true." In the meantime the general attitude is that it would be better to refrain from rejoicing until the grain is actually here, and until then, as the Minister of Agriculture said in the First Chamber yesterday, there can be no question about raising the bread ration.

Ex-Ambassador Elkus Dinner Host.

Abram I. Elkus, ex-U. S. Ambassador to Turkey gave a dinner party last night at his home, 2 West Fifty-fifth Street and among the guests were Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Frederick Penfield, ex-U. S. Ambassador to Austria-Hungary; Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander and Nathan Straus.

Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** 'Phone Greeley 2626

Beginning This Morning—An Extraordinary Special

Sale of Women's Spring Dresses at $29.50

Ever since the arrival in March of the newest Paris creations we have been reproducing and modifying the most delightful models by

Jenny, Paquin, Beer, Georgette and La Croix

for this event. To offer frocks that so truly reflect the chic of recent importations so soon after their arrival in America is most unusual, and more so at this remarkable price. Included are styles for Afternoon, Calling, and Matinee wear, beautifully developed in

Georgette Crepe Trimmed with Beading; Silk Foulard combined with Georgette Crepe; Tailored Models in Navy or Black Satin; Crepe Meteor in the most fashionable shades and Fine Quality Lustrous Chiffon Taffeta

Colors: For street wear—Navy Blue, Black, Taupe, Copenhagen Blue, and Plum. For afternoon wear—French Blue, Beige, Taupe, Wisteria, Flesh Color, White. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's Fashionable Silk Suits, Special at $39.50

This season's most important offering

These suits are exact reproductions of our higher-priced models. They could not be more true to their originals, and from every standpoint are the best values in silk suits shown for Spring.

The many models included feature short and medium length coats with shawl, tuxedo and sailor collars, some embellished with embroidery in contrasting color.

Fashioned of excellent quality Silk Faille, or Chiffon Taffeta, in Taupe, Navy Blue, Wisteria, Pekin, Copenhagen Blue, Beige and Black. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

Wavy Switches and Transformations Special at $3.95

18-inch natural wavy switches, and transformations that extend half way round the head.

Bernard's New Cape Stole

Reproduced for Special Presentation Today

at $29.50

The genius of Bernard is shown at its best in this wonderful Cape Stole. No other couturier could have put such grace, so much originality into this newest of Spring garments.

The full length stole front drapes into a large collar and shapes a deep fitted yoke, to which is shirred the full rippling cape. Made of Fine Serge, lined throughout with Peau de Cygne.

The same model may also be had in Velour de Laine, lined with Peau de Cygne.

Special at $39.50

Women's Fashionable Coats Special at $22.50

For afternoon, street and general wear. The models are among the smartest introduced this Spring, and are tailored with much more care than can usually be said of coats at this price. Fashioned of Velour de Laine, Army Cloth, Silvertone, Fine Serge, Gabardine, Wool Poplin, and Burella, in all the wanted colorings.

Each coat half lined with Plain or Fancy Peau de Cygne. Sizes 34 to 50.

Sale!

800 Smart Georgette Crepe Blouses

For Monday and Tuesday Only

$4.65

Dainty, delightfully individual Georgette Crepe Blouses, artistically hand-embroidered or outlined in beading. They are by far the best values offered anywhere this season:

Colors: Flesh Pink, Peach, Tea Rose, Bisque, Grey, and Army Blue.

Smart Suits for Misses Special at $29.50

These are the most individual suits for misses produced for Spring—they are both distinctive and exclusive.

The models include Belted, Strictly Tailored, Braid Bound and Button-Trimmed effects, some with new Vestees and over-collars.

Fashioned of Men's Wear Serge, Mannish Oxfords or Tweeds and Shepherd Checks. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One model *illustrated.*

The Season's Newest Capes for Misses at $23

A splendid showing of the most individual Coatee Capes with pockets and belt or full flared model with shirred hood. Developed in Mannish Serge, fully lined with figured or plain silk.

Also seaside capes of Wool Jersey, trimmed with contrasting color piping. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One model *illustrated.*

Very Special—Misses' Spring Frocks at $18.50

Higher-priced Crepe de Chine, Satin, Taffeta, Foulard, Serges and Silk and Serge combination frocks, taken from our regular stock and specially priced for Monday. The models are in smart Tunic, Surplice, Braided and Eton effects, in sizes 14 to 18 years.

Lord & Taylor

38th St. FIFTH AVENUE 39th St.

You Will Feel Better If You

Own a Liberty Bond

Booth, Ground Floor.

Good News For MEN—TODAY

April Sale Spring Footwear

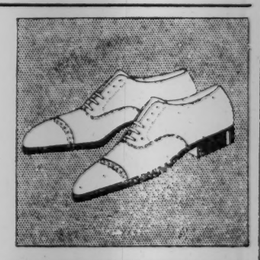
Newest Styles of Low and High Shoes

Today and Balance of the Week

An opportunity to save on regular Lord & Taylor qualities that men will be glad to take advantage of these days.

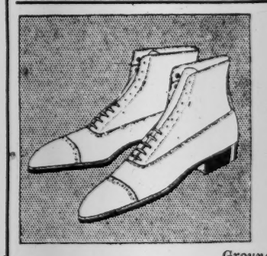
Boots and Oxfords marked for this Sale Only, at $5.40

Tan or Black Laced Boots
Tan or Black Oxfords.
Gun Metal Button Boots made over English lasts.



Boots and Oxfords marked for this Sale Only, at $7.85

Tan Laced Boots
Black Laced Boots
Black Oxfords
magnificent value.



Boots and Oxfords marked for this Sale Only, at $9.25

Tan or Black Boots
Cordovan Boots
Tan or Black Oxfords
best quality and style.

Ground Floor.

A Sale of Men's Shirts

All Woven Materials

Sizes 14 to 18 inches $1.55 *Sleeves 33 to 36 inches*

Values at this price which we will scarcely be able to duplicate for a long time to come.

Plain and corded Madras as well as various other desirable woven fabrics in a choice and comprehensive assortment of patterns.

Ground Floor.

Men's Wrist Watches

Correct Military Models At Worth-While Savings

Both with the soft, broad Kitchener straps, that so comfortably fit the wrist.

Special, $8.75
15 Jewel Military Watch, nickel case, unbreakable crystal, and radium dial. In the conventional round strap.

Special, $12.95
15 Jewel Military Watch, Sterling Silver case, unbreakable crystal, radium dial. Novel square shape with round corners.

Other Wrist Watches, from $4.50 to $30.00

Ground Floor.

Men's Umbrellas

Special Value at $2.95

Close rolling Umbrellas of a fine quality Union Silk with Prince of Wales Crook handles in Malacca, Pimento, Furze, Wangee and Ebonine finish.

Ground Floor.

FOR THE HOME

Special Values In

Chinese Rugs

Size 9x12 feet

Excellent qualities and most desirable designs and colorings arranged in three groups.

$225 $245 $295

Fifth Floor.

2,500 RED CROSS WORKERS IN FRANCE

American Organization Conducting 20 First-Class Hospitals and 76 Dispensaries.

GREAT AID TO REFUGEES

Physicians Care for More Than 40,000 Children Returning to France by One Route.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 14.—In view of the call which the American Red Cross intends to send out shortly for a further subscription fund of $100,000,000, it might be well to give a few facts as to what has already been accomplished in France by the organization.

Officers and men in Red Cross uniform are seen driving automobiles and camions in all sections on the American front, and its ambulances are attached to French hospitals as well as American base hospitals, which contain from 2,000 to 3,000 patients.

There has been during the last few months some criticism in Paris that Red Cross funds were being spent extravagantly by wealthy American women who went around to the big department stores ordering goods valued at thousands of francs, while the warehouses belonging to the association were packed with goods.

Officials of the Red Cross, when asked about the criticisms, replied that the organization had been equipped to meet the demand of the American Army, and the stores of all kinds held in warehouses were reserves or used in emergency. This had already proved to be most valuable for the army, and when shipping had been delayed the Red Cross supplied the troops with medical stores, provisions, beds, &c., when they were badly needed. Camions are kept at the depots ready to start for the front at a few minutes' notice.

Has 2,500 Workers.

The following statement was given out at the headquarters of the American Red Cross in this city concerning the work of the organization:

"The work of the American Red Cross in France, which is supported by more than 22,500,000 Americans who have contributed a voluntary fund exceeding to date 500,000,000 francs, is carried on by a staff of nearly 2,500 workers, whose labors extend to practically every department of the French Republic.

"For the distribution of supplies to give aid and comfort to the soldiers of the allied nations and their families, to help suffering noncombatants and refugees, and to assist in remaking home places in the war-devastated areas, twenty-nine warehouses are required. They handle an average of 15,000 tons of supplies per month through a service of 500 ambulances, automobiles, and camions.

"The American Red Cross operates twenty hospitals of the first class, assists in the operation of five others, and conducts seventy-six dispensaries in behalf of the civil population of France. For those stricken with tuberculosis, it cooperates in the conduct of three sanitariums and aids in the provision of comfort equipment of tuberculosis barracks in and about Paris, which has brought about an increase of 255 per cent. in attendance at these barracks since September, 1917.

"Its supply service includes two factories for the manufacture of hospital splints and artificial limbs in accordance with the latest designs approved by surgical science, and two surgical dressing establishments. One of these alone has a capacity of 183,770 dressings per week. These dressings are forwarded to 1,935 French and sixteen American hospitals. But the general hospital supply service provides equipment for nearly 4,000 hospitals in France, and, in addition, has fitted a hospital train with the most modern apparatus for the use of the French Army.

Relief in Devastated Areas.

"In order to insure the immediate distribution of goods in the devastated regions of France six warehouses are used, and already about 40,000 articles have been shipped to these zones to repair the damage brought about by air raids.

"In five villages selected for intensive reconstruction, work is well under way upon houses damaged by shell-fire or bombs, and barns and other outbuildings have been made usable. A grant of 50,000 francs has been made to set out 40,000 fruit-bearing trees in the destroyed orchards of the north. Also a model farm of 500 acres has been established to teach modern American methods of agriculture to maimed French soldiers.

"Refugees are receiving grants of goods either directly from the American Red Cross or through 78 organizations and 28 local French officials, and in all 74,372 separate articles of clothing, 30,150 meters of cloth, and 257 layettes for needy babies, with a great number of sewing machines — quantities of dressmaking supplies, foodstuffs, and medicines, have been distributed.

"At the front the Red Cross maintains twelve canteens, which have served more than 1,000,000 French soldiers on their way up to the trenches or as they passed on going back to the rear on leave. In Paris and its environs thirteen canteens provide hot food for great bands of permissionaries entering or leaving the city. The American Red Cross has served approximately 3,000,000 soldiers per month at its various stations since it entered the field of canteen work.

"A fund of 5,650,000 francs has been placed in the hands of General Pétain, Commander in Chief of the French Army, for distribution among sick and disabled French soldiers and their needy families, as he may see fit.

"At Marseilles the American Red Cross is establishing hospitals and nurseries in furtherance of its work for the welfare of French children, with a special reference to the children of mothers engaged in any of the countless ramifications of war work.

"In its work among the repatriated children who return in the large convoys of French families released from the occupied region of the North and returning to France through the gateway of Evian-les-Bains on Lake Geneva, the American Red Cross physicians have examined more than 40,000 children and close upon 1,000 have been treated in the hospital for acute and contagious diseases. Between Feb. 4 and 23, 401 children were cared for and 10,116 were examined. The number receiving dispensary aid exceeds 16,000. Those in need of convalescent care and those of the repatriates determined to be tuberculous were sent to the Red Cross hospital near Lyons.

"More than fifty American Red Cross representatives, covering forty-four departments of the republic, meet the thousands of homeless old men and women and children who have been leaving Evian every week to find new homes for themselves in the departments to which they have been assigned by the Government. The representatives aid them in re-establishing their homes by providing them with fuel, furniture, clothing, and food.

"As the refugee problem has always been a serious one in France, the American Red Cross has bent its efforts to aid in its solution. In Paris twenty-six unfinished apartment buildings capable of housing more than 700 families—3,850 persons—have been turned over to refugee and housing organizations for completion, the Red Cross providing furnishings as they have been needed, and, in some instances, making rent advances to cover the costs of construction."

Hold Soldier for Using "Knuckles."

When Policeman Richard Fitzpatrick charged that one of three prisoners wearing the army uniform had used "brass knuckles" on him, Magistrate Steers in Flatbush Court yesterday held the soldier in $1,000 bail for examination today. He gave his name as Robert Stephens, and said he was a member of a Georgia regiment at Camp Mills. The others were fined $1 each by the Magistrate.

AMERICANS REPULSE GERMANS; KILL 64

Continued from Page One.

ing he was supposed to be where he was solely for medical relief purposes.

Fierce Attack on Saturday.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 13, (Associated Press.)—After another night of terrific artillery fire and a bombardment with gas shells, the Germans today continued their efforts to drive through to the third line of the American positions near Apremont Forest, northwest of Toul. They made two attacks, both of which failed. The enemy's casualties in the four days' fighting are estimated at between 300 and 400. Of this number more than 100 were killed.

Although the enemy wasted fully half of his especially trained shock troop battalion of 800 men, he was unable to penetrate the American lines, which remained unchanged.

Of the thirty-six prisoners taken by American troops in the fighting on Friday northwest of Toul, during which two German attacks in force were repulsed with heavy casualties to the enemy, twelve have since died of their wounds. The American troops also captured two German machine guns, besides a quantity of small arms, grenades and other war material.

The prisoners taken belonged to the 25th and 65th Landwehr units, the 16th Pioneers, and the Uhlans. They said they had had no food for two days, as the American artillery had prevented their rations from being brought up to their position. The captive Germans quickly devoured the food given them by our men.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

The enemy front lines had been destroyed by shellfire, and during Friday's attack the Americans temporarily abandoned their own front line, allowed the Germans to enter it, and then forced them to engage in hand-to-hand fighting in the open, in which the American troops greatly excelled.

This attack, which was the longest and largest scale operation conducted against the American troops since the entry of the United States into the war, has developed many deeds of individual bravery and heroism. A young Lieutenant, whose home is just outside of Boston, with three enlisted men, attacked nineteen Germans who had penetrated into one of the American trenches.

The Lieutenant called on the Germans to surrender. One of them raised his pistol, as if to shoot, but the Lieutenant shot him through the head, upon which the others lifted their hands high in the air and yelled "Kamarad." The Lieutenant marched the prisoners in to the rear of our line, and then returned to the front and resumed the command of his platoon.

Five other Americans pentrated into a German dugout where twelve of the enemy were slightly wounded. The Germans resisted surrender, but our men threw grenades into the dugout, killing four of the foe. The others quickly gave themselves up.

Bandsmen Bore Stretchers.

A small party of bandsmen volunteered for stretcher-bearing duty in the first line, and worked until they were nearly exhausted. The chief surgeon ordered them to return for a rest, but they hid until the surgeon disappeared, and then resumed their first-aid duties.

A courier, 19 years old, who carried a message more than two miles under heavy shellfire fell exhausted after delivering his message into the hands of the commander of the unit. After a short rest he begged to be allowed to continue his front-line courier service.

Another Lieutenant, commanding a machine gun unit, just missed being struck by a shell which buried the gun, but he ordered his men to dig out the piece, and soon had it firing again into the German positions.

Scores of officers and men who had been assigned to rear-line duty, pleaded for an opportunity to go to the front line. The artillerymen also did courageous work and furnished wonderful support for the American infantry.

GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS.

Berlin Reports "Successful Thrust" Against Americans.

BERLIN, April 14, (via London.)—German troops, according to the official report from headquarters today, made a successful attack against the Americans north of St. Mihiel. The statement says:

"North of St. Mihiel we carried out a successful thrust against American troops. We inflicted heavy losses on them and brought back prisoners."

OUR AIRMEN DOWN TWO FIGHTING PLANES

Lieuts. Winslow and Campbell Win War Cross—One Strictly American-Trained.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 14, (Associated Press.)—Two German fighting planes were shot down this morning inside the American lines by Lieutenants A. S. Winslow of Chicago and Douglas Campbell of California. Each man bagged one machine. Both the enemy aviators were made prisoner. One of them was slightly wounded.

The machines, which formed part of a patrol of five aircraft, were brought down after a six-minute engagement. One of the enemy machines fell in flames, but the other was only slightly damaged. It is believed that Lieutenant Campbell is the first graduate of a strictly American school to bring down an enemy machine.

The American aviators were encamped when enemy machines were signaled as crossing the line. Fifteen minutes later the American pilots sighted the enemy machines and immediately engaged them.

Both the captured machines were placed on exhibition in the public square of a town behind the American lines, where they were viewed by thousands of persons, who came from miles around.

The French General commanding the zone in which the machines were shot down congratulated the Americans on their "beautiful exploit."

Both Lieutenants received the War Cross.

CASUALTIES TO OLD 69TH.

South Orange Man Among Dead—Some of the Wounded.

Among the dead reported in yesterday's casualty list from General Pershing was Corporal Winthrop V. Rodewald of 440 William Street, South Orange, N. J., whose death was due to accident. Corporal Rodewald was a member of Company M, 165th Infantry, formerly the 69th Regiment of this city. There are six other names in the casualty list which may prove to be those of 165th men, but owing to the fact that the names do not conform in every way with those in the directory of the Rainbow Division, they are not given.

Other 165th men who have been identified as among those reported as wounded in previous lists from General Pershing, all of whom are members of Company K, are:

BYRNES, HENRY T., private, 588 Crescent Street, Brooklyn.
DOUGHNEY, FRANK, Sergeant, 884 East 165th Street, the Bronx.
DOWLING, PATRICK, private, Bayonne, N. J.
GULLY, JOSEPH, private, 880 East Fifteenth Street, New York.
HENLON, WILLIAM R., private, Port Jervis, N. Y.
LOUDESDORF, ALFRED, private, 59 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn.
McELROY, B. J., Sergeant, Ireland.

How the 165th Regiment stood in front line trenches while the Germans laid down a heavy barrage of artillery fire, how they were under orders not to fire a shot unless the enemy came over the top, for fear of disclosing their positions, is explained in a letter received from Sergeant Thomas E. Fitzsimmons of South Orange, son of Village Clerk M. A. Fitzsimmons.

The young man, a graduate of the South Orange High School, enlisted a year ago. He writes that they had just taken their places in the first-line trenches when things began to happen and the signal for a gas attack was given, which attack lasted about twenty minutes.

The Sergeant, Lieutenant McNamara, left the trench during the heavy fire to inspect the positions of the one-pounders. Although shells burst all around them they escaped injury. Attempting to return, they found the ground caved in and under heavy fire and were forced to find a new path back to shelter.

"The main object of their barrage was to cause us to lose our heads in the face of death, fire on them and thereby give away our position to their artillery. This we didn't do, and, believe me, if they ever attempted to come over, oh, boy, what we had prepared for them!"

Relatives of George F. Cook, whose home was 126 Webster Avenue, Yonkers, received word yesterday that he had been lost at sea. Cook had been in the navy since he was sixteen years old. Shortly after word was received that Cook had been lost, another message came announcing the safe arrival in France of James D. Cook, a brother, who is in the army. Another brother, Joseph Cook, is in the New York Division at Camp Wadsworth.

CAPTURED, BUT CONFIDENT.

Three American Doctors Show Spirit of "Dogged Tenacity."

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—The Svenska Dagbladet's correspondent with the German armies on the western front report a conversation with three captured American doctors. He says:

"None of them was enthusiastic for the war, but they exhibited the same spirit of dogged tenacity as the British prisoners. They had the greatest confidence in America's newly organized army, saying: 'If we don't get over this year, we shall be here next year.'"

TO LOOK INTO PIER LEASE.

"Al" Smith Says He Will Make an Investigation Today.

Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen, who introduced on Jan. 17 a resolution for the purpose of preventing the "scalping" of leases for the city piers by speculators, said last night that he would make a thorough investigation today of the letting of Pier 69. Both Mayor Hylan and Controller Craig have defended Dock Commissioner Hulbert in tendering the lease of Pier 69 to a "dummy" company at $25,000 a year, although the company which had been renting the pier for years was offering $30,000. Mr. Smith said last night:

"I don't know any of the facts of the case at present, but I will know all of them tomorrow. Commission Hulbert, I understand, has not yet told his side of the case. I intend to take up the matter with him tomorrow. This is a subject in which I am very much interested and I would be thoroughly informed now, except for my rheumatism."

Mr. Smith's resolution was referred by the Sinking Fund Commission to Commissioner Hulbert on Jan. 17 for his suggestion in relation to it. Mr. Smith said Commissioner Hulbert had not yet replied. One feature of the Smith resolution provided that the owner of a lease to city property who sublet the city property should give a statement to the city naming the figure at which the property was sublet, so that private transactions in such leases would be recorded and would give complete information as to the renting value of city property.

BROOKLYN CHARITY DRIVE.

Children Parade to Bring Gifts for Jewish Federation.

A parade of 4,000 children yesterday through the streets of the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, and a large overflow mass meeting last night in the Stone Avenue Talmud Torah brought in many gifts of money and members to the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities in its drive for $500,000 for the maintenance and annual support of its numerous affiliated organizations. It was not known last night what the total contributions amounted to, but the drive will be continued until the desired amount is received, although the end of the drive had been scheduled for today.

67 More Casualties in Our Overseas Army; 3, First Reported Dead, Were Only Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—General Pershing today reported to the War Department 67 casualties, bringing the total of casualties of our overseas army forces to 3,515. Ten were reported killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 4 of disease, 2 of accident, and 2 of other causes, while 11 were severely wounded and 31 slightly wounded. Four are reported missing in action. General Pershing's cable contained three corrections—the names of three privates erroneously reported as having been killed in action, but now reported severely wounded.

One commissioned officer, Lieutenant John J. Galvin, was reported killed in action. Another commissioned officer, Lieutenant Edmund Patton Glover, died of wounds. Two commissioned officers are reported as missing in action, and three as having been wounded.

The War Department does not announce the addresses of officers and soldiers in its casualty lists, but in each case telegraphic notice is immediately sent to the next of kin.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported April 14.	Total.
Killed in action	*238	10	*245
Killed or prisoner	*1	0	1
Killed by accident	187	2	189
Died of disease	880	4	884
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Died of wounds	73	3	76
Civilians	7	0	7
Gas attack, suicide, executed, unknown causes	42	2	44
Total	1,665	21	1,683
Wounded	1,707	42	†1,752
Captured	43	0	43
Missing	33	4	37
Grand total	3,448	67	3,515

*Three previously erroneously reported killed in action now reported as severely wounded. Eliminating these from Killed in Action column, and adding the ten new names killed in action reported today, makes the net total killed in action 245.

†Three previously reported killed in action, now reported as severely wounded, have been shifted to the Wounded column; these, with 42 new wounded reported today, make the grand total wounded stand at 1,752.

CASUALTIES REPORTED APRIL 14.

Casualties reported today were as follows:

Killed in Action—10.

GALVIN, JOHN J., Lieutenant.
BUCHANAN, MATTHEW L., Corporal.
CARON, HENRY F., Corporal.
McDERMOTT, JOHN F., Corporal.
SNYDER, JOSEPH, Corporal.
BERUBE, THOMAS H., private.
BORELLI, LODUWICO, private.
DALTON, LEONARD L., private.
FOISEY, STANLEY, private.
LINTON, JAMES R., private.

Died of Wounds—3.

GLOVER, EDMUND PATTON, Lieutenant.
FITZGERALD, HOWARD P., private.
MATTHIAS, CHARLES A., private.

Died of Disease—4.

CALLAHAN, JOHN J., private.
HORSLEY, MONTAGUE S., private.
JENSEN, NELS ALBERT, private.
LOULAN, JOHN J., private.

Died of Accident—2.

RODEWALD, WINTHROP V., Corporal.
KRAMER, HARRY, private.

Died of Other Causes—2.

GRANT, CLINTON A., private.
REED, JAMES B., private.

Severely Wounded—11.

GRAY, HAROLD B., Lieutenant.
CHAMBERS, MARTIN A., Lieutenant.
McPHETRES, HARLAND A., Sergeant.
THORELL, CARL A., Corporal.
RUCKELSHAUSEN, FREDERIC E., mechanic.
DAMASCHI, GIACINTO, private.
FOY, GEORGE D., private.
GRAHAM, ARTHUR S., private.
KEONAN, FRANCIS, private.
McGURT, JOHN, private.
STEFANKY, ZYGMONT, private.

Slightly Wounded—31.

CHRISTOFFERSON, EDWARD A., Lieutenant.
BEEKER, SETH A., Sergeant.
JOHNSON, HARRY E., Sergeant.
QUINN, WILLIAM, Sergeant.
FENN, WILLIAM J., cook.
JOHNSTON, JOHN H., cook.
BADER, EDWARD, private.
BUTCHER, GEORGE C., private.
CHARTIER, LOUIS U., private.
CORAY, CHARLES, private.
DELAND, JOSEPH A., private.
BOVAN, VICTOR, private.
FRASER, HOWARD T., private.
FREEMAN, BERTRAN H., private.
GLUSE, MICHAEL, private.
HADLEY, COLLIN L., private.
HANTON, THOMAS F., private.
HICKEY, GEORGE W., private.
KELLEHER, WILLIAM F., private.
LATHAM, WILLIAM J., private.
LORENZ, JOHN, private.
MAY, FRANK J., private.
PEDERSON, PETER J., private.
RYAN, WILLIAM P., private.
SHANNON, MICHAEL J., private.
SIEGFRIED, HARTY T., private.
SKELSKEY, STEPHEN, private.
SMITH, ERNEST B., private.
STOMSKY, LEON, private.
SWANK, CHARLES H., private.
VALENTINE, JAMES B. G., private.

Missing in Action—4.

HARDESTY, J. F., Captain.
ABBOTT, JOHN S., Lieutenant.
GOODRICH, HAROLD A., Lieutenant.
EPSTEIN, LOUIS, private.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action Now Reported Severely Wounded—3.

ELLIS, JOHN F., private.
OSGOOD, FRANCIS J., private.
SELIX, RUSSELL L., private.

Killed in Seaplane Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Navy Department announced tonight that Minor Judson Chapin, Quartermaster of the second class, (aviation,) belonging to the United States Naval Reserve forces operating in Europe, was killed in a seaplane accident in France April 12. His father, Ora E. Chapin, lives at 6,415 University Avenue, Chicago.

RALLY FOR THE 27TH.

Appeal for 2,000 Volunteers to Fill Out Spartanburg Division.

Augustus Thomas, Marcus M. Marks, and Captain Tristram Tupper were the speakers yesterday afternoon at a patriotic rally and recruiting meeting at the West Side Y. M. C. A., Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue.

Captain Tupper explained that the 27th Division at Spartanburg needed 2,000 men to replace others who have been promoted or taken into other regiments. He appealed to all men from 18 to 21 and 31 to 40 to assist "in driving the Germans back to the Rhine. If we don't do it, our children and our children's children will have to do it," he said.

Following the meeting a recruiting Sergeant signed up a number of recruits.

Will Use Tents for Draft at Dix.

CAMP DIX, N. J., April 14.—Arrivals here from six States as a part of the present draft will be housed in tents. This decision was reached by the military officials today when it was declared that sanitary conditions will be more satisfactory than if the men were crowded into the barracks. About 7,000 men are expected.

An unusual Showing of Cloth Capes, Coats and Evening Wraps in French and Original designs

Cold Fur Storage 2%

Clark & Weinberg
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Sign Now!!- for a Third U.S. Govt. Liberty Loan Bond With your handy Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

McGibbon & Co.

SUMMER FURNISHINGS

WILLOW FURNITURE—Never before has our stock been as comprehensive as at this time. The new models are built on beautiful lines and are substantially made. The prices are very moderate.

IMPORTED PRINTS on Linen and Chints for Window Draperies, Slip Covers and Chair Cushions in abundant variety and charming colors and designs.

ESTIMATES cheerfully furnished for Awnings, Slip Covers, Shades and Reupholstering of Furniture.

LACE CURTAINS carefully cleaned at moderate prices and stored for Summer if desired.

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126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	15 East 125th Street	Harlem 4020
10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	362 East 149th Street	Melrose 9900
124 West 42d Street	Bryant 5262		

All Show Rooms Open Until Midnight
Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

Help Support the Third Liberty Loan

The New York Times Dispatches Studied in High School

IN the South Side High School at Newark, N. J., the pupils of which number between 1,000 and 1,500, The New York Times dispatches from Philip Gibbs at the British battlefront are daily used in the study of history. The students consider the dispatches from Mr. Gibbs in a "discussion of current events"—a part of the history course.

Mr. Gibbs' correspondence for two years has been employed in the history class for the information of the students and as a basis for exercises. Since the present great battle began his dispatches have stimulated especial interest.

Miss Helen G. Stevenson, the instructor in history, said:

"Sympathy, strict accord, and affection for our allies are essential to success. My history class, the seniors in the high school, to the number of 160, have been vitally interested in Mr. Gibbs' dispatches last Spring.

"Now that we are fighting side by side with the valiant men of whom Mr. Gibbs writes, the class, evenly divided as to sex, I feel sure has this sympathy. The articles furnish just what the students need to feel the war at home. The news is brought home in its freshness and truth in a style that could hardly be surpassed."

Miss Stevenson expressed the opinion that other teachers of history should employ the dispatches of Mr. Gibbs for classroom use, as through them a better realization of the magnitude of the world struggle might be had.

DENOUNCE ECONOMY AT COST OF HEALTH

Heads of Biggest Labor Unions Demand Bureaus Be Maintained at Efficiency.

PRAISE DR. HARRIS'S WORK

See Great Danger in Wartime in Relaxing Any Safeguards of Industrial Hygiene.

CALL GRAFT AFTERTHOUGHT

Dr. Frankel to Call on Mayor Today for Publicity—No Denial of Desire to Lop Off Heads.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-one, selected on Saturday at the meeting of civic and social workers at the Bar Association, will communicate today with Mayor Hylan, requesting him to make an appointment for the committee to discuss the Mayor's investigation of the Health Department. The Committee of Twenty-one will endeavor to prove to the Mayor that the public interest in the investigation will best be served by public hearings by the Civil Service Commission and Commissioner of Accounts Hirshfield, who are jointly conducting the investigation.

Persons interested in the investigation were considerably mystified yesterday by the statement made by James E. MacBride, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, who said that the investigation was based on allegations of graft in the Health Department, and that affidavits in his possession named the heads of two bureaus of the department.

It was pointed out that on last Thursday evening, when Health Commissioner J. Lewis Amster appeared before the Public Education Committee of the Academy of Medicine at the committee's request, to explain the reason for the Health Department investigation and its scope, he made no mention of any allegation of irregularities in the department.

Following his conference with the Public Health Committee, statement of Commissioner Amster's explanation was made to reporters by Dr. Lewinski-Corwin, Secretary of the committee. Commissioner Amster was present when Dr. Lewinski-Corwin said that the Commissioner had told the committee that the investigation was only concerned with the determination of whether or not the directors of seven of the bureaus of the Health Department held their places legally under the City Charter. Up to Saturday it had been reported that in the event of the Civil Service Commission deciding that the seven directors hold their positions illegally, the Mayor would order the abolishment of the bureaus, the work then to be divided among the Assistant Sanitary Superintendents in the various boroughs.

Shakeup Scheme Not Denied.

Publication of these reports evoked no denial from the Civil Service Commission, the Commissioner of Accounts, or the Mayor. The belief that the investigation into alleged grafting in the department was an afterthought was indicated, it was said yesterday, by the fact that on April 8, when Mayor Hylan directed Chairman MacBride to look into the affairs of the Health Department, he mentioned nothing of graft or of alleged financial irregularities. The Mayor, in his letter of instructions to the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, said:

"I wish you to know that it is my desire that the commission immediately begin and honestly conduct in the most minute detail a thorough investigation of the Department of Health with a view to correcting every existing evil; removing from its payroll the names of all persons found to be illegally employed, and reducing to their proper status all persons who are enjoying the emoluments of grades higher than those for which they took promotion tests.

"The Health Department for several years past has, without doubt, been a most flagrant violator of civil service law. New bureaus have been created and higher salaries have been paid without authority of law."

The Mayor went on to say that he wanted to have the Health Department become a model for all other city departments.

With the announcement of the opening of the investigation Chairman MacBride also made a statement, in which he said that a large number of places had been filled without proper promotion examinations having been passed by the incumbents, and he repeated the allegation of the Mayor that new bureaus had been created without authority of law.

In this connection it was also said that the Civil Service Commission had no authority to investigate graft, that its jurisdiction is limited to matters having to do with the civil service law and that the Commissioner of Accounts is the sole person whose duty it is to investigate financial irregularities in any city department. When asked about this last night, Chairman MacBride said that Commissioner of Accounts Hirshfield was sitting with the Civil Service Commission in the investigation.

May Refer to Salary Split.

In informed quarters yesterday it was believed that the allegations of graft made by Chairman MacBride concern the practice of salary splitting which was uncovered by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein in the last administration. This practice was an attempted private adjustment of salaries. Persons doing equal work sometimes received unequal pay and the head of a department might rule that those receiving the higher salary should share the excess with the others who were getting less.

In his report to Mayor Mitchel Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein condemned the practice as being a violation of the rules of the Civil Service Commission as well as of the law and Mayor Mitchel thereupon sent a letter to all department heads ordering them to stop the practice if it were going on in their departments.

Civil service and labor organizations continued yesterday to make public statements showing their interest in the investigation. George T. Keyes of the Civil Service Reform Association said:

"The attitude of the Civil Service Reform Association is this: We all believe in an investigation of any department when it is warranted. We are not interested in pre-judging any case. We would be keenly interested if it were shown that the civil service law had been violated. If Chairman MacBride of the Civil Service Commission finds that the law has been violated, he will find us right behind him and ready to back him up. If there is graft in the Health Department we are sure the public would like to see the investigation open, so that they might learn without delay of all the facts in the case."

The Labor Sanitation Conference, which was formed more than a year ago to provide ways and means for labor to express its sanitary needs and to establish direct communication with the official sanitary agencies of the city, State, and nation, made public yesterday the protests of a number of labor leaders, including Leon H. Rouse, President of Typographical Union No. 6; John J. Crimmins, Secretary-Treasurer of Printing Pressmen Assistants' Union No. 23, and Philip Umstadter, President of the New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51. The statements of the union men protested against the possibility of the abolishing of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, of which Dr. Louis I. Harris is head.

Labor's Interest Large.

James J. Bagley, Secretary of the Labor Sanitation Conference, who made public the statements of the labor leaders, after referring to the work of the conference, said:

"We now find that an investigation is being made with the avowed purpose of 'eliminating the bureau heads.' Our close work with the department has led us to believe that the interest of the people of our city will be better covered by a system which allows for the proper responsibility and administration of the various activities of the Health Department.

"Labor men in the City of New York have been made to realize to a greater degree than ever before the great significance of the protection of the health of the community through the efforts that have been made, especially by Dr. Louis I. Harris, in the care of children, women, and men in industry. Though the work was but recently organized, enough has already been done in this direction to show its vast possibilities. The Health Department does not stop its work in the protection of children with the granting of working papers, but it follows them into the factories in which they spend a great part of their lives, and prevents the diseases which formerly were only registered in the Health Department after the damage had been done. In other words, the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, in common with the other bureaus of the department, prevents diseases, and in this work has set a standard for Health Departments throughout the country to follow.

"The statements of these men were not made at random, but by men of experience whose organizations maintain sanitariums of their own, and therefore can well appreciate the work that has been done by the Bureau of Preventable Diseases. If an epidemic of contagious disease, especially during this war period, should occur in the City of New York, and if untried and inexperienced hands directed the efforts to control such an epidemic, or if there was any relaxation in the safeguards which protect the lives of children during the school period, or when they go into industry, the citizens of New York in general, and those interested in the protection of working people in particular, would strongly feel that saving at the expense of the lives and health of the community, is a most dangerous form of economy.

Want Only Greater Efficiency.

"The Labor Sanitation Conference is in favor of any investigation that will tend to increase the efficiency of the Department of Health, but will oppose, and will endeavor to have the entire rank and file of the labor movement oppose, any removal of bureau heads unless it can be shown to make for greater efficiency."

Leon H. Rouse, President of Typographical Union No. 6, an organization of 6,000 compositors, and of the Manhattan branch of the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, said:

"Any attempt to economize in the work of industrial hygiene after the splendid co-operation that labor has advanced with the leadership and guidance of Dr. Harris would be at this time a calamity, in my opinion. At no time in the history of our civil and national life should the health of the workers of this community be neglected, and least of all in the present crisis with which our country is confronted. If the war is to be won the worker in the industrial trench must be protected by adequate health supervision as to sanitation and industrial hygiene, and to discontinue this in any shape, way or form would be a disaster and a step backward in every conceivable way. They must furnish the sinews of war to protect the boys in the trenches, and therefore their health should be protected in order to accomplish this purpose."

John J. Crimmins, Secretary-Treasurer of Printing Pressmen Assistants Union 23, an organization of 3,000, said:

"The interest of labor men aroused during the past three years by the performances of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, organized by Dr. Louis I. Harris, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, has brought workingmen and women into closer relationship with the preventive activities of the respective Bureaus of the Health Department than ever before in the history of the city. The prevention of tuberculosis, as well as its diagnosis and treatment in the clinics of the Health Department, has become better organized and better known since it has been associated with intense work in industrial hygiene. The labor men of the City of New York would regard it as nothing short of a calamity if the preventive and educational work of the Health Department was destroyed in effectiveness through any attempt at economy which is not true economy."

Philip Umstadter, President of New York Printing Pressmen's Union 51, an organization of 2,500, said:

"Labor men and women in this city make a plea for the retention of the best features in the health administration of this city, and strongly urge against any ill-advised attempt to weaken the present system of health control by the elimination of bureau heads. While labor is mindful of the value of the various types of activity of the Health Department bureaus, it wishes most emphatically to indorse the work of Dr. Louis I. Harris, and to plead against any change which would cause the city to lose the services of one whom labor has come to know and trust."

MAYOR HYLAN ANGERS CITY LAW DEPARTMENT

Resignations Expected to Result from Letter to Corporation Counsel Criticising His Staff.

Resignations of a number of members of the city's Law Department are expected to be handed in to Corporation Counsel Burr within the next few days as a result of a letter sent to Mr. Burr by Mayor Hylan. The letter was written several weeks ago, but few of Mr. Burr's assistants knew of it until recently. Several of the most valued assistants, who have been in office for years, are so resentful over the letter which they describe as "insulting" and as reflecting on the entire staff of the Law Department, that they are contemplating leaving the department. The letter is as follows:

Dear Mr. Burr:

On several occasions I have been at meetings where we have been delayed in disposing of matters because of the delay in the Corporation Counsel's office in advising us of our rights in the matter. Many of your assistants are of the old school and do not believe in hurrying. I wish you would get rid of those just as fast as possible that will not be on duty at 9 o'clock, and who delay in getting out their work.

The work in the Corporation Counsel's office must be speeded up, and I think that the sooner you get new men in your office all along the line the better it will be for all concerned. I know you are endeavoring to do the best you can, and, if you ask for the resignations of a few men that are credited with a pull and held their jobs through many administrations, you will be rendering great service to the people of the city. I do not care who is behind men in your office, and I do not care what their great legal reputation may be. There are many men that are anxious to secure these positions, who will perform better work than is being performed.

The Corporation Counsel's office is one of the most important offices in the city, and I want no one in your office conferring with or aiding any interests that are against the best interests of the people of the city. The purpose, as I understand it, is to load up your office with a lot of matters, so that the more important matters cannot be given the attention that is required.

The old matters in your office must be cleaned up without delay and just as fast as they can be disposed of. I hope you will give this matter your immediate attention, as I am not very much impressed with some of the assistants under you that have been in the office for some time. Very truly yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

When the contents of the letter became known there was much speculation over its meaning. It was held in some quarters that it was all a plan on the part of the Mayor to join William R. Hearst in holding a club over Tammany Hall just as the State political campaign is opening. A number of the employes of the Corporation Counsel's office are Tammany men, and the Mayor's threat to clean out the department has been taken to mean that the Mayor will be disappointed if Tammany does not favor the nomination of Mr. Hearst for Governor. The patronage of the office has always been considered most valuable from a political point of view, especially in the matter of building up a political machine.

SEEKS NEW CONGRESS TERM

Representative Gray of New Jersey Announces His Candidacy.

Representative Edward W. Gray of New Jersey announced yesterday his candidacy for re-election from the Eighth New Jersey District. In making the announcement Mr. Gray said:

"With me, country is first. I have supported the Administration in all its measures for the successful prosecution of the war, and I shall continue to do so as a matter of patriotic duty. I shall continue to urge a speeding up of the entire war program as a vital national necessity. Swifter and sterner punishment should be meted out to enemy agents in this country. I favor legislation to that end. Our boys are fighting a savage and implacable foe in France, and we should not for a moment submit to their being undermined by malevolent enemies at home.

"I shall take no part in factional party strife in my district. I shall discuss no political subjects not vital to the one great issue. I shall take no time for campaigning that should be given to my public duties. My heart and soul are in the American cause, and, whether re-elected or not, I shall strive with all my might to aid in bringing victory to American arms and in preserving the cherished liberties and institutions of our beloved country."

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

State Charities Aid Takes Action to Save Men Rejected by Draft.

Details of a movement to aid local health authorities to deal with tuberculosis growing out of war conditions are announced by the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. Two physicians have been placed at the disposal of health authorities throughout the State to aid in establishing dispensaries and providing medical oversight and sanitary supervision.

A large increase in the number of known cases of tuberculosis is being disclosed by the medical examination under the draft, and these men are being sent home. It is estimated that approximately 22,000 cases of tuberculosis will have been disclosed and rejected from military service.

The great majority of these cases must remain at home, hence the need for medical oversight, instruction, and assistance.

The physicians selected are Dr. Elliott Washburn, former Superintendent of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Rutland, Mass., and Dr. Charles S. Prest of the New York State Department of Health.

MORE ZIONIST SUPPORT.

Greece and Holland Added to Countries Favoring Jewish Homeland.

The Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, in an announcement yesterday, added Greece and Holland to the list of countries which have indorsed the Palestine Jewish homeland project. M. H. Z. Kahn, President of the Dutch Zionist Federation, is quoted as saying he had been authorized to express the sympathetic attitude of Holland and a declaration by the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Politis, to the Chamber of Deputies on March 14, is cited as evidence that the Greek Liberal Government is supporting the movement.

The committee said that because more than 50 per cent. of the delegates to the contemplated Jewish Congress in Russia were Zionists the Bolshevist Government had announced that it would receive no better treatment than the Ukraine Rada. It was decided therefore to postpone the congress.

ADMIRES OUR SOLDIERS.

French Minister's Son Pays High Compliment to Their Qualities.

LONDON, March 12. (Associated Press.)—First Lieutenant Gilbert Clementel, son of the French Minister of Commerce and Transportation, who has been attached to a division of the American army now in the trenches, paid a tribute of admiration to the American troops in a letter written to Paul D. Cravath of New York and recently received here. Writing of the conduct of American troops in action, he declared:

"As a nearby spectator I can say that I am absolutely astonished. These Americans are wonderful soldiers. With their determination, their dash, and their vigor it will not take long for them to become a most accomplished army. Truly these are brave men! At one moment in the action I wanted to embrace them, so great was my admiration."

FORM DISTRICT KEHILLAHS.

Jews Establish Eighteen Organizations in New York.

The announcement was made yesterday at the offices of the Jewish Community, 356 Second Avenue, that the Jews of the city in the last few weeks had formed eighteen district organizations throughout the city to bring co-operative effort to the solution of various social problems peculiar to the Jewish population of the city. Each of the district organizations, to be known as a District Kehillah, according to Harry Sackler, Administrative Secretary of the Jewish Community, will aim to take up all the local problems within its own territory. The Jewish Community will act as the central body.

Scouts to Parade for the Red Star.

Boy Scouts will be the feature of a parade at 4 o'clock today to inaugurate a week's campaign under the auspices of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals in East Thirty-six Street as part of a national drive by the American Red Star to raise funds for ambulances and hospitals for war dogs and horses. Police dogs and others, including "Officer Rex," owned by Vernon Castle, who lost his life on an aviation training field, will be in the parade, which will start at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street and move to Madison Square.

TAMMANY IGNORED IN FIGHT ON HEARST

Up-State Democratic Leaders Will Confer Without Murphy's Aid.

DO NOT WANT A CITY MAN

Only a "High-Calibre Candidate" from Above the Bronx, They Insist, Can Beat Whitman.

In the call for a conference at Syracuse on April 24 sent out last week by up-State Democratic leaders Tammany leaders have been entirely ignored. By eliminating New York City organization Democrats, the up-State Democrats it was said, yesterday, intended to serve notice upon the friends and boomers of William R. Hearst that he was not wanted for Governor. Charles F. Murphy is said to be in entire accord with the plans of the up-State men, as the Tammany organization is also opposed to the selection of Hearst and intends to take no part in the deliberations of the party councils outside of the city at this time.

Murphy and his Tammany advisers, however, will have their say regarding the selection of a candidate later. During the latter part of July or early in August, there will be an unofficial State convention called at Saratoga. It will be along the lines of the unofficial convention held at Saratoga two years ago when Judge Samuel Seabury was selected as the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate to run against Charles S. Whitman. Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has given his consent to the gathering, which is to be termed a conference.

The conference will be as near the lines of the old-time State convention as the primary law will allow and leaders from every section of the State will be on hand. It is also likely that women, for the first time, will be allowed to have a voice in the selection of a Gubernatorial candidate. It has also been decided to allow women to be present at the Syracuse conference. One woman leader from every county in the State, with the exception of the New York City counties, will be invited to attend, the New York City women being excluded on the same ground that the city men leaders are not wanted at this time, the conference being entirely an up-State affair.

Will Talk Over Candidates.

It was learned yesterday that at the Syracuse conference no particular candidate will be favored. Instead, there will be a general discussion of the political situation in the State, and the claims of the various candidates will be considered. The conference will insist, however, that this year is no time for the selection of a candidate from below the Bronx line, as only an up-State man will have a chance to defeat Governor Whitman. After the leaders have discussed the availability of the various candidates they will adjourn and present their views and recommendations at the Saratoga conference. The Syracuse conference will be purely formal and executive. The Saratoga conference will be wide open.

Alarmed at the growth of sentiment against William R. Hearst, both in the city and up-State, the Hearst agents have been unusually active during the last fortnight. Hearst representatives have gone all over the State and have tried hard to stem the tide of resentment against their candidate. These agents have told various leaders that Mr. Hearst, if nominated, will make the hardest kind of a fight against Whitman and will spend plenty of money. They also made the threat that Hearst would enter the primaries, if necessary, and make a contest against any candidate the Democrats put up, and that, if he is beaten, he will run for Governor as an independent candidate.

Word has also reached several up-State leaders that the National Administration would like to see a strong Wilson man nominated by the Democrats this Fall. It would please Washington if George F. Johnson of Binghamton was selected. Mr. Johnson is head of the Johnson Endicott Shoe Company, and was a large contributor to the Wilson campaign fund in 1916. Although an ardent Wilson supporter, he is an independent Republican in politics, and the Democratic organization men do not look with favor upon the suggestion that he be selected. It is likely that the Democrats will fight shy of the patriotic issue during the campaign, leaving it largely to the voters to determine if a Democratic Goveror would better uphold the National Administration than a Republican.

Although there are about a dozen candidates already in the Democratic field, interest during the last week has crystallized already in the Democratic

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C. Walker of Binghamton, and Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo. Friends of both men are active all over the State and they will have many advocates at the Syracuse conference. Friends of Mayor Lunn of Schenectady are also active, but his record as a radical is expected to alienate all the Democrats of conservative tendencies. Should the Hearst candidacy take on alarming proportions, an effort will be made both at Syracuse and at Saratoga to harmonize all interests in order to present a united front to what is termed the "Hearst menace."

One Way to Beat Hearst.

"The Syracuse conference will make it perfectly clear that the only way to beat Hearst is to select an up-State Democrat of high calibre," said a prominent Democrat yesterday. "The fight this year is an up-State fight, and only an up-State man will have a chance. Governor Whitman has made it so and the Democratic Party will make a prodigious mistake if it neglects the opportunities that lie before it. Whitman has lost strength with the farmers and there is a growing up-State opposition to him over the prohibition question. An up-State Democrat of high class, and there are plenty of them, would unite all these anti-Whitman elements, where a New York City man would be able to do nothing. Moreover, there is a strong feeling among up-State Democrats against the selection of a Tammany man.

"But more than anything else, the selection of an up-State Democrat would head off the Hearst candidacy. If Hearst is not nominated and a Tammany man is, Hearst will run as an independent candidate and draw enough votes from the Tammany candidate to insure the re-election of Whitman. Hearst will have no such excuse for running if an up-State man is selected as the standard-bearer."

All doubt that Hearst wants the Governorship nomination and will make a hard fight to get it was dispelled yesterday when his newspapers began an attack on the Standard Oil Company, in an effort to link that organization up with the State campaign. The "Standard Oil Letters" which were published several years ago were reprinted and the charge was made that the Standard Oil interests were behind the Republican Party this year.

In a statement in the New York American over his signature, answering an attack made upon him by Professor Sperry of the University of Syracuse, Mr. Hearst said:

"The attack is not seriously considered by Mr. Hearst for the other reason that he is a radical and must expect the abuse of the public plunderers whom it has been his privilege and pleasure to expose. The present attack seems to be based, however, on a misconception of the situation, a misconception which assumes that Mr. Hearst is anxious to run for Governor of New York at this coming election. Mr. Hearst is merely anxious to see a radical, and not a reactionary, nominated on the Democratic ticket to defeat Mr. Whitman, who has surrendered himself and his administration to the privileged interests and the public plunderers.

"Mr. Hearst feels that perhaps the radicalism of this age has passed beyond his principles and policies to a more extreme radicalism, and that the dangerous greed and aggression of the plundering and profiteering disloyalists of the Standard Oil type may require the fullest form of radical restriction and constriction. The purification of New York politics and the removal of the peculiar menace to public liberty and political morality which the Standard Oil Trust and similar oppressive institutions constitute is the sole object which Mr. Hearst has in mind, and he will not himself run unless that should prove the only way of accomplishing this patriotic purpose."

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Simple Afternoon Dresses, new tailored models, in crepes, chambrays, dimities and ginghams, 4 to 14 years, from $12.50.

Girls' Khaki Outfit—Middy Blouse, Skirt and Bloomers—may be had separately; complete outfit, $7.75.

Very smart Middy Blouse Dresses in China silks and pongees.

Girls' regulation Middy Blouses, in galatea, English poplin, white China silk, pongee and khaki, 6 to 16 years. From $2.75. Skirts and bloomers to match.

Blouses for girls of 10 to 14 years, especially designed for wear with our suits and skirts, from $4.50.

Washable Hats and fine quality Straw Hats in sport shapes to match De Pinna dresses for girls.

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CALL FOR 49,843 MORE DRAFTED MEN

Will Be Sent to Forts and Barracks to Train with Regular Army Troops.

TO MOBILIZE EARLY IN MAY

Makes More Than 300,000 Selectmen Called Recently Under Speed-Up Program.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Another draft call, this time for 49,843 registrants, has been sent to Governors of States by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Mobilization of the men is ordered for May 1 and 10, the War Department announced tonight, and they will be sent to eleven forts and recruiting barracks, probably for training with regular army units there.

This call increases to more than 300,000 the number of selectmen ordered to camp since late in March. This is far in excess of the monthly average that would have been mobilized under the original plan to call 800,000 men this year over a nine-month period. Future calls at the same rate would complete the program before midsummer.

Under President Wilson's determination to hasten the dispatch of American troops to France to reinforce the British and French armies bearing the brunt of the great German drives in Flanders and Picardy, the whole program of the army is speeding up. Only a week ago General Crowder ordered mobilization of 150,000 selectmen for April 26, and their movement to the national army cantonments during the five days following.

Further announcements are expected to follow the return of Secretary Baker from his visit to the battlefronts and conference with officials of Great Britain, France, and Italy. Troops now are moving to Europe at a rapid rate, and this clearing of training camps will permit of the calling of men much faster than was contemplated before the German offensive made it imperative to rush men to the battlefronts.

Although every State and the District of Columbia are called upon to furnish men under General Crowder's latest order, nearly half of the 49,843 men will come from seven States. Illinois will supply by far the largest number, its quota being 8,047. Pennsylvania is next, with 3,776; New York third, with 3,542; Michigan fourth, with 2,593; Missouri, fifth, with 2,163; Wisconsin sixth, with 2,185, and Ohio seventh, with 2,060. Nevada has the lowest quota, 49, and Delaware the next lowest, 87. Wyoming, with 92, is the only other State to furnish less than 100 men.

The quotas of the other States and the District of Columbia follow:

Alabama	261	Montana	354
Arizona	818	Nebraska	987
Arkansas	599	New Hampshire	137
California	1,187	New Jersey	1,033
Colorado	696	New Mexico	274
Connecticut	959	North Carolina	481
Dist. of Columbia	197	North Dakota	581
Florida	265	Oklahoma	846
Georgia	376	Oregon	251
Idaho	165	Rhode Island	195
Indiana	842	South Carolina	289
Iowa	1,010	South Dakota	487
Kansas	1,210	Tennessee	442
Kentucky	1,326	Texas	1,694
Louisiana	536	Utah	168
Maine	220	Vermont	101
Maryland	453	Virginia	756
Massachusetts	1,336	Washington	434
Minnesota	1,295	West Virginia	549
Mississippi	520		

The army posts to which the men will go are Fort Slocum, New York; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; Fort McDowell, California; Fort Screven, Georgia; Fort Logan, Colorado; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Jackson Barracks, Louisiana.

CROWDER SEEKS RECRUITS.

Issues Calls for Volunteers for Special Military Service.

Provost Marshal Crowder has issued three new calls for men for voluntary induction into special branches of the military service. One call is for chemists, civil engineers, meteorologists, physicists, and is open only to men who are technically qualified in those professions. The call is for sixty men, and registrants who are accepted for this service will be sent immediately to Camp MacArthur, Texas, for instruction.

The second call is for camera repair men, who will be sent to Cornell University, while the third is for 100 laborers for service in the Ordnance Corps, these men to be sent to Fort Slocum. The meteorologists, it was said yesterday, are needed as weather observers in France in connection with the work of the flying corps of the army now operating on the French front. The camera men are also needed for the aviation service.

The United States Public Service Reserve, the New York office of which is at 22 East Twenty-second Street, has issued a call for 150 sailmakers, tailors, and awning makers who are qualified to work on airplane fabrics for the army. The men accepted must be between the ages of 18 and 47 years. Qualified men of draft age will be accepted.

Men Wanted for New Ships.

Lieutenant Commander Newton Mansfield, U. S. N., is directing a campaign which gets under way today, the purpose of which is to get an unlimited number of men for new ships which are now going into commission, and which will be commissioned in increasing numbers in the future.

"If our army is to be transported overseas safely," Commander Mansfield said, "we must have the men adequately to man the ships. This is a great opportunity for the young men who can qualify for this service. The time is now and not tomorrow. We want every fit man we can get."

The recruiting office for this service is at 34 East Twenty-third Street, near Fourth Avenue.

Recruiting to bring the New York Division of the Guard army, now training for the overseas service at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., will be redoubled this week and it is hoped to have the needed quota enlisted and on the way to Spartanburg before the end of the present week. Information as to the needs of the "Empire Division" can be had at the offices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, on the sixth floor of the Hall of Records.

Appeal for Navy Recruits.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry, who is now a Commander in the Naval Reserve, in an appeal issued in behalf of the recruiting service of the Regular Navy, says:

The citizens of America are offered a splendid opportunity to do their duty and stand by their country; that is, in this war for freedom and humanity. All branches of the service are open, and any citizen from 18 to 58 years of age can take advantage of this splendid opportunity. If of draft age a letter from the local board will permit an enrollment for the period of the war.

I don't wonder at your asking why men are so anxious to enroll for sea service in the reserve force service. The young American finds the highest inspiration in the deeds of the men of the United States Navy. Our navy, both in time of war and peace, has played the great and glorious part in the history of the world. Its service is of high ideals, and its record a worthy achievement due to the high standard set for officers and men in the beginning of its career and maintained to date.

The Army and Navy Club of New York announces that through the courtesy of the Republican Club, where the army and navy organization has obtained temporary quarters, officers in all branches of the service when in New York will be entitled to all the privileges of the club. Guests cards will be issued to officers on application at the clubhouse, 54 West Fortieth Street.

MARKSMEN TEACH SOLDIERS

Pupils Even Learn to Make Repairs to Rifles While Blindfolded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Announcement was made by the Ordnance Department of the Army tonight that it had called to its aid experts in shooting to train the draft and National Guard army men how to use, in the shortest possible time, the new rifles with which they are being equipped, known as the United States rifle, model of 1917, modified Enfield. Many of these experts were members of United States rifle teams which won international shooting matches.

In its announcement the Ordnance Department says:

"These experts, known as rifle demonstrators, were commissioned and sent to various camps to instruct officers and men in shooting and in the operation and care of the rifle.

"As an illustration of the work of these demonstrators, it is recorded from Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., that officers under instructions from them gave a demonstration in dismounting and assembling this rifle while blindfolded, the record time being seven minutes for dismounting and twenty-two minutes for assembling. There are eighty-six parts to the rifle. These officers will become instructors in mechanics classes, the mechanics being trained to make repairs to rifles in the field. Frequently these men will have to do their work at night, when they will not have a light or will not be allowed to use a light, and therefore they must be thoroughly trained in taking down the rifle and putting in new parts while blindfolded.

A representative from Camp Sherman, Ohio, and one from Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., states that both officers and men are much pleased with the 1917 model rifle, and that scores made by the troops have been remarkable in view of the fact that very few of them ever fired an army rifle of any kind before.

"The rifle demonstrators are under the control of the General Administration Bureau of the Ordnance Department and directed by Colonel John T. Thompson, U. S. Army, retired, who organized the group of demonstrators while in charge of the Small Arms Division."

CALLS FOR AIRPLANE SPRUCE

Navy Wants 3,000,000 Feet a Month from New England.

BOSTON, April 14.—A call for 3,000,000 feet of New England spruce a month for airplanes was sent out by the Navy Department today. By agreement with the army, according to Assistant Naval Constructor F. M. Smith, the navy has taken exclusive control of the development of the New England spruce, and steps have been taken to bring the output of this material up to its maximum during the Spring and Summer.

Exhaustive tests by the Federal Forestry Department have proved, Mr. Smith says, that the spruce of this district is equal in strength to the best spruce grown in the West. Since Dec. 1 lumber operators have been delivering to the Navy Department 1,000,000 feet a month. With the airplane industry now in a position to turn out more machines the Navy Department plans to treble its output.

The demands of the navy, it is pointed out, will not interfere with the important pulp-making industry, for the aviation requirements are so severe that only 7 per cent. of the spruce cut up meets specifications, the remainder being available for pulp. To eliminate waste and speed production, the New England States have been divided into fifteen districts, with fifteen inspectors to visit the mills and pass upon the product for airplane purposes.

The response of lumber operators and sawmill units to the call for service, naval officials say, has been as spontaneous as the answer to the call for volunteers to go abroad with the first lumber units at the outbreak of the war. Contracts have been entered into with practically all active mills throughout New England for their entire output of this class of material. To increase the output it is desired to open new tracts and install portable mills. Addresses of owners or operators of portable sawmills are wanted.

Benefit for Two Charities.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Fatherless Children of France and the Jewell Day Nursery will be given this afternoon at the Casino Theatre. Motion pictures, photographed in color, will show the Blackfeet Indians in Glacier Park, Kilauea Volcano, Hawaiian Islands, catapulting hydroplanes from an armored cruiser in the navy, a visit to the Wild Bird Island in the Pacific, and San Mateo Dahlia Farm. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge is President of the nursery, which cares for the children of working mothers. Miss Luisita Leland is Chairman of the New York Committee for the Fatherless Children of France. This work supports the children in their own homes under their mothers' care.

Service Flag for Needle Work Guild.

A service flag is to be displayed by the Needle Work Guild of America for its members engaged in war work and among the stars will be three in gold for its members killed by German shells in the Church of St. Gervais, Paris, on Good Friday. Mrs. Edward H. Landon and her two daughters, Mrs. Ralph Henry Speed and Miss Ruth Landon. The final meeting of the New York Branch of the Guild in its fifteen-day drive for new members, will be held this afternoon at its War Relief Rooms, 160 Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock.

POLICE CAPTURE 178 IN CHOP SUEY RAIDS

Assistant District Attorney Says Some Places Are Worst Dives in the City.

SLACKERS ARE ROUNDED UP

Campaign Against Such Places, Prosecutor Declares, Will Drive All Undesirables Out of This City.

The second of a series of raids on disorderly resorts and all-night restaurants where army and navy intelligence officers have complained that liquor had been sold to soldiers and sailors and numerous robberies committed began promptly at 2 o'clock yesterday morning with thirty chop suey restaurants in the Fourth Inspection District as objectives. When the round-up was completed at 6 o'clock Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith had ordered sixty-eight women and 110 men conveyed to the West Forty-seventh Street Station for further examination, and had questioned probably 1,000 as to their reasons for going to resorts which the District Attorney's office considers objectionable.

No arrests were made, but those who were taken to the police station were questioned as to their means of livelihood, and Mr. Smith exacted a promise from each one that he or she would not be found in the Chinese restaurants after hours in future. A list of the names of those detained was placed on file at the District Attorney's office for future reference, Mr. Smith said, and if needed in future they would be subpoenaed as witnesses.

"I thought I knew New York," said Mr. Smith after the last man had been examined at the station, "but I had no idea that some of the places we visited tonight existed. Some of these chop suey places are the worst dives in this city. We don't care a snap about the protests that may be made after these raids. There is no reason why, on Sunday morning in wartime, restaurants of this character should be crowded with the riff-raff of the city.

"The objects gained in these raids are manifold; there is some way in which liquor is being served to soldiers and sailors, and we have exceedingly reliable information that many chop suey places are offenders. In a Forty-fourth Street chop suey restaurant whisky and beer were found. Again, there are many persons left in this city who believe that the Sabbath should be observed. Chop suey restaurants at 2 o'clock or later in the morning are not fit places for young girls 16 and 17 years of age, and there were several of this age detained.

"I am sure we found persons who can give us information, and we certainly found slackers without registration cards. A number of persons are going to be subpoenaed to appear before District Attorney Swann, and the abolishment of private rooms in chop suey restaurants has been ordered."

Behind the automobile in which Mr. Smith rode from restaurant to restaurant on his long list trailed other cars carrying fifty detectives under Inspector Henry of the Fourth District, Acting Captain McKenna of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, and Captain Sackett of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Uniformed policemen who had been stationed at the entrances of the chop suey resorts barred the exits at 2 o'clock, holding those inside until the arrival of the Assistant District Attorney. In the cases of several of the restaurants he did not arrive until after 5 o'clock, so that many of those detained became restive, protesting against the delay.

They could establish their identity to the satisfaction of any one, many said, while it would be an outrage to further detain them in the station house without grounds. The scene in the guardroom of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was a study in practical and applied sociology. As they faced Mr. Smith those detained, for the most part young men and women, whose ages ranged from 16 to 35, represented nearly every class of business employe, and some who were unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves. Mr. Smith said last night that proceedings would be begun in a few days against the chop suey restaurants, on the ground that they were public nuisances. Speaking for District Attorney Swann, he said:

"We are just beginning this campaign. We will drive out of New York City divekeepers, gamblers, crooks, women of the streets, and all undesirables. Vice has been thriving for so long under a semi-respectable cloak that it imagines itself immune. They talk about property rights. What of the property rights of the decent people whose property has been ruined by this class? Since when have we ignored decency and selected lawlessness? What right have young men who ought to be in the trenches to be playing pool or sitting around Chinese restaurants with women of the streets at 4 o'clock in the morning?"

SAW HUSBAND SHOT DEAD.

Mrs. Colombo Witnesses Slaying with Five-Hour-Old Babe.

Mrs. Rose Colombo, of 73 Colden Street, Newark, lay in bed with her newborn infant yesterday and saw her husband shot and killed by Joseph Dalphio, 32, a boarder. Dalphio was captured by the police in a cellar two blocks away. According to the police a revolver containing five cartridges and an empty shell was found in his pocket, with $88.25 in a wallet, identified as the property of the slain man. The baby was only five hours old when his father was killed.

BISHOP LAWRENCE APPEALS

Urges Episcopalians to Subscribe to Liberty Loan and Save Food.

The War Commission of the Episcopal Church, 14 Wall Street, made public yesterday a statement from Bishop William Lawrence, Chairman of the War Fund Commission, in which he announced that the commission had raised approximately $800,000 for work with the troops in camp and field for 1918. The Bishop's statement also contained appeals to members of the church to subscribe to the Liberty Loan and to give such other assistance as they may be able to the Government. He wrote:

"The Third Liberty Loan makes its demand on every member of Christ's Church. The strength, the lives, and the victories of our boys and men depend directly upon their munitions, barracks, hospitals, ships, and supplies, and these depend directly upon your economies and sacrifices in subscribing to the Liberty Loan. For the support of our Allies and for our own defense, the Allies and all our people must have nutritious food; the soldiers and sailors must have the best food on which to fight. The men and women of the church will not wait for others to be frugal, and they will work upon the farms and gardens 'for the vindication of peace and justice.'"

WANT TRADE SUPERVISED.

Merchants Would Prepare America for Commercial Struggle.

The Merchants' Association of New York took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States during its sixth annual convention held in Chicago last week, according to the official bulletin of the association, Greater New York, issued here today. Resolutions approved by the association's Executive Committee for consideration by the convention looking toward the preparation of America for the commercial struggle after the war were discussed. The War Shipping Committee of the association, at the request of the National Chamber, submitted a report on shipbuilding.

The resolutions adopted provided for the appointment of an advisory board or commission of prominent men to generally supervise the nation's trade and commerce. This board will collect and analyze facts concerning the productive, industrial, and distributive business of our own country in their bearing on foreign trade.

S. C. Mead, Secretary of the association, in the report on shipbuilding recommends the return to the shipyards of their skilled men taken by the first draft, and exemption of skilled workmen from future drafts, and a uniform employment policy to assure an equitable and sufficient supply of labor at all shipyards, and the elimination of so-called "stealing of labor."

WHEAT BARRED BY HOTELS.

In Several, for First Time, No Bread Was Served.

All of the large hotels of the city for the first time yesterday put a total ban on wheat and wheat products in their service. In some hotels substitutes for bread were served in the form of corn cakes and muffins, while other hotels made no pretense even at serving substitutes for bread. Patrons accepted the new regulation without complaint and the novelty of eating a totally breadless meal for the first time proved in itself an enjoyable and interesting experience.

The Federal Food Board will open today its three-week campaign to increase the consumption of potatoes, which are now reaching the market in great quantities and which must be consumed before the next crop is brought forth, lest the farmers be discouraged by overproduction. Dr. Mary S. Rose, who was in charge of the milk exhibit at the Grand Central Terminal, announced yesterday that the exhibit would be continued until further notice, at the Hudson Park Branch Library at 66 Leroy Street.

Lauder to Speak at Opera House.

Final arrangements for the National War Work Council mass meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House next Sunday afternoon were announced yesterday from the office of William Sloane, Chairman of the council. Harry Lauder will speak and Governor Whitman will preside. A service band and the University Glee Club of eighty voices under the direction of Arthur D. Woodruff, will furnish music. Governor Whitman will present the problems of the Y. M. C. A. campaign to recruit the men necessary to take charge of the huts with the American Expeditionary Forces and the French and Italian armies.

War Takes Rockefeller Help.

War has compelled John D. Rockefeller to reorganize the help on his place at Pocantico Hills. Twenty-five men of draft age have been accepted for the national army, and Mr. Rockefeller has not claimed exemption for any of them, not even the farmers he employs. Several others have enlisted in the army and navy.

REPORTS IDLENESS AMID WAR ACTIVITY

Charity Organization Society Also Finds Considerable Suffering from Low Wages.

AID RENDERED RED CROSS

Bureau of Advice and Information Greatly Expanded to Meet Present Conditions.

Unemployment and low wages have been prevailing to a considerable degree in this city, in spite of general industrial prosperity, according to the annual report of the Charity Organization Society, which was issued yesterday.

"In the society's own work with families," the report says, "it came in contact during the last fiscal year with 5,069 families. A study made of 4,204 of these, with whom closer relations were established, showed the presence of unemployment and low earnings even in a time of industrial prosperity. In 397 of the families the male head of the family was out of work, and in 275 his employment was irregular. In 568 of the families the man was not earning because of disease, old age, or because he was in an institution. The majority of the men who were working were earning less than $18 a week, an amount which at present is generally conceded to be too small to support a family of four or five persons according to American standards of living. Many men were earning much less than $18 a week. Indeed, in 571 families the earnings of the men were reported to be between $12 and $14 a week. Thirty per cent. of the men and 29 per cent. of the women in the 4,204 families studied were native born. In only 23 per cent. of the families were no physical defects reported."

The society called attention in its report to the large number of members of its staff, trained in social service and relief work in this city, who had been called to responsible positions in the Red Cross. One of the activities which the Charity Organization Society undertook in 1917, and is now carrying on, has been that of investigating and reporting on war relief organizations soliciting subscriptions from the public. The report adds:

"A department of the society which has had to be extraordinarily expanded to meet war conditions, is the Bureau of Advice and Information which makes investigations and reports upon charitable activities. As the number of organizations engaged in collecting funds in New York City for various war relief activities began rapidly to increase, many were found to be conducted without regard for the standards of accounting and management which ordinary business ethics demand. The bureau has made a continuing investigation of the situation as regards agencies having headquarters in New York City, and has published the results in a bulletin which lists in three divisions the following groups of organizations: (1) Those submitting satisfactorily audited financial statements; (2) those submitting unaudited but otherwise satisfactory statements; (3) those under responsible management, but established too recently to supply financial statements. During the year 2,628 requests for reports and information about charitable agencies were received and answered by this bureau."

FRENCH CHILDREN NEED AID.

Refugees Fed, Clothed, and Cared For with American Money.

A cable message received yesterday at the headquarters in this city from the Paris committee of the French Heroes Lafayette Memorial Fund, Inc., announces a close working arrangement with the American Fund for French Wounded for the rescue and care of the refugee children from the bombarded parts of France. Numbers of these children, after being gathered in, fed, and clothed in Paris, have been sent to the Chateau de Chavaniac, birthplace of Lafayette, in Auvergne. There the American Fund for French Wounded has established a dispensary, supplied a resident physician, and will furnish all necessary medical supplies for the children.

The committee has cabled that it can take care of just so many of the thousands of refugee children as it receives funds from America, with which to meet the necessary expenses. The French Heroes Fund here is devoting its every effort for the present to securing funds for these refugee children. It has made a nation-wide appeal, and the funds are cabled to Paris as fast as they are received. It asks that contributions be sent to James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer, 360 Madison Avenue, New York City.

CARE FOR FRENCH ORPHANS.

Andre Tardieu to Speak Here in Behalf of Fund.

To care for the thousands of additional French orphans, resulting from the present drive of the Germans on the western front, steps are to be taken this week by the New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, headed by Miss Luisita Leland, to raise a large sum of money to meet the situation. This is in addition to the $2,500,000 which has already been collected by the society throughout the country, by means of which 50,000 orphans have been cared for.

Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, will come to New York next Friday afternoon and deliver an address at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, in behalf of the fund. He will be accompanied by Miss Eleanor Fell, a delegate from the Paris Committee of the organization, who will tell of the actual work as it is being done in France at the present time.

FOUNDED 1856

THE spirit of the times calls for clean-cut, unaffected Americanism in men's clothing, which is another way of saying that garments should not only look well but act well also. Our Spring clothing meets the test by affording maximum service without sacrificing its smartness or its individuality.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

WHO'S WHO

What an Owner will eventually get out of his building is not so much a matter of What he puts into it, but Whom he puts in to build it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

THE "TIRE ECONOMY" STORE
Largest Stock of the Best Makes in All Sizes and All Types.
Lowest Prices—1 or 1,000
Tubes 40% to 65% Discount.
Also Used Shoes, Tubes. Very Cheap!
TIRE DEPARTMENT OPEN EVENINGS.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
"The Reliable Economy House."
1,763 Broadway, Near 57th St.,
Bronx and Westchester Customers Accommodated at
OUR BRONX TIRE STORE (Branch.)
2,428 Grand Concourse, Near 187th St.

How to Rent an Apartment.

The New York Times:

I rented my apartment through the advertisement I inserted in The New York Times and thank you.

Mrs. E. M. Kayser,
P. O. Box 805, Tenafly, N. J.

If you have an apartment to rent, advertise it in

The New York Times

"BELL AND WING"
By Frederick Fanning Ayer

READ WHAT THESE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG.

"Cloud splendors on the mountain-top of achievement."
Leyton District Times, England.
"Power and originality." - - - - - *Cork Examiner (Irish)*
"The rarest verses of the time. Grip us hours after reading."
World Wide Bureau, England.
"Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling." *Academy, London.*
"Genuine aspiration and power." - *Occult Review, England.*
"Transports us to another hemisphere."
Montrose Standard, England.

PUBLISHED BY
THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY
354 FOURTH AVENUE
New York

Start today to buy War Savings Stamps

An excellent investment and a patriotic duty

Victor
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

John McCormack's newest Victor Record is a beautiful sacred song

The Lord is My Light — John McCormack
Victrola Red Seal Record 64726. Ten-inch, $1

A beautiful prayer of faith and hope as expressed by the Psalmist David, with a melodious musical setting that adds to its dignity and impressiveness.

McCormack interprets it stirringly, with a deep religious feeling that makes its message as inspiring today as in the times of old.

It is an exquisite McCormack record; a superb sacred record; a record every lover of sacred music will want to add to his collection of Victor Records.

Go to-day to any Victor dealer's and have him play this new McCormack record or any other music by the world's greatest artists who make Victrola Records exclusively. He will also gladly demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400. Period styles to order from $375 to $950.

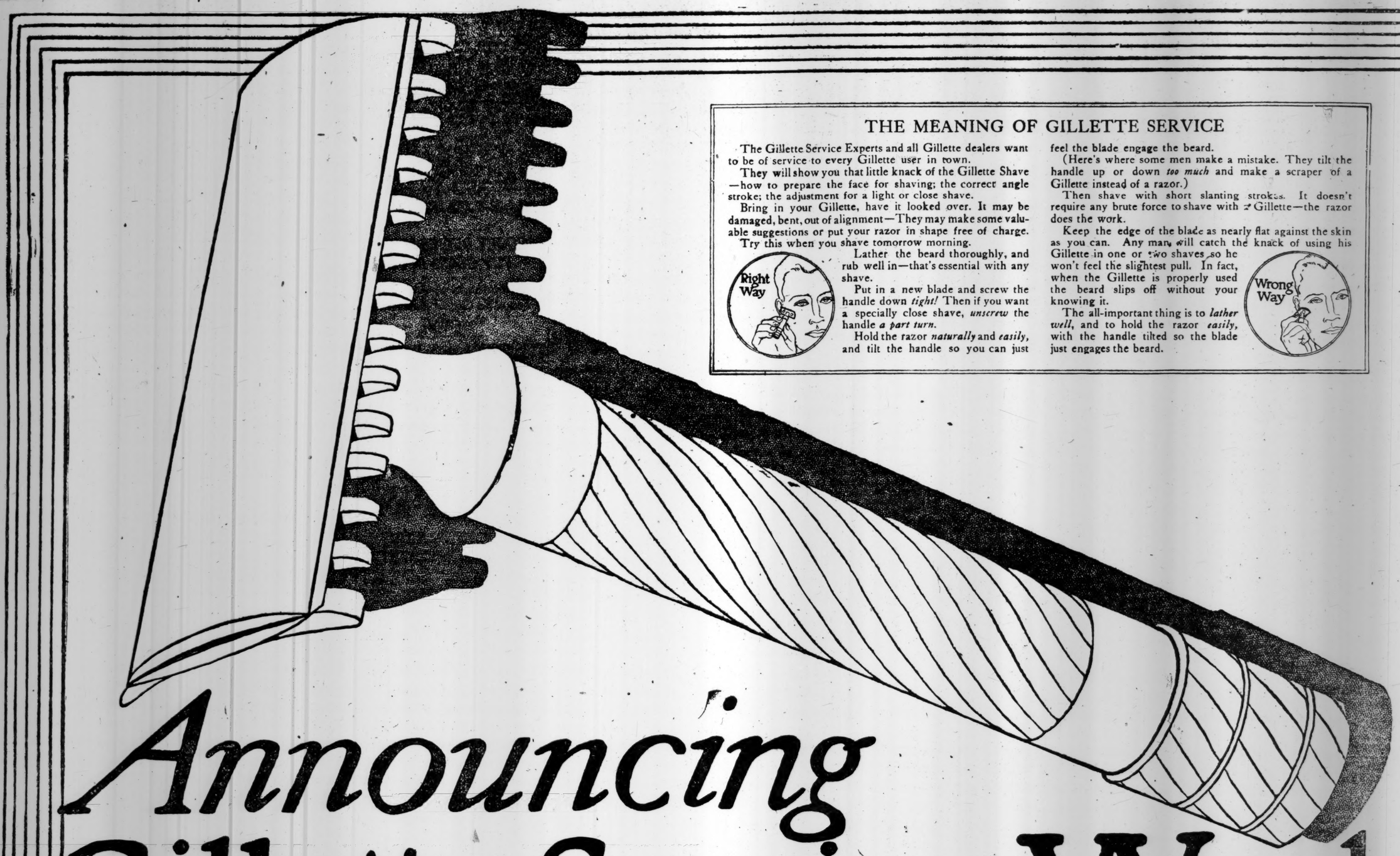
Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.



THE MEANING OF GILLETTE SERVICE

The Gillette Service Experts and all Gillette dealers want to be of service to every Gillette user in town.

They will show you that little knack of the Gillette Shave—how to prepare the face for shaving; the correct angle stroke; the adjustment for a light or close shave.

Bring in your Gillette, have it looked over. It may be damaged, bent, out of alignment—They may make some valuable suggestions or put your razor in shape free of charge.

Try this when you shave tomorrow morning.

Lather the beard thoroughly, and rub well in—that's essential with any shave.

Put in a new blade and screw the handle down *tight!* Then if you want a specially close shave, *unscrew* the handle *a part turn.*

Hold the razor *naturally* and *easily,* and tilt the handle so you can just feel the blade engage the beard.

(Here's where some men make a mistake. They tilt the handle up or down *too much* and make a scraper of a Gillette instead of a razor.)

Then shave with short slanting strokes. It doesn't require any brute force to shave with a Gillette—the razor does the work.

Keep the edge of the blade as nearly flat against the skin as you can. Any man will catch the knack of using his Gillette in one or two shaves so he won't feel the slightest pull. In fact, when the Gillette is properly used the beard slips off without your knowing it.

The all-important thing is to *lather well,* and to hold the razor *easily,* with the handle tilted so the blade just engages the beard.

Announcing Gillette Service Week

THE Gillette Company inaugurates here this week an event of interest to every man who uses a Gillette Safety Razor.

It is here to see its friends and customers: to meet the friends of its friends.

It is here with a dozen Service Experts—to discuss the best and quickest methods of shaving.

It is here in all the Stores with the latest New Models in Gillette Razors and Shaving Sets:

To greet you personally and to talk to you every day in the newspapers:

To tell you some new and interesting things about Razors, about Blades and about the Art of Shaving.

THE Gillette is the greatest razor business in the world—many times the largest.

There is no kind of shaving problem in the world that the Gillette has not met successfully. No type of face or beard, no texture of skin: no Race, or climate or condition of use, but is an old story to the Gillette.

It goes further and says if there is a man anywhere who does not find the Gillette Shave the best shave, and the Gillette Razor the best razor—it is simply because he has not caught the simple knack of using it.

And it is here in town this week, not only to say these things, but to prove them.

The Gillette is the one world-wide razor success—with ten million users; increasing at the rate of a million razors a year—and a blade production in its American factories alone of *seven-hundred-thousand dozen a month.*

These things don't just happen. They come about through just one thing—*Service.*

WITH the Gillette, *service* is a mission—not an *incident.* It recognizes its ten-million customers as *friends*—not as a mass of individuals who buy Gillette razors and blades.

The Gillette feels always that its business is different from most other businesses. The service it renders is more particular and intimate. It's a *personal* service.

Perhaps you don't yet know the Gillette. Perhaps you are one of those few who have been missing something big in life's line of least resistance.

If so, we want you for both our sakes to join the ten-million Gillette users all over the world.

Perhaps you believe that your particular quality of skin and beard are peculiar to you. Or that no one else has your same razor problem.

This isn't so. Now get this:—

There isn't a man alive whose actual skin, beard, and shaving conditions haven't been duplicated and solved thousands of times by the Gillette. It's an old story with us—an experience that's universal.

Maybe you were a Gillette user once upon a time. And then you relapsed into the barber-shop habit again. If so, shake off a time-wasting habit. We won't consider the money at all.

But do what the *successful* men are doing—the *big* men who are getting the work of the world done.

These men don't lose valuable time sitting around in barber shops. They don't cut into their day. They are *through,* and on the job, long before they would get the call "next" if they were the *waiting* kind.

GET the clear ruddy look of the men who shave themselves—who are not dependent upon others—the most democratic and independent men in the world.

Join the army of men who make shaving an *incident*—not an event.

Our Service Experts will be in many of the Gillette Stores in your city this week. They want to help you to help yourself.

If you are not yet a Gillette user, let them show you why you should become one.

If you *are* a Gillette user perhaps they can show you how to make your Gillette even more useful.

IF you can't get around to see them remember this:

Hold the razor *naturally* and *easily,* and tilt the handle so you can just feel the blade engage the beard.

(Here's where some men make a mistake. They tilt the handle up or down *too much* and make a scraper of a Gillette, instead of a razor.)

Keep the edge of the blade as nearly flat against the skin as you possibly can. Then shave with short, slanting strokes.

Most men get the best results by screwing the blade tight down to the guard. But if you want an extra close shave, just *unscrew* the handle *a part turn,* to loosen the edge a trifle from the guard.

No matter what kind of a beard or skin you may have, you'll get a clean, safe, *individual* shave.

No Stropping—No Honing.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Come talk with the Gillette Service Experts. You will find them in the stores of the following Gillette dealers on the specified dates:

April 15-16-17—LOUIS K. LIGGETT CO., 200 Broadway
April 15-16-17—LOUIS K. LIGGETT CO., 15 W. 34th St.
April 15-16-17—LOUIS K. LIGGETT CO., Lenox Ave. & East 125th St.
April 15-16-17—JOHN WANAMAKER, Broadway & 9th St.
April 15-16-17—F. K. JAMES CO., 103rd St. & Broadway
April 15-16-17—BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Lexington to Third Aves., 59th to 60th Sts.
April 15-16-17—ADAMS-FLANAGAN CO., E. 150th St., Third, Westchester & Bergen Aves.
April 18-19-20—LOUIS K. LIGGETT CO., Broadway & 34th St.
April 18-19-20—LOUIS K. LIGGETT CO., 65 W. 42nd St.
April 18-19-20—LOUIS K. LIGGETT CO., Times Building
April 18-19-20—LOUIS K. LIGGETT CO., 181st St. & Amsterdam Ave.
April 18-19-20—LOUIS K. LIGGETT CO., 149th St. & Third Ave.
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CHAPLAIN DISLOYAL, SOLDIERS TESTIFY

Witnesses at Court-Martial of Capt. Feinler Swear That He Predicted German Victory.

SIDED WITH LA FOLLETTE

Accused Officer Admits at Honolulu Hearing That He Gave Out Copies of Anti-War Speech.

Captain Franz J. Feinler, U. S. A., the German-born army Chaplain who went to France with one of the regular army regiments and was returned to this country by order of General Pershing because of his alleged pro-German views, has been court-martialed at Honolulu on eighteen specifications, which involve uttering treasonable statements and carrying on active propaganda in favor of the enemy. He is also charged with uttering "disrespectful and contemptuous" language against the President, the Secretary of War, and his military superiors at Honolulu.

Chaplain Feinler was returned to the United States on the same vessel as David A. Henkes, the former regular army Captain who was recently sentenced by a Governors Island court-martial to serve twenty-nine years in the military prison at Leavenworth because of his seditious activities.

When Chaplain Feinler arrived back in the United States it was decided not to court-martial him, but to transfer him to Honolulu for duty. It was supposed that he had learned a lesson and that he would at least refrain from expressing pro-German sentiments. From the evidence produced at the court-martial it appears that the Chaplain had been in Honolulu only a short time when he began to express his views and to give certain advice to enlisted men which was of a nature not tending to the maintenance of discipline or loyalty in the subject.

The witnesses against Feinler include Captain Frank J. Dougherty, Captain Herbert E. Wescott, Dr. James R. Judd, a Honolulu physician; Mrs. J. T. Warren, J. H. Soper, Sergeant Major John Wright, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Eben S. Cushingham, Quartermaster Sergeant and Mrs. Frederick R. Shaw, and several other civilian witnesses.

Here are some of the remarks which it is charged Feinler uttered, and on which he is now facing an army court:

"You must remember how this country joined hands with England at the outbreak of the war, and at the very same time that Wilson said the country was neutral."

"They have one man (Baker) at the head of the army and another at the head of the navy (Daniels) who cannot run their own affairs, and certainly cannot run the affairs of the Government."

"You don't want to believe all you have read about the wonderful fighting spirit of the French soldier. If it were not for the firing squads in the French Army they would have few men on the firing line."

Defended Lusitania Sinking.

The court-martial specifications also allege that Feinler said that the British press never printed how "the Belgian women poured hot water on the poor German troops"; that the American troops treated the Filipinos in the same manner as the Germans treated the Belgians; that the American troops in France are always drunk, and that he had heard an American Major in France say that unless a scaffold was built or a few firing squads organized to suppress crime among the troops under General Pershing he would quit the army. Feinler is also alleged to have said that "the way the American Army is handled in France is a joke."

Concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, Feinler is alleged to have said "that Germany did right in sinking the Lusitania, as she had warned people not to travel on her for the simple reason that she had absolute information the vessel was carrying munitions of war; that anybody who lost his life on the Lusitania lost it because he did not heed the warning," &c.

It is also charged that he denounced Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was murdered by the Germans, as an English spy, and to have added that "a spy is a spy, whether man or woman, but a woman always looks for sympathy."

The Army and Navy Register of Washington prints five columns of the testimony given at the trial of Chaplain Feinler.

The testimony of Sergeant Major Wright, as reported, is among the most interesting offered.

"Did the Chaplain ever say anything about Liberty bonds?" Captain Peale, the Judge Advocate, asked Sergeant Wright.

"I asked the Chaplain what he thought about the Liberty bonds," replied the witness, "and he said he thought any one who bought bonds was crazy."

"Did the Chaplain ever say anything about Mexico?"

"I asked the Chaplain if he thought Pershing could trim Mexico, and he said the United States could not defeat the Mexicans. He gave me a detailed story of how General Pershing had secured picked officers who were of a nervous temperament, so he could send them on duty and they would get into a scrape so he could start trouble. Pershing then found out that he would not be reinforced and stopped."

"Did the Chaplain ever say anything about this war being just or unjust?"

"Chaplain Feinler said this war was an unjust war. I gained the impression from this that he meant the Allies were unjustly treating Germany."

"Did you think he meant the United States was included?"

"Yes. The Chaplain said the United States should have maintained neutrality as well as proclaimed it."

Predicted German Victory.

"Did the accused ever say what would happen to the United States in this war?"

"The Chaplain replied that the only kind of peace would be a German peace as Germany controls the spoils of war. The United States had gotten into a war which they had no business to get into and would meet the same fate as Rumania and Serbia."

"What impressions did you gain from the Chaplain's remarks?"

"That he was decidedly pro-German."

"Did the Chaplain ever express himself about the singing of war songs?"

"He said the men were singing a song called 'Hang the Kaiser,' which put the wrong spirit in the men going to the front."

Quartermaster Sergeant Frederick R. Shaw testified that Chaplain Feinler had handed him a copy of Senator La Follette's speech, instructing him not to let anyone know where it came from, as some people reading it might consider it pro-German.

"You have a pleasant home here," the Chaplain had said, according to the witness, "why break it up and go to France?"

To Mrs. Shaw he had said, so the witness testified: "I hope you will not be as foolish as your husband is and go to France."

Chaplain Feinler had stated, so the witness declared, that American troops were being sent over with only one rifle to a man, and many without rifles at all. The machine guns in use, he said, were entirely of French type; the Americans had no machine guns in France whatever.

Kept La Follette Speech as a "Keepsake."

Chaplain Feinler, testifying in his behalf, denied having uttered treasonable remarks, and said that some of the charges against him were "absolutely malicious." He denied ever having uttered insulting remarks about his superiors.

"I have the greatest admiration for the fighting spirit of the French," declared the Chaplain stoutly. "But it is no secret that the articles of war of France and America are much the same. I did not say that I was told this by French non-commissioned officers, but I did hear talk of this kind from soldiers of regiments who occasionally gave me their impressions."

The officer declared that the word "poor," in the phrase "poor German troops," and how the Belgian women poured water on them, was certainly added by those making the allegations. He referred in his lecture at the Y. M. C. A. to a Belgian lady in Tokio, who was quoted as saying, "How we poured hot water on those Germans."

"Why did you give out La Follette's speech to Sergeant Shaw?" he was asked.

"Because of his argument in regard to the questions about this war, reminding us of the injustice which we suffer from and which was held against us by the Germans, and also by the English."

"Why did you tell Sergeant Shaw not to tell where he got it from, or why did you tell him it might be considered pro-German?"

"I did not understand it that way."

"What was your idea in keeping the La Follette speech?"

"I think more as a keepsake than anything else—one of the documents to make up the library for future reference."

The Army and Navy Register report of the trial was taken from a stenographic record of the trial printed in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

STAFF OF MASSES ON TRIAL TODAY

Must Answer for Seditious Articles in Publication Now Suppressed.

CAMP WAITS FOR PHILLIPS

Young Pacifist, Once Let Go as an Undesirable Person, May Be Sent Back There.

Max Eastman, editor of the suppressed publication called The Masses; John Reed, the radical writer who was reported to have been named Bolshevist Consul General at New York; Floyd Bell, H. J. Glinterkamp, Josephine Bell, and Arthur Young, an artist, all of whom were concerned with the publication of or were contributors to The Masses, will go on trial in the Federal District Court this morning for violating the Espionage act. It will be the first trial in New York involving the publication of alleged seditious articles, and is expected to last most of the week. Eastman and the other defendants are accused of having entered into a conspiracy to obstruct recruiting and enlisting for the armed forces of the United States and for circulating a magazine containing articles "calculated and intended to induce persons liable to military service to refuse to submit to draft for service."

Charles Francis Phillips, the pacifist anti-selective draft agitator, who was sent away from Camp Upton by the military authorities as a person undesirable for the service, will probably find himself back at Camp Upton before the end of this week. The fact that the young pacifist, because he had been convicted of conspiring to defeat the purposes of the draft, was freed from military duty has not been approved by the War Department, and the Provost Marshal General has instructed the local draft officials that they have authority to entrain Phillips for Camp Upton without waiting specific instructions from Washington.

When Oscar Anderson, a member of the crew of the Norwegian steamship Bergensfjord, who was arrested some weeks ago charged with violating the Espionage Act, in smuggling into this country mail from Germany, appears for trial today in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, a mysterious letter, alleged to have been found in his possession, will probably be introduced in evidence. The Federal authorities are said to have discovered that the missive, an apparently innocent communication, contained a message written in invisible ink.

There have been reports that the letter was intended for a "prominent pro-German" here, and that the authorities were looking for another man in the case. Assistant United States District Attorney Charles Buchner, who is handling the matter, said last evening, however, that these rumors were based on mere supposition and that nothing affecting the identity of the person to whom the letter was addressed or the nature of its contents had been given out. Aside from this, Mr. Buchner would only say that there was a letter which would probably be submitted at the trial.

DR. HORNADAY HONORED.

Royal Society's Gold Medal Conferred on Him and Dr. Hewitt.

LONDON, March 14, (Associated Press.)—The gold medal of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has been conferred on Dr. William T. Hornaday of New York and Dr. Charles Gordon Hewitt of Ottawa in recognition of their successful efforts in furthering the treaty between Canada and the United States for the protection of migratory birds.

W. H. Buckler, Special Attaché to the American Embassy, who received the medal on behalf of Dr. Hornaday, said:

"This war, which has shown us the value of aviation, has taught us also as never before the vital importance in relation to food supply of that most experienced of all aviators, the bird. Certain worms and grubs are the submarines of the countryside, while the bird is the airship patrol which detects and destroys these enemies. Birds are a precious international asset. The organized effort for their protection has been one of the chief public services which Dr. Hornaday has been performing for the last twenty years."

Bulgar Lines Heavily Shelled.

PARIS, April 14.—The War Office today issued the following concerning activities on the Macedonian front: "Eastern Theatre, April 13—Our artillery was active along the whole front, successfully carrying out methodical fires of destruction against the enemy batteries and organizations. In the course of the aerial fighting during the day two enemy airplanes were forced to make a landing."

EIGHT ALIENS ARE ARRESTED

Six Men and Two Women Taken in Westchester Raid.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 14.—Six men and two women, all aliens, were rounded up early this morning by the emergency force of Sheriff Nossiter. They had been living in the same frame building on Peg Mountain where the Sheriff made a raid on Sunday morning last in which several cameras were found. The prisoners will be turned over to the Department of Justice in Manhattan tomorrow.

The Sheriff said all were well supplied with money and well dressed. They said they were "tourists" who were stopping at the place for a couple of days. No registration card was found on any, the Sheriff added. The prisoners, all of whom are about 30 years of age, gave their names as Louis Kukowitz, his wife Tessie, Austrians; William Herzenham, his wife Rosie, Paul Wittig, Max Krasnogowski, Herman Rudolph, Germans, and Frederick Schill, French.

DR. HIRSCH'S CRITICS APPLAUD HIS LOYALTY

Won By Sermon of Chicago Rabbi Answering Charges of Pro-Germanism.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Complete faith in President Wilson's liberalism, allegiance to the democracy of the American Government, a plea against war's hatred, and a yearning for peace based only upon justice, were themes which Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Sinai Temple molded into his sermon today as a response to members of his congregation who had openly cast doubt upon his Americanism. Anonymous letters had accused him of being pro-German.

The temple was crowded. After Dr. Hirsch ended his sermon there was a burst of applause. Members of the congregation arose en masse and rushed toward the platform to grasp his hand.

After directing his congregation through the verses of "America," Dr. Hirsch announced that $53,000 worth of Liberty bonds of the third loan had been bought at the door, and advocated further purchases of the bonds, which he characterized as a "privilege to the holder."

"Millions of young men now wearing the khaki, greater honor than which there is none, are exemplifying the duty of Judaism. The sacrifice of their lives is perpetual, knowing that by their sacrifice the nation lives. This nation has drawn the sword that other nations shall be free and self-governing.

"A religionist looks upon war as discipline God has willed. I know what war means, and I cannot preach the doctrine of hatred. Wish for the end of sin's dominion, but with mercy for the sinner. Throughout our determination to win, without quivering or shrinking, we shall not cherish hatred.

"To avow that the sword shall not be sheathed until every German man, woman, and child—as well as the German language—are dead is to strengthen the tenacity of our enemies and is incompatible with our high cause of liberty."

Reverting to his years in Germany, Dr. Hirsch drew an analogy relative to his status with an American who loves his country as a man loves his wife and will stand by her even against his mother.

"Our country drew its sword rightly against a Government which must be dethroned," he said. "Do you wonder that it took me a year to adjust myself to the fact that America unsheathed its sword justly? Those who mouth against their neighbors must remember how dangerous it is to toy with a man's reputation—an evil from which Jews have always suffered. Be charitable, lest from the grand patriotism, here shall spring a reign of terror, which God forfend."

After the sermon, Moses E. Greenebaum, President of the congregation, issued the following statement:

"Dr. Hirsch has made his position clear. There can be no call for a resolution of approval. The demonstration after his address is itself a vote of confidence, while the applause, never before known within Sinai Temple, disperses every possible doubt and vindicates unequivocally the loyalty of Rabbi Hirsch."

GREGORY DENIES SPIES PUT GLASS IN FOOD

Says Department of Justice Has Found No Case of Malicious Tampering.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Attorney General Gregory sent a letter today to Congressman James A. Frear in which he stated that investigations by the Department of Justice showed there was little foundation for reports that German spies were putting ground glass in foodstuffs and poisoning court-plaster and water. The letter read:

"Hon. James A. Frear, House of Representatives:

"Sir—The Department of Justice has the honor to acknowledge your letter dated the 8th instant, in reference to statements in the press that efforts have been made by 'German spies in this country to injure our people by use of broken glass, poisoned court-plaster, poisoned waters, and other means.'

"The department has received numerous complaints of the presence of broken glass in food substances, but a most thorough investigation has failed to establish a single case in which glass has been maliciously placed therein. The greater number of the alleged 'broken glass cases' developed into instances where there were found present small pieces of flint, sand or other impurities that had either accidentally or through negligent manufacture appeared in the products. There have been a few cases where glass did occur in such commodities, but in these instances the presence of the glass was due, as was the presence of other impurities just mentioned, to accident or to some negligence in the manufacture other than a willful intent to cause harm.

"As to poisoned court-plaster, a number of complaints have been made to the department and have been thoroughly investigated. In all of these cases but one no harmful trace of poison was found. In one case (occurring in Illinois) the investigation showed the presence in some court-plaster of tetanus germs, which the department is assured by chemists might occur in the negligent preparation of court-plaster, but even in this case there was no evidence of willful intent to place such germs in the court-plaster, and the inference was that they occurred through careless manufacture. The concern manufacturing the court-plaster was duly warned and has agreed to redouble its efforts to secure the production of an article free from injurious contents.

"No cases of poisoned waters with intent to injure human beings have come to the department's attention, either by complaint or by its own investigations. In a few instances complaints have been made or the department has heard that there might be poison in water intended for the use of horses or other animals belonging to or intended for the Federal Government or the Allies.

"Thorough investigation has shown all these complaints to be without foundation. The department has discovered no case where any attempt was made willfully to injure horses or animals belonging to or destined for Government use by means of poisoned water. There was found recently a small quantity of bichloride of mercury in a horse trough in West Virginia but there is as yet no evidence to show how this substance came there and no horses or other animals belonging to or destined for the use of the Government had access thereto. This matter is being thoroughly investigated.

"So far as the Federal Government is concerned, it would seem that the enactment of the pending Sabotage bill now before Congress would enable the prosecution of and the fixing of adequate punishment for such offenses as you describe against Government property, or property destined for the military or naval use of the Government. Respectfully,

"T. W. GREGORY,
"Attorney General."

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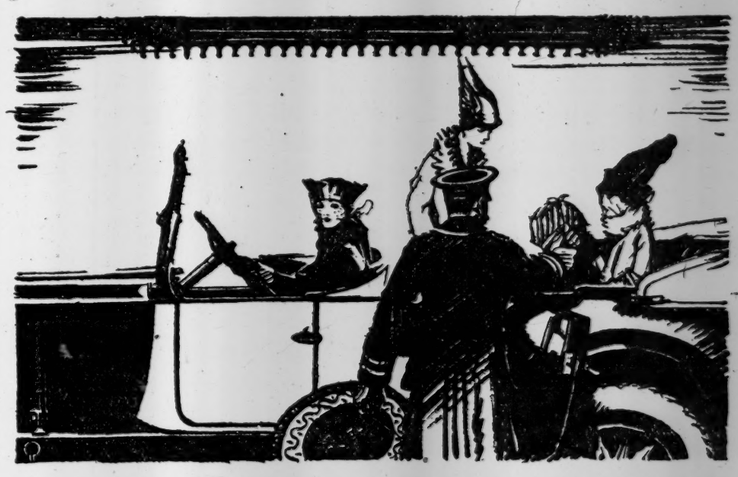

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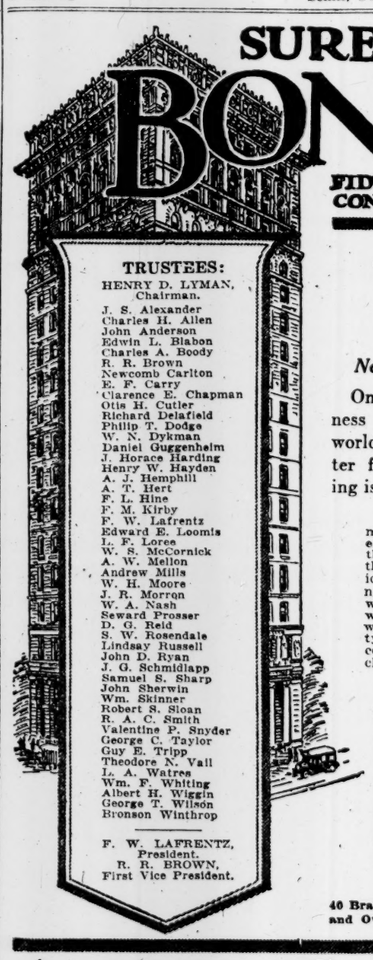

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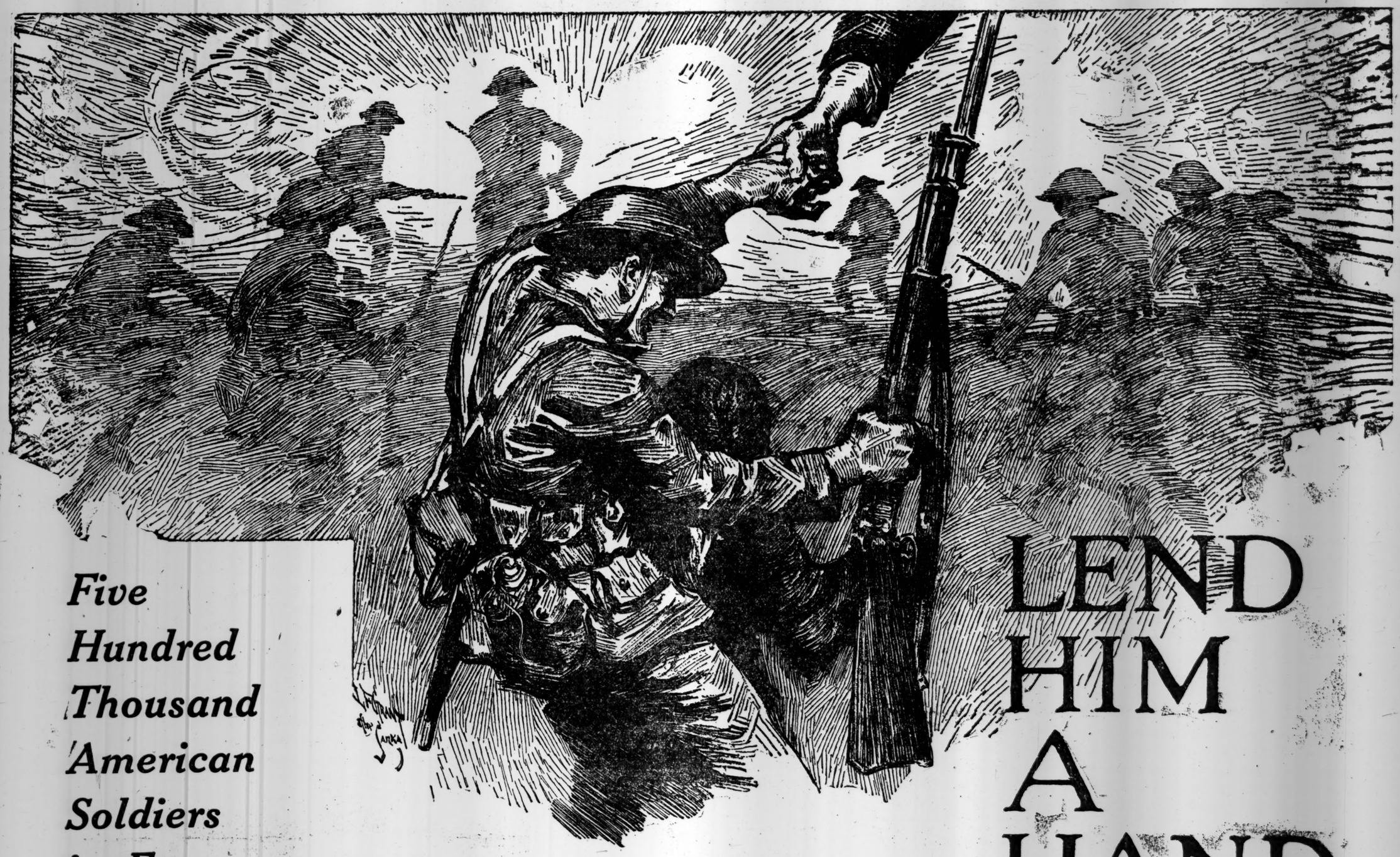

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But the whole nation must take part. Our armies in France are looking to us to furnish them, in ever greater abundance, the ordnance, the munitions, the supplies that will make their VICTORY possible. We must not fail them.

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PENNANT SEASON OF AMERICAN LEAGUE BEGINS IN EAST TODAY

SENATORS TO TEST HUGGINS'S NEW CLUB

Ray Caldwell and Walter Johnson Expected to Oppose Each Other in First Clash.

YANKS AN IMPROVED TEAM

The Addition of Pratt and Bodie Strengthens Fielding and Hitting of Local Outfit.

Miller Huggins and his renovated Yankees will make their 1918 début against Washington at the national capital this afternoon, when Ray Caldwell, the best of the New York boxmen, will again match his flinging skill against the great Walter Johnson. This game and the Boston Red Sox-Athletics clash in Boston mark the opening of the championship season.

The Yanks were slated for their final tuning up game yesterday against the Boston Braves at Newark, but the game was called off because Weidmayer's Park was too muddy for safe base traveling. Then, too, there was so much sunshine that the players were not accustomed to, it might have been injurious to their eyes.

Official Washington is expected to turn out to the opening game today, which will be the first chance the national lawmakers have had for a little diversion for many months. Senators and Representatives are longing for a chance to give vent to their feelings, just as soon as Ping Bodie or some one else cracks the ball over the fence.

New York fans look for Huggins to accomplish something with the Yankees this Summer, because in the past there has been a general feeling that no manager has coaxed the Yankees to play the kind of baseball of which they are capable. The loss of Bob Shawkey and Ray Fisher has somewhat crippled the pitching staff, but in other departments the club has been improved. Baseball sharps believe that Huggins made a wise move when he landed Del Pratt for second base, because for several seasons past this has been the conspicuously weak point of the Yankees' inner works.

Pratt is not only an accomplished fielder and fast base runner, but he also brings much needed batting strength to the club, and his experience will have a balancing effect on the infield. The addition of Ping Bodie also boosts the hitting strength of the club considerably, and the Pacific Coast fence buster rounds out a collection of hard swingers, which also includes Frank Baker, Walter Pipp, and Roger Peckinpaugh. Even pitching such as Walter Johnson is expected to serve to the Yankees today will be endangered in the face of such batsmen.

The Yankees have already suffered from the draft, and before the season is very many weeks old there is danger of more players going to the national army. Already Shawkey, Fisher, Camp, an outfielder, and Smallwood, one of the most promising of the young pitchers, purchased last Fall, are in the service. Walter Pipp, Muddy Ruel, the catcher; Bob McGraw, and Ed Monroe, two of the young pitchers, are in Class 1A and may be called at any time. So Huggins starts his first year as an American League pilot none too secure in playing strength.

The Yankee manager expects that Marsans, the Cuban outfielder, will join the club within a few days. Marsans should improve the outfield, especially in hitting.

The probable lineup of the Yankees and Washington will be as follows:

YANKEES.	WASHINGTON.
Gilhooley, if.	Shotten, lf.
Miller, lf.	Foster, 3b.
Pratt, 2b.	Milan, cf.
Pipp, 1b.	Rice, rf.
Baker, 3b.	Judge, 1b.
Bodie, cf.	Morgan, 2b.
Peckinpaugh, ss.	Lavan, ss.
Ruel, c.	Ainsmith, c.
Caldwell, p.	Johnson, p.

YOUNG OUTSHINES SPEAKER

Giants' New Star Outbats Cleveland Slugger on Southern Trip.

Manager McGraw and his troupe of Giants returned from their Southern training trip last night with all the players in excellent physical condition. The National League champions broke even in the series with Cleveland, each club winning three games, while one resulted in a tie.

The sensation of the training trip was Ross Young, the youthful Texan, who is Davey Robertson's successor in right field. Young beat Tris Speaker in the race for batting honors on the trip and finished with an average of .400. He made ten hits out of twenty-five times at the bat. Speaker's batting figure was .300. He made eight hits out of twenty-seven trips to the plate.

The Giants will have their final rehearsal for the season's opening at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, when they will play a double-header. The first game will be with Mr. Shonts's Interborough team and the other game will be played with the In-Er-Seals. During the afternoon's proceedings all the Giants on this season's bill of fare will be on exhibition.

The championship season will open at the Polo Grounds tomorrow at 3 o'clock against the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Other Exhibition Games.

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

	R.	H.	E.
Columbus American Association	1	8	1
Washington American League	0	4	0

Batteries, George, Sherman, Hartley, and Wagner; Dumont, Yingling, and Gharrity.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Pittsburgh Nationals	4	12	0
Louisville Association	3	6	3

Batteries—Carlson, Jacobs, Archer, and Blackwell; Shackelford, Beebe, Kocher, and Devine.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati Nationals	4	5	3
Detroit Americans	2	6	2

Batteries—Regan and Allen; Erickson, Killo, Stanage, and Yelle.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Cleveland Americans	5	9	0
Indianapolis American Association	0	4	3

Batteries—Coumbe and Billings; Northrop, Noyles, and Henline.

SING SING SEASON OPENS.

Prison Baseball Nine Beats Metropolitan Life Team, 5 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 14.—With a parade and band concert, Sing Sing prison's Mutual Welfare League had a flag raising and opened their baseball season today with a victory over the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company nine from New York City by a score of 5 to 4. "Tom Brown's" band, named after ex-Warden T. M. Osborne, met the visiting team with a dozen of outside rooters at the prison gates and marched onto the field.

While the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" the inmates sent up their new flag in the yard. Then Warden William Moyer pitched the first ball. Over 1,000 inmates filled the bleachers, and Supt. of Prisons James M. Carter was guest of honor.

BROWNS TAKE CITY SERIES.

St. Louis Cardinals Lose Four Straight to Fielder Jones's Club.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—By winning today's game 3 to 1, the St. Louis Americans took the Spring city series from the St. Louis Nationals in four straight contests.

Lowdermilk, who has won two games of the series for the Browns, started today's game, pitching five innings, when he was succeeded by Davenport.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans	0	0	0
Nationals	0	0	1

Batteries—Lowdermilk, Davenport, Rogers, and Nunamaker; Doak, May, and Gonzales.

ADAMSON WINS FOR SCOTS.

New York Soccer Eleven Loses National League Match, 2 to 1.

Encountering the Scottish-Americans at Clark's Field in Newark yesterday, the New York Football Club sustained another defeat in the championship series of the National Football League by the score of 2 goals to 1. Honors were even in the first half, O'Halloran of New York scoring the first goal with a twenty-yard shot seventeen minutes from the start. H. Neill equalized from a pass by Hogan ten minutes later.

The New Yorkers played the latter part of the second half with only ten men, owing to the retirement of O'Halloran, but it was not until three minutes from the end that Adamson of the Scottish-Americans sent in a shot that hit the crossbar and turned in.

Playing a Metropolitan League game at Taft's Oval yesterday, the La Sultana soccer eleven defeated Morse Dry Dock by 5 goals to 1. Duffy shot all three goals scored in the first half.

The Longfellows won hands down against the soccer team of the Prospect Football Club by the score of 7 goals to 1 at Taft's Oval, in Brooklyn, yesterday.

Two goals by McKenna on the left wing, one in the first period and the other in the second, gave a victory to Clan MacDuff's soccer team over the Interborough Rapid Transit eleven in the New York State League game at Lenox Oval by the score of 2 goals to 1 yesterday. McKenna's first effort came one minute from half time, when he dodged the defending right back and landed a beauty in the corner of the Interborough net. The clansmen held this advantage for the better part of the second half, until ten minutes from the end, when Renzulli equalized with a long shot. McKenna's winning goal came three minutes from the end.

The White Rose soccer eleven beat the Tyrconnell Celts by 7 goals to 3 in the cup tie game of the Southern New York Association contested in Astoria yesterday.

The Bobcock & Wilcox soccer team defeated the Jersey A. C. in the New Jersey Association's cup tie by 3 goals to 0 at Bayonne yesterday.

DISCARD SPRING FOOTBALL.

College Athletes Too Busy with Other Sports Now.

Spring football practice, which has been a feature at nearly all of the larger colleges for many years, has been crowded off the athletic fields by military training. At Pennsylvania, Franklin Field is taken up so much during the afternoon with military training and baseball practice that there is no room for the football candidates to work, so Coach Bob Folwell has abandoned gridiron drill until next Fall.

There is also another reason why the football coaches do not find it necessary to hold Spring practice this year. Nearly every student in the colleges is taking up one sort of athletics or another and this general participation in sports, together with military training, has all the students in such fine physical shape that special training in football is not necessary.

Folwell, Penn's coach, is enthusiastic about the football outlook for next Fall. "Yale, Harvard, and Princeton will take up formal athletics again next Fall," says Folwell, "and this fact itself will do much to boost the game. Besides, at most of the other colleges the teams will not be much below the standard and there does not seem to be such a dearth of good material as was first imagined.

"At Penn, for instance, there are any number of fellows fresh from our prep schools who can jump into the game and give almost as good account of themselves as the lads who have gone to the front. Besides it is reasonably sure that at least one-quarter of last year's 'Varsity eleven will come back to college and with them as a nucleus, and the youngsters of last year's freshman team to fill up the gaps, there is no reason at all why the Penn eleven should not come through with as good a record as in previous seasons. A football star is born, not made, and for this reason alone, I predict that the game in general will not be hit very hard."

Sprinter Penn State Champion.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., April 14.—William H. Ganzemuller, Penn State's sprint champion, has been elected captain of the Blue and White track team. He succeeds Larry Shields, holder of State's half-mile and mile records, who withdrew from college to enter military service.

NOVICE OUTFOOTS RUNNERS OF BRONX

Schmid Easily Defeats Big Field in Weekly Handicap Five-Mile Road Race.

Amid scenes characteristic of war times Alfred Schmid, a novice road runner of the Pennant A. C., yesterday won his first road race. Schmid led home a pack of sixteen harriers in the weekly handicap road race of the Bronx Athletic League, held over the Pennant A. C.'s course of about five miles. Schmid was aided with a limit handicap allowance of four minutes, but he showed plenty of ability. His actual time was 27:55.

Schmid went to the front of the field right at the beginning. He set a stiff pace in the early stages of the race, but for more than two miles his rivals clung close to his heels. Gradually, however, the stamina of the leader told and he opened up a big gap. About the four-mile mark J. E. McLaughlin, St. Jerome's C. C., and Frank Caso, Pennant A. C., both of whom had started with lighter handicaps, came within threatening distance of Schmid, but the latter, increasing his pace, held his advantage to the finish. McLaughlin finished second, about 100 yards behind the leader, and Caso third.

Past time laurels went to C. A. Holl, Hollywood Inn A. A., who started from scratch and finished seventh in 25:53. Close on his heels was J. McGuinness of the Mohawk A. C., the other scratch starter, whose time was 25:55.

Prior to the road race the Pennant A. C. held a flag raising ceremony, in which the service flag, containing forty-one stars, was flung to the breezes. Speeches were made by prominent officials.

Julius Katz, the club's leading cross-country runner, according to latest advices from the front, has been wounded in action. Katz is the first of the athletes of the local district to be injured in the war.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hdp.	Actual Time.
1—A. Schmid, Pennant A. C.		4:00	27:55
2—J. E. McLaughlin, St. Jerome's A. C.		2:00	27:01
3—F. Caso, Pennant A. C.		3:00	28:20
4—J. Kurtzo, Pennant A. C.		4:00	29:42
5—O.S.Weeks, Hollywood Inn A.A.		3:30	29:13
6—W. Bosh, Mohawk A. C.		1:00	26:51
7—A. Holl, Hollywood A.A.		scratch	25:53
8—J. McGuinness, Mohawk A.C.		scratch	25:55
9—M. Mosher, Pennant A. C.		2:00	28:25
10—T. Birch, St. Jerome's C. C.		2:00	28:34
11—J. Dolan, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station.		1:00	28:12
12—E. O'Grady, St. Jerome's C. C.		4:00	31:18
13—I. Kunden, 304th Field Artillery, Camp Upton.		3:30	31:52
14—T. Lee, St. Jerome's C. C.		4:00	33:04
15—H. Ellas, Pennant A. C.		3:30	33:30
16—E. Persau, St. Jerome's C. C.		3:00	33:31

James McNeil of the Comet A. C. started from scratch in the handicap road race of the Long Island Athletic League held over the five-mile course of the Brooklyn A. A., and was just beaten at the tape in a sprint for first honors. The Comet A. C. harrier was forced to follow Frank Dunn, who started with a handicap of 2 minutes 45 seconds, and finished four yards ahead.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hcp.	Actual Time.
1—F. Dunn, Kings County A. A.		2:45	27:45
2—J. McNeil, Comet A. C.		Scratch	25:08
3—I. Bender, Kings Co. A. A.		0:50	26:33
4—T. Schultz, Brooklyn A. A.		2:00	27:52
5—M. Seinfeld, Kings Co. A. A.		1:00	27:03
6—J. Thomas, Comet A. C.		3:00	29:40
7—C. Lewis, Brooklyn A. A.		1:45	27:37
8—H. Rosen, Kings Co. A. A.		0:45	27:17
9—H. Keggs, Comet A. C.		3:00	31:00
10—E. Halloran, Comet A. C.		3:00	31:08
11—R. Christ, Brooklyn A. A.		1:00	30:25
12—E. Hopek, Comet A. C.		3:00	32:05
13—E. Succow, Comet A. C.		3:00	32:14
14—S. Schneider, Kings Co. A. A.		3:00	33:15
15—J. Shea, Brooklyn A. A.		2:00	32:18

Ten harriers of the Pastime A. C. competed in the club's handicap road race over the Elks' course in the Bronx. The winner was M. Greenberg, who started with an allowance of two minutes, and covered the course of about four and one-quarter miles in the actual time of 25:07. J. O'Connor, the scratch starter, accounted for the fastest time. He finished fifth, in 25:48.

The order of finish follows:

M. Greenberg, (2:00,) 25:07; **M. Barish,** (3:00,) 26:39; J. O'Hare, (1:30,) 25:45; L. Lieberman, (1:00,) 24:56; J. O'Connor, (scratch,) 25:48; J. McCabe, (2:00,) 27:00; D. Rosenberg, (4:30,) 28:15; O. Favenza, (4:30,) 28:45; O. Thiegal, (5:00,) 29:15; B. Allen, (5:00,) 29:17.

Runners of the Arrow Club of the Washington Heights Y. M. H. A., won the association's inter-club road race, held over a course of three miles. They compiled 17 points. The Soliat Club finished second with 26 points, the U. O. A. third with 43, and the Wyandat fourth with 69. The individual laurels went to H. Pearlman, unattached, who finished first in 19:15.

Reilly New Lafayette Coach.

EASTON, Penn., April 14.—The Athletic Committee of the Board of Trustees at Lafayette College have elected James B. Reilly of this city coach of the Lafayette football team for the season of 1918. Reilly has established a great reputation for himself in Eastern Pennsylvania by the record he has made with the Easton High School team.

CLAY BIRDS BAFFLE GUNNERS OF N. Y. A. C.

Large Field Takes Part in Weekly Event, but Few High Scores Are Made.

Thirty-five gunners, the largest field that has attended a Sunday shoot all season at the New York Athletic Club, were on the firing line at Travers Island yesterday. Although there was an excellent light, a high wind threw the bluerocks into difficult angles and as a result, not a single straight score was made. Dr. G. H. Martin was the high scratch gunner, with 92 breaks out of a possible 100. The high handicap gunner was R. B. Cole.

Full scores of 25 targets scored legs on the Monthly and the Tournament Cups. In the former event, the legs were taken by J. M. McLaughlin, W. C. Bowers, G. J. Corbett, D. S. Mc-Mahon, C. W. Berner, C. A. Brown, H. B. Reece, R. M. Owen, R. R. Owen and R. B. Cole. In the shoot for the Tournament Cup the legs were taken by J. M. McLaughlin, C. W. Derrick, C. W. Berner, W. R. Delehanty, A. G. Wilkes, J. C. Taylor, and H. B. Rece.

Three gunners scored legs in the Byronel Cup shoot. They all had full scores of 50 targets each. They were R. S. Smith, C. W. Berner, and R. B. Cole.

The scores:

	Mo. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scr. & Hcp.
J. M. McLaughlin	2 25	2 23	4 48	91, 8— 99
H. B. Knight	2 23	2 21	6 49	79, 12— 91
C. W. Derrick	3 24	3 25	5 44	88, 14— 97
W. Kennedy	0 19	0 14	0 29	62, 0— 62
M. Murphy	0 22	0 20	2 45	85, 5— 90
J. H. Vanderveer	2 19	2 21	4 53	71, 10— 81
F. J. Ham. Jr.	2 21	2 21	4 47	81, 12— 93
J. I. Brandenberg	3 19	3 24	6 47	78, 14— 92
J. Nida	0 22	0 22	0 44	72, 20— 92
W. C. Bowers	2 25	2 20	4 45	82, 10— 92
R. L. Spotts	1 19	1 24	2 44	83, 5— 88
G. J. Corbett	1 25	1 24	2 49	84, 6— 90
W. J. Smith	2 25	2 17	4 35	77, 14— 91
G. H. Martin	1 24	1 24	2 48	92, 6— 98
E. M. Leask	4 19	4 24	8 43	70, 17— 87
D. S. McMahon	0 21	0 21	0 42	80, 6— 86
D. Philelman	0 22	0 20	0 44	86, 0— 86
E. H. Jones	5 23	4 23	10 48	75, 20— 95
F. M. Wilson	4 21	3 19	8 38	63, 17— 80
Z. Rogers	2 22	1 23	4 45	84, 12— 96
R. Smith	6 23	5 20	12 50	71, 25— 96
A. P. Walker	5 23	5 24	10 41	68, 24— 92
E. H. Anderson	3 23	2 23	6 48	82, 15— 97
W. S. Dunspaugh	2 23	0 23	2 47	80, 6— 86
H. Philelman	4 25	3 25	6 50	90, 12—100
C. A. Brown	5 25	5 22	10 48	78, 18— 91
W. R. Delehanty	4 23	4 23	8 45	78, 10— 88
A. G. Wilkes	3 21	3 25	6 45	84, 12— 96
J. C. Taylor	4 24	4 25	8 46	68, 25— 93
H. B. Reece	4 25	4 25	8 46	68, 30— 98
A. J. Gerrard	3 23	3 24	6 44	79, 12— 91
R. M. Owen	4 25	3 24	6 44	82, 12— 94
R. R. Owen	4 25	4 22	8 46	78, 19— 97
R. B. Cole	2 25	2 23	6 50	88, 13—100
J. P. Donovan	1 24	1 22	2 46	88, 6— 94

MATTHEWS LEADS AT TRAPS

Breaks 92 Blue Rocks in Manhasset Gun Club Event.

MANHASSET, L. I., April 14.—Herbert J. Matthews was high gun at a 100 scratch shoot at the traps of the Manhasset Gun Club today. He broke ninety-two blue rocks and won a leg on the monthly trophy. Daniel E. Smith won the sixty clay bird scratch event, and a special twenty-five clay bird sweepstakes was won by J. W. Eagleson.

Matthews was consistent throughout, breaking 22 clay birds in his first string, 23 in each of the next two, and 24 in the last.

The scores:

H. J. Matthews, 92; Daniel F. Smith, 91; J. W. Eagleson, 90; G. Sherwood, 87; E. Hughes, 83; P. L. Hoag, 83; F. Felcher, 82; Thomas O'Connell, 82; B. Leln, 82; J. Lustace, 78; L. Petters, 75.

WALKERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Alexander Jessup Is Chosen President by Local Pedestrians.

Alexander Jessup, junior national champion walker at three miles, was elected President of the Walkers' Club of America at the annual meeting of the organization recently. William J. Macfadden was elected Vice President, Adolph Arnold Treasurer, and Isidore Greengold Financial Secretary. Other officers elected were:

Recording Secretary, John Coyle; Pathfinder, William C. Redey; Assistant Pathfinders, John J. Dolan and Thomas F. Hickey; associate members of the Board of Governors, Edward Renz, Simon Gross, Louis Leibgold, Richard F. Remer, and Louis Labowitz; A. A. U. delegates, Alexander Jessup, Edward Renz, and William J. Macfadden.

Blue-Blooded Filly Arrives.

Another Pebbles daughter has arrived at James Butler's East View Stud Farm, and this time the owner of the once great racing stallion is highly interested, since the bay filly is out of Climber, winner of the Débutante and other stakes in 1914. Mr. Butler is exceptionally interested in the get of Pebbles, as he believes that the son of Ben Brush and Running Stream should produce a host of speed marvels.

PLAN TRIBUTE TO SHERIDAN.

Washington Stadium May Be Named for Olympic Hero.

Friends of the late Martin J. Sheridan, former Olympic and National A. A. U. discus throwing and all-round champion, who gathered yesterday at the meeting of the Memorial Fund Committee in Murray's, to decide on plans for a memorial to the memory of the late athlete, unanimously adopted a resolution urging that the new athletic stadium, under construction in Washington, be named the Martin J. Sheridan Stadium. This, it was declared, would furnish a lasting memorial to the deeds of the once great Sheridan.

A committee was appointed and consists of Gustavus T. Kirby, First Vice President of the Public Schools Athletic League; John J. McHugh, Inspector of Athletics of the local Board of Education; Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert, Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Robert Ford and P. J. Conway, President of the Irish-American A. C.

This plan has supplanted the suggestion to have placed in the stadium a pedestal or small monument of Sheridan throwing the discus, one of the original schemes outlined. If the movement to have the stadium named after the late athlete fails, then the committee will bend its efforts toward having the monument erected.

The plan to have the Irish-American A. C. conduct the junior Metropolitan Association A. A. U. outdoor track and field championships at Celtic Park on Decoration Day, has been definitely abandoned. In place of these games there will be football matches, played under the auspices of the Gaelic Athletic Association. The matches at football will be between Kerry and Kilkenny, Galway and Waterford and Tipperary and Clare. The hurling match will be between Clare and Kilkenny.

ARRANGE GYMNASTIC MEET.

National Title Event to be Held Here April 27.

The National Amateur Athletic Union gymnastic championship competitions will be held April 27 at the West Side Y. M. C. A. The program will consist of eight individual tests and the all-around championship. B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., is the present holder of the national all-around laurels, but it is doubtful if he will be able to defend. He was injured last week while preparing for the Metropolitan Association's championship tests, and has been advised by his physician to discontinue competition indefinitely.

Joseph Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., winner of the local all-around title, is expected to strive for the laurels of the national meeting. Peter Hol, Norwegian Turn and A. C., who won the title two years ago, is another who is expected to enter the tournament. Ray D. W. Dutcher, national club swinging champion, and Arthur W. Nugent, National Turn Verein, holder of national tumbling honors, are also expected to compete.

FRANCE CABLES FOR AMERICAN ATHLETES

Premier Clemenceau Asks Y. M. C. A. to Rush Directors to Instruct French Soldiers.

Premier Clemenceau has cabled the American Y. M. C. A. to rush athletic directors to France as soon as possible to teach the French soldiers mass athletics. The enthusiastic participation of the American troops in all sorts of sports has aroused the interest of the officers of the Allies, and both the French and the Italians are anxious to interest their soldiers in similar physical recreation.

Dr. George L. Fisher, who is supervising the recruiting of Y. M. C. A. athletic directors, said yesterday that the association was making a drive to recruit 130 former athletes at once to carry on the work in France among the American soldiers. It is also planned to send fifty athletes a month to the French and Italian forces. A large squad of athletes who are ready to sail will confer with Dr. Fisher this afternoon at Garden City.

The experience of the British in cultivating sports among their troops in the field has convinced the American, French and Italian commanders, it is said, that athletics should be regarded as a most important part of military training, and just as necessary for the morale and esprit de corps of a body of men as bayonet exercises or drills.

"This war is giving us an opportunity to make a nation of athletes," said Dr. Fisher. "What the army needs for victory is the mass consciousness and good, clean sports supply it. We have discovered that not only do the men in the trenches take to the major sports like football, soccer, baseball, wrestling and boxing, but group or mass games played in gymnasiums are very popular. Volley ball is in great demand. Thus we expect to give each soldier the benefit and pleasure of participation in such games so that, instead of creating 'champions' in this or that sport, we shall build them all up in vigor and agility.

"We contemplate organizations at 1,300 different points within the American lines in France where every soldier, away from the rigors of the trenches for breathing spells may recuperate by means of all the sports so dear to the heart of American youth. One hundred of our athletic directors are already at the front, and their work has met with the highest indorsement of United States Army commanders."

Arnold Victor in Walk.

Adolph Arnold, the veteran pedestrian of the Pastime A. C., earned the honors in the club's handicap walking race held yesterday over the Elks' course in the Bronx. Arnold, starting with a handicap of 5 minutes 30 seconds, led home the field in 40:13 for the four and one-half-mile hike. J. Colonel, who started with Arnold, finished second, and Panos Anthony, was third.

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PIGEON RACES PLANNED.

Five Events to be Held by National Association.

The racing schedule of the United Homing Pigeon Concourse was revised at a meeting of the organization's committee Saturday night to conform with the permits to be issued by the chief signal officer of the War Department's Land Division for the coming season. The revised schedule was for the older birds. It was decided to eliminate one race from the original card, leaving five races for the pigeons. These will be the Wilmington 100-mile race, May 12; Washington 200-mile race, May 19; Charlottesville 300-mile race, May 26; Chatham 400-mile race, June 8, and Salisbury 500-mile race, June 22.

There were 300 representatives of twenty-one districts at the meeting. It was decided to make all races Concourse events, and it is expected that not less than 3,000 birds will participate in the five events. Especial interest is expected in the 500-mile race from Salisbury, N. C., to New York. This race is usually completed on the day the birds are liberated.

It was brought out at the meeting that the pigeon is also doing "its bit" in the war for democracy. The concourse has already supplied the Government with a great number of this year's birds, which are even now engaged in their task of bearing important massages from one point to another on the fighting front.

The peanut-brittle kind of promise is as easy to break as to make—and goodness knows there are enough of them.

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HE IMPRESSED CAMPANINI

But Rev. Mr. Rosenblatt Feared Engagement Would Interfere with His Sacred Duties.

The Rev. Josef Rosenblatt, cantor of the First Hungarian Congregation Ohab Zedek at 18 West 116th Street, one of the most orthodox Jewish congregations in the city, has refused an offer of an engagement as a leading tenor with the Chicago Opera Company, with a salary of $1,000 a performance, because he did not think it right for him, as an orthodox Jew and cantor in a synagogue, to appear upon the operatic stage. The offer was made to Mr. Rosenblatt, he said yesterday at his home, 50 West 114th Street, by Cleofonte Campanini, General Director of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, after he had heard Mr. Rosenblatt sing several songs in Hebrew at a private concert in Chicago on March 15, while the rabbi was singing in Chicago for the benefit of the Jewish War Relief.

"Mr. Campanini came to me," Mr. Rosenblatt said, "after my concert and asked me to join the Chicago Opera Company, with a salary of $1,000 a performance. When I told him that I did not think it proper for me as an orthodox Jew to appear upon the operatic stage, Mr. Campanini said that he would guarantee that I need not remove my beard, nor sing in any performance on either Friday or Saturday, and that he would not ask me to sing any operas that would hurt the feelings of an orthodox Jew. In fact, Mr. Campanini said that he wanted me to play the part of Eleazar in 'The Jewess,' by Halevy, an opera highly laudatory of the Jews, in which Rosa Raisa would be the Jewess."

Mr. Rosenblatt said that he told Mr. Campanini that under these conditions he thought that there was nothing to prevent him from accepting the offer, but he asked for time to think it over, and under no conditions would he appear on the operatic stage against the wishes of his congregation. Mr. Campanini then sent the following letter to the Ohab Zedek Congregation:

Mr. Morris Newman, President, Congregation Ohab Zedek, 18 to 22 West 116th Street, New York City.

Dear Sir: I heard Mr. Rosenblatt during his recent stay in Chicago and was so impressed with his voice and his art of singing that I made him an offer to sing, with the Chicago Grand Opera Company, the part of Eleazar in the opera "The Jewess," by Halevy.

I supose the story of the opera is familiar to you. It is the glorification of the Jewish religion, and the role of the Jewess will be sung by Rosa Raisa, who is a Jewess, a native of Odessa.

I offered Mr. Rosenblatt three performances in Chicago with an option of an additional one in New York and an additional one in Boston, each to take place three weeks apart. He would have to be in Chicago only one week for rehearsals prior to the first performance. For all other performances he would only have to come to Chicago for each performance. His salary for each performance would be $1,000 and railroad fares to and from Chicago.

Mr. Rosenblatt personally has agreed to this proposition, under the condition that his congregation will allow him to accept. There will be no performance for him on Friday or Saturday, nor would he in any way have to take off or shave his beard, and there will be nothing in the performance or his appearance on the operatic stage that would in any way be a reflection upon the Orthodox Jewish faith. Mr. Rosenblatt has also given us the option on his services for the season of 1919-20.

I expect Mr. Rosenblatt to make a great success in opera, as he did in his concert appearance here.

Hoping to have a favorable answer at your early convenience, I am, yours very truly, CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI,
General Director.

Upon his return to New York, after carefully considering the matter Mr. Rosenblatt said he felt that it would not be right for him to appear upon the operatic stage. Then, too, he said, he had to consider his congregation, and did not think it fair to leave it. Consequently, with the consent of Mr. Rosenblatt, Morris Newman, the President of the congregation, sent a letter to Mr. Campanini, in which he said:

"Your letter of March 21, in which you express your desire to have the services of the Rev. Mr. Rosenblatt for the Chicago grand opera, 'The Jewess,' was before our Board of Trustees. Our board agrees with you that there is no objection to this opera from a Jewish standpoint, but we feel that the Rev. Rosenblatt's sacred position in the synagogue does not permit him to enter the operatic stage.

"We have, however, no objections to his singing at concerts, whether sacred or otherwise. We are greatly pleased to learn that you were impressed with his voice and art of singing, and we wish to assure you that we regret most sincerely our inability to comply with your request in this instance.

"However, we hope that your future requests will be of a nature that they will meet with the entire approval of our Board of Trustees."

Mr. Rosenblatt was born near Kiev, Russia, and began singing when he was nine years old. Later he studied music at Pressburg, Austria, where he was known as "The Wonder Child," because of his ability. When he was eighteen years old, he became a cantor, singing first in synagogues in Hungary and later at the Israelit Synagogue Verband in Hamburg, Germany. Six years ago he was brought to New York by the Congregation Ohab Zedek.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN.

Services Mark Anniversary of Assassination.

In a patriotic service commemorating the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, held at Calvary M. E. Church, Seventh Avenue and 123th Street last night, tribute was paid to the Americans of today who, catching the spirit of Lincoln, have gone forth to fight for democracy. Mrs. Laura D. Prisk, President General of the Lincoln Legion for Democracy, and the mother of Flag Day, presided.

"Much attention is being paid to the long-range gun of the Hun," she said, "but the real long-range gun is that of America, reaching 3,000 miles to the battle line."

General George B. Loud of the G. A. R. described characteristics of Lincoln; the Rev. Dr. William H. Morgan, pastor of the church, spoke, and the audience saluted the Grand Army veterans present.

Today is the anniversary of Lincoln's death, and, in accordance with her custom, Mrs. Prisk will place a wreath on Lincoln's Statue in Union Square, in connection with patriotic services to be held there at 2:30.

Mukle-Harris Concert Pleases.

May Mukle, 'cellist, and George Harris, tenor, pleased a matinée audience at the Greenwich Village Theatre yesterday, both together in an air of Bach and Mr. Harris later in "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Miss Mukle introduced "Two Fancies" of her own, "Hamadryad" and "The Light Wind." In the evening there was a repetition of Japanese dances by Michio Itow.

Yvette Guilbert Heard Again.

Yvette Guilbert gave a supplemental recital to end her series at the Maxine Elliott Theatre last evening before an audience that had itself chosen her "request" program. Among the songs thus heard again were "La Glu," together with "Le Lien Serré," "La Femme," and "Le Voyage de Joseph et Maria à Bethlehem."

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN KILLED BY SUPERGUN

Mrs. Landon and Daughters, Murdered in Paris Church by Germans, Honored Here.

A memorial service was held yesterday at the Chapel of St. Martin of Tours in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine for Mrs. Mary Grinnell Landon, wife of Edward H. Landon, a retired lawyer of this city, and her daughters, Mrs. Lucy Landon Speed, wife of Captain Ralph Speed of the British Army, and Miss Ruth Landon, who were killed on Good Friday in a church in Paris by a shell from the long-range German gun. Dean W. L. Robbins, a relative of those who were killed, preached at the sermon.

"When death is met by those who have encountered it because of their loyalty to some high cause," said the Dean, "we have a moving and a very sacred name for it. We call it martyrdom. I feel that we have the right to use that word today in speaking of the noble women who were in Paris on Good Friday for reasons wholly loving and unselfish, whose work there was a ministry of compassion, and who met death there while they were in prayer. We think of their giving their lives in association with the great sacrifice which they were in church to commemorate. We think of them as faithful martyrs in a sacred cause.

"I said that the Landons were in Paris for reasons wholly loving and unselfish. They went at the outbreak of the war to be with Mrs. Landon's aged mother in a time of great anxiety and peril. They remained not only to care for her, but also to carry on work for the wounded soldiers in France. Mr. and Mrs. Landon were engaged in the work of the Red Cross. Lucy Speed and Ruth Landon were nurses in the American Hospital. Only yesterday I received a letter from one of their fellow-workers which gives so true a picture of their activities that I shall read extracts from it as their memorial:

"'May I tell you,' she writes, 'that during 1915 Miss Ruth Landon and her sister, Mrs. Speed, worked with me in Paris at the American Hospital? They devoted their entire time to helping to care for the wounded at the American Ambulance; every day at 8 o'clock they came in the wards and remained until 6 P. M. The work was very trying. Miss Ruth began her work in my ward, 239. She spoke French and translated English into French for both doctors and nurses, wrote letters for the wounded men and fed them, and although only a young girl she did more than many a mother could have done. The men called her grandmother, and today in France there are many hundreds who will grieve to know that this beautiful girl was murdered. Nearly four years of work, reading to the blind, taking them out and finding friends to help relieve their suffering, and all the hundred and one acts of kindness! There will be deep grief in many a home for their missing friend.'

"Their prayers and their gifts have gone up as a memorial to them, and now they have added the final gift of their lives. That is not death; that is translation. If our eyes were opened we should see it so. From lives of loving service they were caught up to a joyful immortality, caught up, like the Old Testament prophet, in a chariot of fire. And like him they have left behind them the mantle of their earthly service. They have left it for us to take up in the spirit in which they laid it down."

STOKES HITS SOCIALISTS.

Tells Church Congregation Why He Left the Party.

J. G. Phelps Stokes spoke last night to an audience that filled the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church on the subject, "Why I Left the Socialist Party." The speaker was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the church.

"When Socialists here said to our Government, 'Keep your hands off,'" Mr. Stokes said, "when it declared war on the military caste which ruled for the love of ruling without regard for the liberties of others, it was the most craven thing ever known in an organized body. Some of the leaders in the Socialist Party had determined that the United States should not enter the war. They said it was unjust and they criticised the President's statement as to the humanitarian motive as cant and hypocrisy."

The speaker then said that when this was passed by a convention and overwhelmingly carried he "was forced out by an act too base to tolerate." He referred to certain Socialist leaders as a "narrow ring," who sought to rule the party without taking into their confidence the rank and file. Before this small group took this position against war there were 125,000 members of the party. Their action, he said, reduced the number to 60,000, and because the St. Louis crowds played false to the cause of humanity the Socialist Party ceased to merit the support of more than half its membership.

Mr. Stokes said the new National Party was more democratic than the Socialist Party, and was particularly strong in the Western States. He predicted members of Congress from the National Party at the next election.

Some Socialist Party advocates in the audience asked a number of questions of Mr. Stokes and some disputed several statements he had made. Two men with a German accent asserted he was wrong in saying the Socialist Party has only 60,000 members, declaring it has 81,000.

SHE IS NANCY SHANKS.

Circus Names Its Baby Giraffe—Big Loan Parade Today.

A celebration was held in Madison Square Garden last night on the occasion of the naming of the baby giraffe which is the menagerie feature of the 1918 circus season. The long legged and even longer necked little animal was named Nancy Shanks.

This morning the first Barnum & Bailey parade seen in the streets of New York in years will start from the Garden at 10 o'clock to aid the Liberty Loan, the route being up Fifth Avenue from Twenty-seventh to Fifty-eighth Street, returning to the Garden south through Madison Avenue.

Tomorrow morning the annual performance given each year to the orphan children of New York will take place.

Wallet Turned In by Suspected Man

Sergeant Patrick McManus of the United States Army, returning from Atlanta after a trip with prisoners from New Haven, Conn., reported to the Newark police that his wallet containing more than $700 had been stolen from under his pillow on a Pennsylvania train. He gave the police the name of a soldier he suspected. A few hours later the Newark police were notified that the wallet had been turned in at the lost and found department at Thirty-fourth Street, New York, by a soldier who said he found it on the train. The soldier was the one McManus suspected.

Burst Pipe at Sherry's Injures Two.

A fireman and a plumber employed at Sherry's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, were severely scalded yesterday evening when a hot-water pipe in the boiler room burst and poured a stream into the furnace. The furnace belched out a cloud of steam and hot coals that knocked the men down. Both were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Michael McHugh, 216 East Forty-fifth Street, the plumber, was severely burned. The fireman, Patrick Cahill, 201 East Forty-fourth Street, was overcome by the steam.

MRS. RINEHART'S 'K' SHOWN ON SCREEN

"The Doctor and the Woman" Is Well Done by Mildred Harris.

CHAPLIN IN "A DOG'S LIFE"

Elsie Ferguson Presents Henry Arthur Jones's "The Lie"—New War Views.

There is nothing unusual about this week's new films at the leading motion picture theatres, but those who like "the movies" as ordinarily presented and popularly received may find something to their taste at the Rivoli, where they will find a rather liberal translation for the screen of Henry Arthur Jones's "The Lie," with Elsie Ferguson as the star, or at the Broadway, where Mildred Harris appears in a photodramatization of Mary Roberts Rinehart's "K," entitled "The Doctor and the Woman," or at the Strand, where there is a double anniversay bill, including Charlie Chaplin in "A Dog's Life" and Mae Marsh in "The Face in the Dark," or at the Rialto, where "Unclaimed Goods," with Vivian Martin in the leading rôle, is the feature.

Much of the dramatic power of "The Lie" as produced on the stage is lost in the screen version, chiefly, no doubt, because the play does not lend itself to motion picture interpretation; but, also, the unnecessary deviations in the scenario from the original work do not seem to strengthen the result. Miss Ferguson, however, makes the most of her character and is well supported.

For many the most interesting part of the Rivoli's bill this week is the set of Italian war pictures, which show the amazing difficulties and unusual character of the fighting in the mountains, and many Alpine scenes in themselves well worth recording by a camera are included.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew are entertaining in a comedy entitled "A Youthful Affair," and the appearance with them of Bobby Connelly adds to the amusement of their piece. The Rivoli Orchestra is assisted by Annie Rosner, Elizabeth Starr, the Rialto Male Quartet, and Jeanne Gordon in furnishing excellent musical numbers.

"The Doctor and the Woman" is the story of the mysterious K, who won the hearts of many of those in a town into which he drifted anonymously and remained just some one whom everybody loved until the life of a man depended upon the performance of a certain difficult operation. Then it was revealed as the doctor who had originally discovered the operation, but who, because he had lost his grip on himself, had disappeared from the world in which he was a celebrity, and sought shelter in the little town. The dying man was his successful rival for the love of Sidney Page, and K knew him to be unworthy of the girl, but, overcoming personal feelings, he performed the operation and saved the man, because that was what the girl wanted. Sidney Page, however, discovered the character of her affianced, gave him back his ring, and found that she had loved K all of the time.

Charlie Chaplin, at the Strand, is Charlie Chaplin. Thousands know him and like him and will see him this week. "The Face in the Dark," by Irvin S. Cobb, is a melodramatic mystery story, which, like many such pieces, has moments of surprise and thrill, but, when final revelation comes, is seen to be weak in logical development. Many things occur which can be explained only as the result of the author's deliberate intention to lead the spectators astray and prepare them for a complete surprise at the end.

A master in the art of writing such stories as "The Face in the Dark" mystifies one completely, and yet at the end all of the incidents of his work are seen to be related logically to the whole.

The Strand Symphony Orchestra plays the "Rumanian Poem," by Georges Enescu; Dorothy South, soprano, sings "The Star" and "Love Is Best of All," and Rosa Lind and Giovanni Cammello sing the finale of Act I. from "Madamo Butterfly."

In addition to "Unclaimed Goods," which is about the adventures, humorous and exciting, of a girl who was shipped by express, the Rialto program includes music by the theatre's orchestra, Greek Evans, Gloria Gale, and the Rialto Chorus. Happy Hooligan appears in motion, and scenes of a trip through Glacier National Park are shown.

HIPPODROME ANNIVERSARY.

Thirteenth Year Celebrated with Special Performance.

The Hippodrome, being thirteen years old, celebrated the fact last night with an interesting program, which had exhibitions by the various branches of the service as its principal features. A brisk working-out by a detachment of men from Camp Dix, under the command of Colonel W. C. Johnson, appeared to interest the huge audience the most, but drills by the marines and 700 naval recruits from Pelham Bay also were received with high approval. An unadvertised novelty was a brief exhibition by the Women's Motor Corps.

From the Hippodrome standpoint the sentimental event of the evening was the singing of the old Hippodrome songs, the hits of former years, by Nanette Flack, Belle Story, and Sybil Vane. The fearless Houdini capped the evening's entertainment shortly before midnight with an escape in thirty-five seconds from a "restraint suit," into which he was strapped by men from the United States Tank Corps, and the others on the program included Riccardo Martin, Francesca Peralta, Julia Arthur, Rose Coghlan, and the Six Brown Brothers. R. H. Burnside and Leo Carrillo divided the labor of the master of ceremonies.

Portions of the evening's receipts went to the army and the navy, and considerable revenue was derived from the sale of programs by the Stage Women's War Relief.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Chu Chin Chow," it is announced, will end its run at the Century on May 4, at which time it will have completed its thirty-second week in New York. The midnight revue on the Century roof will be continued throughout the Summer.

Whitford Kane will play the principal role in "Lonesome Like," when that piece is produced by the Washington Square Players next week. Kane appeared in the play at the Bandbox Theatre several seasons ago.

"Loyalty," a morality drama by George V. Hobart, and in part a sequel to the same author's "Experience," has been put into rehearsal by Elliott, Comstock and Gest. The piece contains sixty-eight speaking parts.

The complete cast of Edward Clark's drama, "Bruised Wings," includes Fania Marinoff, Frederick Perry, Grace Henderson, Dodson Mitchell, Ruby Hallier, Basil West, Charles Angelo, Cecelia Griffith, and Captain Carl Rosa. The first performance will be given at Atlantic City on May 13.

Dorothy Dickson and Carl Hyson, the dancers, have been added to the cast of "Rock-a-Bye Baby," now playing on the road.

"Quack! Quack!" a musical play by Frances Nordstrom and Joseph McManus, will be given its first performance in Stamford on April 26.

A performance of Ibsen's "Ghosts" will be given at Cooper Union tomorrow night under the auspices of the People's Art League.

Consul General Clive Bailey of Great Britain, Consul General Gaston Liebert of France, and Consul General Romolo Tretoni of Italy, will attend tonight's premiere of "Service," in which Mrs. Fiske will be seen at the Cohan.

Fifty uniformed men will be admitted without charge at each performance of "Over the Top," the motion picture at the Lyric, for the next ten days. Arthur Guy Empey, author and star of the film, has given his check for $1,000 in payment of the admissions.

Andrew Tombes, appearing in "Flo-Flo," has been signed on a long-term contract by John Cort, and will be featured at the Cort next season in a revue.

TOSCHA SEIDEL PLAYS.

Latest Russian Violinist Wins His Audience at Carnegie Hall.

The latest of the violinists who have come out of Russia made a late-season entry into New York's musical colony, now the melting pot of the artistic world, at a thronged recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The début here of Toscha Seidel, another of the companions of Heifetz in Petrograd, and the one who came overseas with the master, Auer, commanded attention on a day when fine outdoor weather emptied most other halls. Seidel's audience not only heard his long program through, but remained afterward till he played four encores, and cheered him loudly at the end.

Mr. Seidel made a popular success, for he has the quality described as "heart" in his music, the gift of strong individuality and personal appeal in his playing. Of higher elements, the flawless technique, the purity of style, he is not always a master, but he has the poet's vision. He drags out a theme, tarrying over phrases with an amazing power of sustained legato, emphasizing to the utmost every possibility of varied expression. He is never in repose, never reserved, but always vital, throwing caution to the winds in a reckless dashing off of passages of precision, yet again pouring honeyed sweetness and warmth into high harmonics that others finish with a squeak.

From the Vitali chaconne, with which Heifetz also opened last October, he passed to the Tschaikowsky concerto, without orchestra, of course. A youth not yet 18, he was hardly taller as he stood on the stage than his big accompanist, Richard Hageman, sitting at the piano. He played one arrangement by Auer, that of Chopin's E-minor nocturne, with little pieces by Elgar, Sinding and Tor Aulin, and in conclusion, most admirably, Sarasate's "Gypsy Airs," given with fine racy fervor. Seidel can play nice notes and still be interesting. At his best, among the Auer prodigies, he resembles Elman most of all.

Mr. Seidel was born in Odessa, Russia, Nov. 4, 1900, and as a child of 3 years is said to have been devoted to a toy violin. His mother, a school teacher and sensible woman, opposed the encouraging of a youthful prodigy, but at 7 years he was sent to a teacher, Max Fiedeman, and a year later, it appears, he played the De Beriot concerto with orchestra in public in Odessa.

His first teacher's brother, Alexander Fiedeman, took him to the Stern Conservatory in Berlin, where the Maecenas who bought him his first fine violin was the same Justice Stern who had once done as much for Marcella Sembrich. In 1912 the Fiedemans sent the boy to Leopold Auer, then at Dresden. Since then Seidel has studied and travelled with Auer, going in Winter to Petrograd, and in recent Summers to Norway.

Seidel appeared in 1915 at Christiania, playing on various occasions the concertos of Tschaikowsky, Lalo, Mendelssohn, and Saint-Saëns. Three tours of Scandinavian countries preceded the present journey of Seidel and his mother to America in the party that accompanied Professor Auer to New York.

STARS AID ITALIAN FUND.

Metropolitan's $17,000 House Cheers Caruso and Allied Hymns.

Italian stars of the Metropolitan sang to their greatest Sunday night audience in years, a house that counted up $17,000 at grand opera prices, in a gala benefit given last evening for Italian soldiers' families in the United States. As early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon two lines of standees reached from Broadway both ways around the theatre to Seventh Avenue, where the late comers joined in a clamoring mob that soon called out the police reserves. A considerable fraction of the 4,000 who got in at last had stood for eight hours when the great concert, prolonged by patriotic demonstrations and by many encores, finally came to a close at midnight with Italy's hymns of Mameli and Garibaldi, and Caruso singing in the chorus.

Caruso appeared three times in the program, each time greeted with an uproar of applause by many who never before heard the chief tenor on a Sunday night. After his "Pagliacci" air, he had to add as encores Costa's "Sole mio" and Tosti's "Carmela." He sang with Scotti a duet from "Forza del destino," the two men's voices blending until the house shouted back its "bravos" at them, and both were heard again with Alda and Sparkes in the third-act duet from "Bohème." Martinelli, Muzio, Amato, Alda, and De Luca had solo numbers, and Didur sung with Setti's chorus in the imposing prologue to "Mefistofele."

Italy's Ambassador, the Count di Cellere, with General Tozzi and Consul General Romolo Tritoni, occupied boxes decorated with flags, and ex-Justice Charles Evans Hughes, as President, represented the Italian-American Society. Midway in the concert the audience joined in singing national anthems of Italy, France, England, and America.

SUNDAY SHOW FOR SOLDIERS

"The Man Who Stayed Home" Played for Men Going Over There.

A performance of "The Man Who Stayed at Home" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre last night, to which sailors and soldiers were admitted free of charge, proved a success of such proportions that it is expected that the experiment will be repeated from time to time with other plays. Actors, stagehands, and practically all persons connected with the play and the theatre contributed their services at last night's performance, the total cost of the production being $5.75. The performance took the place of the customary free vaudeville program at the Playhouse on Sunday night.

Uniformed men began to assemble in front of the theatre at 7 o'clock, and the play was given to an audience which stood six deep in the rear of the auditorium. More than a thousand men had to be turned away.

The next play to be similarly produced for men in uniform will be "The Man Who Came Back," which will be acted at the Playhouse a week from Sunday by one of the touring companies.

France Woodmansee, New Pianist.

France Woodmansee, a pianist of agreeable qualities, appeared for the first time at the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon, as he has before now in the West and also in Europe, as a protégé of Gabrilowitsch. He played with Michael Penha, 'cellist, the sonata of Saint-Saëns in C minor, with earlier solo pieces of Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, and a final group by Debussy.

Aurelio Giorni Goes to War.

Aurelio Giorni, a pianist already heard here, gave a last recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon before answering a call of the Italian Government to service in the war. He is to leave at once for Washington to report to the embassy there. In a program of two composers, he presented a variety of Schubert's song-like "Impromptus" and Chopin études.

INSTRUCTION.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

LEARN TO SWIM BEFORE THE SUMMER
Three tiled daylight pools
DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOL
19 WEST 44th ST.
808 WEST 59th ST.
Write for booklet T.

MACHINIST LEFT $20,000.

Grace Had Not Spent Pay Collected Two Weeks Ago.

The Newark police have notified relatives of Richard Grace, a machinist employed at the Port Newark shipyards, of his sudden death from apoplexy in a furnished room house at 88 Mulberry Street, Saturday night. In Grace's pockets were found bankbooks showing deposits of nearly $20,000, extending over nearly a score of years.

Mrs. Nellie Schroeder, who runs the house, told the police that Grace, a man of 42, came to her place two weeks ago and asked for the cheapest room she had. In the bankbooks was a pay envelope dated two weeks ago, containing $42, a week's pay. Grace leaves a sister, Edith, and a brother, James E., at Whitensville, Mass.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat., 2.
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
A JOYOUS → HIT
CHARLES DARNTON—Eve. World.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD IN THE NEW MUSICAL PLAY FANCY FREE
MARILYNN MILLER Ray Raymond HARRY CONOR Marjorie Gateson
"Fancy Free" gets up on its toes early in the evening, and stays there. —Heywood Broun, Tribune.

Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production
MAYTIME
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE
'W. of B'way
Ph. Bryant 61. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:45.
"Politely audacious; witty, startling."—Herald.
A PAIR OF PETTICOATS
Comedy by Cyril Harcourt.
with Norman Trevor—Laura Hope Crews.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The LITTLE TEACHER
By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN
Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."

44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre, Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Evs. 8:15.
LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail.
THE Copperhead

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
THE SQUAB FARM Comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL MUSICAL HIT

CORT THEATRE SPECIAL SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL WEEK
Next Fri. at 8 P. M.—Nightly Sat. Mom. at 10:30.
"JULIUS CAESAR," with Walter Hampden, Chas. Stevenson, Howard Kyle, Alma Kruger. Apr. 22, 25, 27, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM." Apr. 23, "MERCHANT OF VENICE." Apr. 26, "MACBETH."

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARRILLO.
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
FAMOUS GERMAN-SPY DRAMA
THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME
"Will stay home at this theatre for a long time."—Herald.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
EYES OF YOUTH
With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WM. HODGE in His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
A. H. WOODS Presents
AN AMERICAN ACE
By Lincoln J. Carter.
A BIG PATRIOTIC MELODRAMA AT PATRIOTIC PRICES—50c to $1.50

Comedy, 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
MARY SHAW & WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION
By G. BERNARD SHAW.
LAST 8 TIMES.
APR. 22, Oscar Wilde's SALOME.
For 2 Weeks Only Seats on Sale.

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"A Musical Comedy Masterpiece" OH, LADY! LADY!!

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1918.

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Subscribing to the Liberty Loan should not be left to the last moment. What is wanted is not the taking of the issue by a few, but by the many. It is desired to have so many million subscribers that the mere recital of their numbers will give confidence in us to our allies, and be assurance of America's determination, not of the determination of a certain percentage of Americans. As many subscribers as possible, not merely the subscription of the whole amount, that is the object. But the more subscribers the Government seeks the bigger and longer becomes the task, and therefore the man who does most to help the Government is the man who shortens it by getting his subscription in early.

The fate of the world is being weighed in smaller scales every day. The future depends, at this moment, not on a great number of campaigns being fought in many quarters of the globe, but on the narrow question whether the troops now engaged in Flanders and Picardy can hurl the Germans back or must themselves succumb. In such a terrific hour as this the question is not whether a patriotic American should subscribe to his country's war expenses or not, for that question is not to be argued. It is whether he should give his answer so quickly that it will be heard in Flanders and in Picardy. This loan will be taken, but it should be taken with a rus.., and the sound of the rush should be heard on the firing line.

HOLLAND AND HER SHIPS.

The people of Holland must see that in all probability there would have been no food riots in their cities last week if their Government, yielding to threats from Germany, had not withdrawn from the agreement of Jan. 25 with the United States. In compliance with the terms of that agreement, ships loaded with grain and other foodstuffs were ready here two months ago to start for their ports. The course taken by the Dutch Government, under German pressure, has deprived them temporarily of the 100,000 tons of food which we had undertaken to send, in return for a loan of their ships for ninety days. It should be clear to them that German threats have caused the shortage of food supplies. And now, although the agreement was broken, it is our purpose to stand by the terms of it which related to food, and several cargoes of grain will be forwarded without delay. If German submarines sink the ships, our Government cannot justly be blamed for such losses.

The Dutch Government's published protest against the seizure of Dutch ships at American ports was not sent to our Government as an official note, but probably was designed to serve the interests of Holland at Berlin. It is difficult to see how this can be the effect of it, for Germany knows that the terms of the January agreement—which caused the threats of submarine attack—had not only been approved by Holland, but were originally proposed by her. This has been shown by the War Trade Board and in Secretary LANSING'S reply to the Dutch protest. The ships that have been seized had been lying at our ports for more than seven months, where the cost of their maintenance in idleness had exceeded $30,000,000. Many were loaded with grain which was needed for ourselves and our allies. Nor could we spare the bunker coal without which they were unable to cross the ocean. Owing to submarine warfare, pronounced illegal by Holland, there was a shortage of carriers. We might have taken these ships long ago, in accord with provisions of international law, but we desired to avoid such action and began negotiations for an agreement, which was completed in January. As has been said, the terms had been proposed by Holland. But the agreement was made ineffective when Germany's threats were permitted, as Secretary LANSING says, to "overrule "the will of the Netherlands Govern- "ment expressed therein," and vessels that had sailed for service were recalled. Then our Government took the ships and began to use them.

In this there has been no violation of international law. Nor is the act inconsistent with that "traditional friendship" of which Holland speaks in the complaint. Owners of ships that were idle are now well paid for service. Vessels surviving at the end of the war will be returned in good condition. A fair price will be given for those lost, or they will be replaced. And all the supplies named in the broken January compact will be granted. Although Holland has sixty ships in idleness at Rotterdam, we are not waiting for any of these, but are sending food on those which we control. The Dutch people will admit that the friendship of Americans is not like that of Germans, who have sunk more than 150 of their ships, many of them in waters called "safe," and whose gunboats, after getting repairs and provisions at Dutch ports, go out and shell fishermen's boats along the coast.

STILL FAR FROM THE GOAL.

The German object from the first was the Channel ports, according to the plan of campaign as given in the diary of a German officer which we publish today. The aim was to reach "Boulogne, Abbéville, &c." The first attack, that on the Somme, was so successful that the officer, so soon to die in battle, mourned over the probability that his division would not have a chance to get into it. He writes:

> The preparations have been so thoughtfully planned that failure is almost an impossibility. In spite of all this, if it should happen that the attack is held up at one point, it will be immediately broken off there and the troops moved to another sector.

That is precisely what happened, and it happened at least twice. The first attack, below Arras, was succeeded by the shift to a frontal attack on Arras, and that in turn by the attack in Flanders, now going on. This leaves out of account the attack on the French, which was evidently a side issue and not an integral part of the campaign. The Germans expected to break through in the first of their attacks, and considered "failure almost an impossibility"; but they did fail, and they have twice had to resort to the plan which they had in reserve in case of that impossibility happening.

Great as their progress has been, it is difficult to see where they can move next with any hope of achieving their great object unless they can break the British line either to the north or the south of their present wedge. They cannot keep on pushing westward and lengthening that wedge. To the north and south they are confronted by heights, and these heights increase the further they go. If they can break through and surmount these heights, either to the north or the south, they can reach level country and resume their grand operation. It is there, however, that the British stand with, as Marshal HAIG said, their "backs to the wall."

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRATS.

It "sounds like stories from the land of spirits," but there are State rights Democrats left on earth. There has been a meeting of Alabama Democrats who have revived that obsolete and pernicious doctrine, for the wicked present purpose of obstructing the ratification of the prohibition amendment. There was much talk of "Federalists." The ghosts of JOHN RANDOLPH and his "old Republicans," the straitest sect of strict constructionists, may well have walked at that assemblage in Montgomery of ancients not ashamed to babble about "local self-government" and "the police powers of the State," as if the Federal Government wouldn't swallow them all.

The curious thing about the new "Federalists" or "Nationalists" is that so many of them are Democrats. A Democratic Congress sends Alabama and the other States that amendment which stirs such mutiny and rage. "They send WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN," said former Governor O'NEAL, "to tell us that State rights died with the saloons." And Governor PATTERSON of Tennessee "says he foresees Government in "which State lines will be absolutely "abolished." "How long will it be," wrote Senator UNDERWOOD, "before "we shall be compelled to face "proposals to administer our local "affairs in relation to all matters "affecting the qualifications of vot- "ers, the selection of local officers, "the powers to control the levy and "collection of State and county "taxes, and the control of all in- "dustrial and labor problems by the "Government of the United States?"

How long, indeed? When so many Democrats are more Hamiltonian than HAMILTON, when they miss no chance to add to the overgrown powers of the central Government, who could blame the Republicans if they should seek to regulate Federal elections in the Southern States? If "white supremacy" and local self-government are threatened at any time in the South, whose fault will it be? The fault of Democrats who have forgotten or renounced the historic and cardinal doctrines of the Democratic Party.

It is good, if a little surprising, to find in Alabama or anywhere else Democrats of ability and distinction who remember the old faith and strive stoutly to resist the ultimate ruin of State government, and the immediate imposition of the prohibition amendment by the Anti-Saloon League and all the pragmatical busybodies who have bulldozed Congress and are now seeking to bulldoze the State Legislatures.

Yet it will not do to be of too good hope as to the triumph of common sense and the survival of a modicum of State rights. Prohibition appeals to the love of office. Think of the incredible number of placemen that will be needed to enforce national prohibition, unless that can be reinforced by an effective prohibition of fermentation. It is said that the United States Internal Revenue officers smash every year over 3,000 moonlight stills. Imagine the large radiance of the wet moon when prohibition makes prodigious the gains of the distillers of contraband strong drink! Imagine the hordes of Federal locusts that will devour the land!

DOUBTS ABOUT PIE.

Has the United States Food Administration, have the students of wheat conservation, have the wheatless hotels and eating houses miscellaneous and innumerable, ever pondered pie as it should be pondered? Pie is a universal American cate. Light or leaden, it makes its way into most stomachs. It has been the nurse of the strong, of heroic virtues. Few agents have been more potent than pie in promoting the survival of the physically toughest.

Good or bad, pie pervades the land. It is reckonable in millions. Its upper crust, if it be not open—and the majority is not—its lower crust, are made so far as the lay cook mind knows, of wheat, only of wheat. Irrespective of the oceans of butter, lard, beef fat, that "shorten" the universal, monstrous, unthinkable daily American consumption of pie, gigantic must be the mountain of wheat for its crusts.

How about pie? Is this wheat-eater to continue in good and regular standing as a food? Can its crusts be made of something else than wheat? Or, beloved—and often venerable—as it is, shall not wheatful pie be taboo?

WHEN CAREY STOPPED THE GAP.

The more we hear about Brig. Gen. SANDEMAN CAREY and the scratch force which he picked up from nowhere to stop the German host, the more certain it appears that this is one of those occurrences which happen once or twice in each great war and keep poets and painters and orators busy for a good many years afterward. There was nothing between the Germans and Amiens except CAREY, at that point, and he had to improvise something more. By telephone, by messenger, by flag signals, he got hold of everybody around; labor battalions, "sturdy middle-aged men," electricians and signalers, members of "an infantry training school near by," machine gunners hurriedly armed with rifles, engineers, and "fifty cavalrymen to do a little scouting." With this force CAREY stopped the gap in the British line for nearly six days. He improvised a staff as he went on, "officers learning the ground by having "to defend it and every man from "enlisted man to Brigadier jumping "at each job as it came along."

There is something of peculiar interest to Americans in this. Early in the fight there were references in the British reports to "Americans fighting shoulder to shoulder with the "French and British." No American force was identified as in the fight, and not until several days after did PERSHING begin to send reinforcements to the Allies. The Americans referred to so mysteriously were part of that strangely mixed force that CAREY drummed up from the void. They were engineers, who at CAREY'S call picked up rifles and merged themselves in his motley corps without orders from anybody. It was the same thing that happened at Cambrai. They were not many, but in view of the unmistakable fact that history will never tell the story of the battle of Picardy without telling the story of the place where CAREY fought, it is mighty comforting to know that the Yankees were there. It is perhaps only luck, but at Cambrai and on the Luce the engineers have won from the marines the right to the motto, "First to fight."

The middle-aged man, who has been feeling a little out of sorts since this war began, elbowed as he has been into a corner, had his innings on the Luce, if he never does again. Those labor battalions, past the fighting age in theory, were among the men who stopped the gap on the Luce and saved the British Army, who kept HINDENBURG out of Amiens and perhaps out of Paris; "strong as "oxen and mighty bruisers at close "quarters," records the correspondent. It is a little ironical; not good enough for ordinary fighting, on them was unexpectedly laid the burden of extraordinary fighting. Not good enough for a skirmish, they were good enough to hold the bridge like HORATIUS; they were good enough for Thermopylae. The middle-aged man everywhere may throw out his chest a little; Mars has taken a moment to vindicate him.

There is something old-fashioned about that picture of CAREY himself, "careless of danger," riding along the hastily made lines, "giving an order here and shouting a word of "encouragement there to his weary "and hard-pressed men." We have read so much about Generals sitting at a telephone five miles off that we had begun to think there would never be any Waynes and Washingtons again. CAREY not only stopped the gap on the road to Amiens, but, with his middle-aged laborers turned volunteers, his gunners armed with rifles, and his own cheery gallops down the lines, he for a moment made this glaringly unnatural war seem normal again.

SERBIA.

The statement is made by Mr. DUSHAN POPOVITCH, General Secretary of the Serbian Labor Party, that "conditions in Serbia are worse than "in Belgium, worse than in occupied "Polish provinces, worse than in oc- "cupied Rumania."

Mr. POPOVITCH is the author, with Mr. KATSLEROVICH, a Serbian Deputy, of an account of the state of Serbia after its German conquerors, sated with plunder, made way for their congenial rivals in the arts of looting and cruelty, the Austrians and the Bulgarians. These two Serbian writers lived in Serbia, saw with their eyes many of the events of two years which they record. Serbia was treated as another Belgium. Some 150,000 men were carried off and interned in Austria-Hungary, in Bulgaria, in Asia Minor, whither the Bulgarians, so beloved and revered in the United States on account of Robert College, drove a lot of families of East Serbia, which they are making Bulgar by the approved Bulgarian method.

We don't know how many of these conscript settlers in Asia Minor have died. According to Mr. KATSLEROVICH and Mr. POPOVITCH, some 30 per cent. of the Serbians in internment camps of Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary had died when the account was written. The Bulgarians are said to have killed 20,000 Serbs in the insurrection of a year ago in March.

Used to epidemic and murder, Serbians probably find a noble clemency in the whippings which the Bulgarians love to give them. Of war, famine, disease, depopulation in Serbia, who has not read? The deportations and internments exhausted most of what was left of labor supply. The tools and carts and cattle of the farmers—it is a nation of peasants—and all the industrial machinery were lugged out of the country. A thorough robbery on the best German model. A country where "the only surviving creatures" are "women, children, and old men." They "live in most terrible misery. "There is no working or producing "power. The possibility of earning "money does not exist; there is no "money to buy anything, no articles "to be bought."

These things should be kept in mind. They are part of that immeasurable, deliberate ruin which Germany and her accomplices have brought. They are part of the plan of German domination of the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Relies on Poor Authority.

For reasons not quite as mysterious as most of the phenomena presented by anti-vivisection and the anti-vivisectionists, one CLAUDE M. SPAULDING, seemingly a high official in the national association of people who value guinea pigs above human babies, and white mice above American soldiers fighting in France, was displeased by recent remarks in this column about the withdrawal by the Red Cross of the money it had appropriated for biological research. (The word "seemingly" has been used, not because of much doubt that Mr. SPAULDING is the Treasurer of the National Anti-Vivisection Federation, as its letterhead declares, but because experience has taught the large possibility of—well, call it "error," in any statement from that source.) He is, indeed, more than displeased; he is angry, and, as too often happens with men who write or speak in that state, he has expressed in terms decidedly abusive his opinion of THE TIMES'S gently expressed dissatisfaction with the yielding by the Red Cross to anti-vivisection pressure.

To back up his letter, and presumably in expectation of compelling a complete reversal of position taken by us, he appends to it a long editorial article clipped from The Christian Science Monitor, the paper that prints dispatches charging that our army surgeons, in order that the manufacturers of serums may grow rich, are murdering our soldiers by wholesale under pretense of protecting them from typhoid. As the article contains only the contradictions of established facts long since made familiar by anti-vivisection literature, it would be as much a waste of space to repeat them as it would be of time to give them any further consideration.

Mr. SPAULDING will have to quote some other authority than the organ of Eddyism if he wants to change the views of THE TIMES in regard to what he and his kind are so fond of calling vivisection or to the course of the Red Cross in allowing its action to be determined in a very important matter by the shrieks of sufferers from the zoophil-psychosis. All he need do to effect that purpose is to get General GORGAS and his subordinates to admit that they are a gang of venal assassins, or the medical profession to confess that no good to humanity has come from animal experimentation. Till then THE TIMES will remain convinced that what the Red Cross did in this matter was about as wrong as wrong could be.

Economy, Real and Other.

For bringing about what it calls the reorganization of New York's Board of Health there has been raised by the ingenious agents of our Municipal Administration the question of legality with respect to all but two of the board's subsidiary or auxiliary bureaus. So more than dubiously correct, however, is the contention of illegality that all emphasis has been placed on the saving of money that would be effected if the bureaus under attack were abolished. That is an argument sure to appeal to the city's hard-pressed taxpayers, and, of course, economy in the expenditure of public funds is always admirable.

The Mayor and his supporters in this movement are, therefore, wise to keep attention fixed as much as possible on that one point, only diverting it now and then to "experts," a word which, when pronounced in just the right tone, always makes the folk specializing in the "practical" see red. But not all taxpayers are or can be blinded to the fact that in the saving, or rather in the not spending, of money there is sometimes loss, not gain. More than a few of them are able easily to see that for the city to let its death rate go up in order to save money would be about as sensible, about as truly economical, as it would be for a man to decrease his tailor bills by cutting off his legs and arms.

In both cases the saving undoubtedly can be effected, and in both the process could be carried still further in the same way—the city by abolishing its Health Board altogether and the man by committing suicide—but neither expedient really commends itself to the more thoughtful and intelligent element of the metropolitan population.

The real question as regards all of the Health Board bureaus now under investigation is not whether their suppression would decrease immediate municipal expenditures, but whether the results the bureaus produce are worth what those results cost. And that is not to be settled by what anybody thinks or believes. Facts, statistical and comparative, are available, authoritative, and abundant. They prove beyond contradiction that the thing to do, if it be true that the statute does not warrant their establishment, is not to abolish the bureaus, but to amend the statute.

Canadians Talk of Titles.

Canadian papers seem to be content to let the members of the Dominion's House of Commons monopolize the feeling and expressing of excited antagonism to the award of titles to the variously eminent personages who know how to get them and are willing to take the required trouble. The legislators want the practice not altogether stopped, indeed, but the number of its beneficiaries much diminished. They also profess an estimable desire that honorifics should be granted with more discretion, as well as less lavishly.

Viewed from across the border, the implication contained in that wish is that hitherto an occasional Canadian has had "Lord" or "Sir" tacked to his name for reasons not very clearly or closely connected with distinguished public service. It is painful to believe that, but the fervor with which our neighbors play politics is well known, and so is the fact that their politicians know and use about all the forms of "influence" familiar to their American brothers.

What the Dominion lower house asked the home Government to do was to put an end as soon as possible to hereditary Canadian titles, as utterly incongruous with the spirit of Canadian institutions, and to grant the minor honors only with the approval or on the advice of the Prime Minister of Canada. Both proposals seem sensible enough, but that the subject receives any attention at all is a little surprising—it almost reminds one of what the Russian statesmen did the other day when they devoted their mighty minds to finding a suitable inscription to put on their flag.

In both cases time could have been more profitably employed, one would think.

A Disclosure Hard to Understand.

One of the official war dispatches from Berlin makes the statement that 300 French prisoners taken in the fighting west of Moreuil were subsequently killed by shells from the French cannon. Why this revelation should have been made is decidedly mysterious. It could not have been with any notion that for such a reason the French would cease to bombard the German lines, and of anybody else than Germans it would naturally be expected, if they did disclose such a slaughter of prisoners, care would be taken to explain just why it was that the protection demanded by the laws of war could not be given to them in this particular instance.

A theory of the disclosure far from incredible is that the purpose of the announcement was simply to create for French minds an additional horror or pain—that it was merely a new phase of "Schrecklichkeit," devised under the apparently irremediable German delusion that thus the enemies of Germany can be frightened and dishearten ed.

That would go well with the Kaiser's congratulations to the inventor of a gun that kills people worshipping in church on Good Friday and is similarly effective against the mothers and babies and nurses in a maternity hospital.

VOLUNTEER NURSES.

A Call Here, as Abroad, Will Bring Forward the Women Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been written and said as to shortage of nurses, with some hints as to drafting our young women into the service. Why should it be taken for granted that our girls are less patriotic than the English and French? Have not the military hospitals in both those countries been overrun with requests from young women to enter as probationers, to perform any service demanded of them? I served for a year in the military hospitals in England as a "sister."

In one, of over 200 beds, we had some thirty-odd young girls between 18 and 25 as probationers, mostly from the so-called "honorables" and upper middle class, many having never made a bed or boiled an egg before they came to us, but their work I have not seen excelled by any probationers.

In a London hospital of over 150 beds we had girls and women from the Voluntary Aid Detachment, working in two shifts. The staff consisted of matron, four graduated nurses, or sisters, two partly trained nurses, no house surgeon, but three visiting. In my own ward of twenty-five beds, which had formerly been the drawing room and library of a very handsome house, my assistants were one partly trained nurse and two young girls of the Voluntary Aid Detachment. These last kept wards and laboratories in beautiful order, assisted with dressings, and were always ready to help with entertainments. The men's surgical is always the easiest ward in every hospital, and a favorite with nurses.

When the need arises for more nurses in our military hospitals the authorities have but to call for probationers, and our young women will respond, as they have in the countries of our allies, without being drafted.

JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL GRADUATE R. N.
Newton, N. J., April 13, 1918.

THE BALTIMORE SPEECH.

Issues of the War Made Clear by the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson's forceful address in Baltimore indicates a removal of all obscurity upon two points to which attention has been frequently called.

Some of his expressions heretofore have been susceptible of the interpretation that there is no enmity between the United States and the German people, but only between the United States and the Government of the German Empire. He now makes it clear that the civil administrators of the German Empire are themselves completely dominated and controlled by the German military rulers, who are the only real rulers and directors of German policy and action, and they, in a concrete and comprehensive sense, mean the German Army, officers and soldiers.

Now, this is a wholesome realization, for we must have waged this war but half-heartedly if we supposed that we were friendly to the German people, and they friendly to us, and that our only cause of enmity was against the German Government. Our just cause of wrath is against Prussian militarism wherever it extends, and in whomsoever embodied, and it would be folly to ignore the extent to which it pervades the masses of the German people. All that can safely be said is that if there are any of the German people who do not advocate the Prussian system and the Prussian ambitions, then we are not unfriendly to such German people.

The other point made clear by the President is that we are not waging war to lay the foundation for the spread of democratic forms of government among other nations. That general object would fail to justify the participation of this country in this war, with all of its prodigious expenditures and sacrifices. It is clear to the President that it is not a mere question of extending or preserving a particular form of government, in future, but that the very liberty of the world is involved in this contest, and, as he forcefully expresses it, that all of our efforts in behalf of liberty, from the American Revolution to the present day, would be in vain if we permitted Germany to triumph in this war.

The clarification of these points was timely and effective, but we should not lose sight of the more immediate justification and even necessity of our prosecuting this war with our whole determination and resources, to repel the invasion of our rights, defend the nationality of our citizens, and punish the transgressors of our national sovereignty—for there must be some punishment in the justice of which the President speaks, in referring to the final settlement of this war. Punishment of the responsible agencies for such crimes as have been perpetrated against civilization is implied in the use of the term "justice," for an essential element of punishment is disablement of the criminal so that he cannot repeat the crimes.

To dwell on these aspects makes the war personal and individual to our soldiers, and produces the highest efficiency in our armies.

G. M. DILLARD.
Norfolk, Va., April 10, 1918.

Economy in Large Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that the Shipping Board is increasing the size of ships on its program. It is well known that large ships are more economical. Thus a vessel of 2,500 tons cargo capacity consumes about eleven pounds of coal per 100 ton-miles at eleven knots speed, while a vessel of 25,000 tons only consumes three pounds per 100 ton-miles at the same speed. In other words, a given amount of cargo is carried in the larger vessel with 27 per cent. of the fuel, a saving of 73 per cent. Put in another way, to move, say, 20,000,000 tons of cargo across the Atlantic would require 8,000 round trips of a 2,500-ton vessel, or 16,000 voyages. This would consume, roughly, about 6,500,000 tons of coal, whereas the 25,000-ton vessel would do the same work with 1,600 voyages and consume only 1,920,000 tons of coal, or 27 per cent. In practice the larger vessels would consume somewhat more, because they are generally faster, and speed must be paid for. In addition to saving 4,000,000 tons of coal, the number of men required for crews would be greatly reduced. When the vital need is to save men and coal and when the demand is for great capacity, it is a national mistake to build so many of these miniature ships. The only valid reason for their adoption is speed of construction. Does it take longer to build one ship of 25,000 tons or ten ships of 2,500 tons? The small vessels offer a greater number of targets for submarines, they are less able to resist storms, they offer more chances of accident in the ratio of more numerous voyages, they burn more coal, employ more labor, cost more money, and are of little or no use after the war. The ocean carrying trade of the future will be done with big steel ships.

A. W. ROBINSON,
Member American Society Civil Engineers.
Montreal, April 11, 1918.

Quartermaster Volunteers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer, a soldier of the Quartermaster Corps, has read the letter of John Kendrick Bangs. The interesting part of all this subject is that it is chiefly the civilian who has the "knock" against the Quartermaster Corps, and believes it a slacker's outfit. The average infantry, cavalry, artillery, &c., man regards his brother Quartermaster Corps man as much of a soldier as himself, and as being under the same elements of danger when on the battlefield with them. The writer believes that the Government should take the necessary steps to correct this erroneous impression of the civilian, and hopes this may yet come about. It is true that there are Quartermaster Corps officers and enlisted men, as well as of other branches of the army, still in this country. But, we can't all go over at once, and must wait for our turn. In the meantime, what harm is there in employing them in useful Government clerical and transportation work at Washington and other places, while they remain here?

A QUARTERMASTER CORPS VOLUNTEER OF LAST SPRING.
Brooklyn, April 10, 1918.

R. CRUSOE.

When Robinson Crusoe was wrecked all alone
On an island far out in the sea,
He didn't sit down on the sands with a groan
And murmur, "Poor, unlucky me!"
He started to work right away with a will
And builded the first bungalow;
And he fashioned some tools and so managed to till
Some ground that a garden might grow.

Whatever he needed he made for himself
From things that were lying at hand—
Umbrella or shoes or a head-bumping shelf
For the Winter preserves he had canned.
Some people, thus stranded, would lie down and sob
And presently perish, no doubt.
'Twas the way Mr. Crusoe got down to his job
That made him worth writing about.

WALTER G. DOTY.

RED CROSS ENLARGES WORK

March Report Shows Increased Care of American Troops Abroad.

The American Red Cross made public yesterday the March report of its Department for Military Affairs in France. The report indicates a large development of the Red Cross canteen, rest station, and other activities behind the American front. Thirty canteen stations are now being operated three miles behind the American first line trenches. In addition to supplying the troops with hot drinks and other refreshments, these canteens supply first aid materials. Four rest stations on the American lines of communication supply food and hot drinks to American troops en route to their camps from the various ports of debarkation. No charge is made for the drinks or any of the articles that are distributed.

The great German drive has created a new refugee problem for Paris, and the Department of Military Affairs detailed a large number of its workers to assist the civil authorities in caring for the thousands of refugees from the battle zone. Food and shelter were provided for large groups of them until they left Paris for the South. Shortly after the German offensive started a Red Cross field kitchen was dispatched to the front, and fed more than 75,000 refugees and soldiers.

The March report also shows that 5,000 pairs of socks, 780 sweaters, 1,200 pairs of gloves, 1,500 comfort kits, and 145 mufflers were distributed to American soldiers during that month. The Bureau of Donations also shipped for American soldiers in hospitals more than 15,000 shirts, 12,000 handkerchiefs, 13,000 pairs of socks, 15,000 pajamas, and 1,900 pairs of slippers. The Hospital Supply Service supplied 1,466 hospitals with 3,821 cases, weighing more than 190,000 pounds.

The American Red Cross delivered in March its first lot of trench bags—that is, bags to be used for the wounded when it is impossible to get them out of the trenches, where they may have to remain for hours without medical attention. These bags contain such food as cocoa, coffee, condensed milk, and such articles as scissors, electric torches, candles, matches, insect powder, feeding spoons, "tommy" cookers, and Greely hypodermic units. One bag is distributed for every twenty men.

The monthly report also shows that a new hospital for American Army and Navy officers has been opened by the American Red Cross on the French coast, and that another hospital, with 370 beds, has been opened for enlisted men. The Bureau of Farms now is operating ten farms, varying from three to 100 acres in size. Most of them have been seeded, and by the latter part of May the hospitals to which these farms are attached will be getting their vegetables from them. The Red Cross now has seventeen moving picture machines in operation at base hospitals, with an average attendance at each performance of 500 men.

PATRIOTISM BEFORE ZIONISM

S. H. Kohn Points Out Duty to Members of Young Judea.

Patriotism, not Zionism, should at this time occupy first place in the hearts of Zionists, according to Sylvan H. Kohn, President of Young Judea of New Jersey, who made an address yesterday afternoon at the closing session of that organization in Newark, N. J.

"German militarism, the German cult of the superman, aye, 'Deutschland uber alles,' must be uprooted. And as Zionists, no more sacred prerogative can fall to our lot than to bear arms 'neath the Stars and Stripes for the accomplishment of this end. We must also do our bit to aid the Liberty Loan, Thrift Stamp, food economy, camp welfare, Red Cross, and other relief campaigns constantly being conducted. Espousing a cause characterized by the highest idealism, it is a privilege for us to pledge our lives and capacities to the United States and her allies in this war, waged for the vindication of these ideals."

The annual election resulted as follows: President, Henry E. Marmorstein, Jersey City; First Vice President, Herman Heilperin, Newark; Treasurer, Miss Ruth Jacobson, Perth Amboy; Secretary, Robert Brown, Carteret; Organization Chairman, Nat Jacobowitz, Carteret; Social Supervisor, Miss Fanny Baer, Newark; Educational Supervisor, Miss Rose Brody, Perth Amboy; Athletic Supervisor, Louis Nass, Newark, and Instructor of Zionist Propaganda, Miss Minnie Blackman, New Brunswick.

NEW ISSUES $33,887,000.

Committee Last Week Rejected $21,049,000 of New Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—In answer to inquiries, the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board made it clear today that, pending reorganization by the President, the work would proceed as heretofore, and that applications for the issue of securities should be addressed to it.

The Chicago Stock Exchange has sent to the committee a copy of its resolution "that the Committee on Stock List will require as a condition to the listing of any new capital issues the approval of the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board."

The committee last week disposed of twenty-eight applications, aggregating $54,936,000, of which $21,049,000 were disapproved. The $33,887,000 approved included $884,000 of refunding obligations, so that the new issues approved aggregated $33,028,000. New issues for the corresponding period last year amounted to $18,894,000. The increase is accounted for by the approval this week of a single issue of $25,000,000 of common stock. No securities are to be offered during the Liberty Loan campaign unless for meeting maturing obligations or otherwise vitally urgent.

COLLECTING ENEMY FUNDS.

Government Provides for Transfer of Securities Held in Other Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The War Trade Board has issued a general license authorizing dealers in the United States to collect securities or coupons held by official custodians of the property of alien enemies in France and Great Britain without requiring declarations of enemy interest as provided by the President's order of Jan. 26.

In lieu of such declaration, it is directed that there be filed a declaration to the effect that the securities are in the custody of the official custodians of France or Great Britain, and this declaration must be filed either by the collecting dealer in the United States or by a correspondent in France or Great Britain who has signed the declaration of foreign correspondents required by the order of Jan. 26, or by the official custodian of the property of alien enemies in those countries.

This action has been taken for the reason that, when securities are held by official custodians of the property of alien enemies, the collecting agencies are not in a position to make the declaration of no enemy interest required by the executive order.

GERMANS SAVE WARSHIP.

The Rheinland Afloat Again, but Is Badly Damaged.

LONDON, April 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says that the German battleship Rheinland, which was reported stranded near the Aland Islands, has been refloated. The battleship is badly damaged.

WAR IS NOT TO STOP SOLDIERS' EDUCATION

Secretary Stokes of Yale Organizing Great System of Schools in France.

FIVE HUNDRED CLASSROOMS

Educators in the Service and Y. M. C. A. Men Fitted for the Work to Serve as Instructors.

A broad educational movement sanctioned by General Pershing for Americans in the field of war, unofficially known as the Soldiers' University, which is to have at least 500 classrooms extending along the rear of the lines of the American Army in France, is being organized under the general direction of Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of Yale University, it was announced yesterday by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., at 347 Madison Avenue. A cable message dated at Paris yesterday, and received by the council, sets forth these chief purposes for carrying educational facilities to the fighting men:

"With the sanction of General Pershing work has started here for the organization of a university for the American soldiers in France. The purposes of this institution is not only to increase the efficiency of the fighting men while engaged in war, but at the same time to prepare them for vocational usefulness after the war. The project contemplates primary and elementary courses calculated to familiarize the soldiers with the institutions, customs, ideals, and genius of America, France, England, and the other allied nations, and, by contrast with present-day ideals of Germany, to bring the soldiers to a keen realization of the transcendental glorious cause they are fighting for.

"Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of Yale University, who has been in France some time, has consented to assume charge as director until another educator competent for the place can be obtained. Ultimately the control of the Soldiers' University will be placed in the hands of an army commission composed of three Americans of large educational experience. The university, which is really a component part of the United States Army, is to be officially known as the Department of Education.

"General Pershing has placed at the service of the university all soldiers who are experienced instructors and who will act as such whenever they are available and not needed in the more grim duties at the front. Among those already at work in the higher branches of the curriculum are Professor Reginald A. Daly, head of the department of geology at Harvard University, and Professor John Erskine of the department of English at Columbia University.

"As a nucleus for the Faculty for this far-flung university, which will have classes in all of the 500 Y. M. C. A. huts along the French front, there are among the 2,000 secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. abroad more than 100 college Presidents, public school superintendents, and Principals, and others of wide experience in educational affairs. Pere Dutaillis, Director of the Office National des Universités Ecoles Françaises, represents a group of French educators who have proffered their services enthusiastically toward the upbuilding of the unique university."

It is announced in a further statement by the council that college men who have been taken by the war from their uncompleted studies will thus receive opportunity to continue their studies and preparation for graduation upon their return after the war. The humblest private, too, will have his chance to improve mentally, and even the Three Rs will have a place in the curriculum for the American soldiers of foreign parentage. French is to be taught by French instructors.

Certificates will be issued to the soldiers who make good use of this educational opportunity, and these certificates may be presented for credits at American educational institutions, it is said. E. C. Carter, the General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. with the American forces in France, is organizing the chain of classrooms.

FACE LOCAL OPTION ISSUE.

39 Cities in New York State Will Vote Two Days This Week.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Local option elections will be held in thirty-nine cities of the State this week, and because of the unprecedented large numbers of voters registered, due to the enfranchisement of women, the polls will be open two days. Accordingly, the results will not be known until Wednesday night.

While interest is keen in the result, as it will pertain to local option, the strength of the women's vote has caused much speculation. In nearly every city the registration of women equals that of the men, and in some places it has been even larger.

Officials of the Anti-Saloon League say that it is possible that thirty out of the thirty-nine cities will vote dry, and predict that temperance forces will be victorious in at least half of the municipalities.

Four propositions will be voted upon: Whether liquor shall be sold and drunk on the premises; whether liquor shall be sold, but be carried away to be consumed; whether pharmacies shall be allowed to sell liquor on a physician's prescription, and whether hotel keepers shall be allowed to sell intoxicants.

Three cities of the second class, Binghamton, Schenectady, and Syracuse, will vote this week, and the following thirty-six third class cities, Amsterdam, Auburn, Batavia, Beacon, Canandaigua, Corning, Cortland, Elmira, Fulton, Geneva, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Hornell, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Kingston, Lackawanna, Little Falls, Lockport, Midd

SENATOR STONE DIES AT CAPITAL

Second Stroke Causes a Coma from Which the Patient Fails to Emerge.

BURIAL TO BE IN MISSOURI

Governor Will Appoint Successor—Clark and Francis Mentioned as Probabilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—William Joel Stone, senior United States Senator from Missouri and Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, died at his residence here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. He had been critically ill since Wednesday, when he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage. A secondary attack at 5 o'clock this morning caused a state of coma. Senator Stone passed away without regaining consciousness. He was in his seventieth year, having been born May 7, 1848.

At the bedside when Senator Stone died were his wife and his children, Federal Judge Kimbrough Stone of Kansas City, Miss Mabel Stone, and Mrs. John W. Parkinson of St. Joseph, Mo.; a niece, Miss Margaret Winston of St. Louis; the attending physician, Dr. W. M. Sprigg, and a nurse.

In addition to his widow and children the Senator is survived by six grandchildren and several younger stepbrothers and stepsisters. Judge O. M. Spencer of St. Joseph, General Counsel of the Burlington Railway, is a cousin.

At the Stone home when Mr. Stone's death was announced by Dr. Sprigg were Senator and Mrs. Reed, Representative J. W. Alexander of Missouri, Colonel J. William Zevely of Muskogee, Okla., a close friend; Colonel Charles P. Higgins of St. Louis, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate; W. R. Hollister of Jefferson City, Assistant Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and John J. Cochran, Secretary to Senator Stone. They were joined later by Third Assistant Postmaster General A. M. Dockery of Gallatin, Mo., who was formerly Governor of Missouri, and Third Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long of St. Louis.

Will Be Buried in Missouri.

Funeral services will be held at the Stone residence here tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Horace J. Prettyman, Chaplain of the Senate, will officiate. The funeral party will start for Missouri at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening on the Pennsylvania Railroad train due to arrive in St. Louis at 5:50 o'clock Tuesday evening. The body will be taken on a night train to Jefferson City, where it will lie in state in the corridor of the new Capitol Wednesday forenoon. Wednesday afternoon the body will be removed to Nevada, Mo., where the interment will be made Thursday under the auspices of the Nevada Masonic Lodge. Church services will be held in Nevada.

Senator Reed and virtually all the members of the Missouri delegation in the House of Representatives, as well as members of the family, will accompany the body to Missouri. Committees representing Senate and House to attend the funeral will be appointed by Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark tomorrow. A peculiar rule of the House probably will prevent Speaker Clark from going with the funeral party. Under this rule the Speaker may not absent himself from the House during a session of Congress for more than one day, except in the case of personal illness. Only a House recess, not likely at this time, would enable the Speaker to accompany the body of his old friend and campaign manager in the memorable pre-convention Presidential contest of 1912.

Senator Stone was entirely free of pain during his brief illness, his physician said tonight. He was stricken Wednesday on a street car while on his way to the Capitol, shortly after he had left his daughter, Miss Mabel Stone. He was removed to his home in an ambulance, after physicians had discovered that paralysis had affected his left side. For a short time he partly recovered the use of his left arm and leg, but the secondary stroke this morning left him helpless, and he would have remained so had he lived, his physician said.

"The saddest fate I could wish Senator Stone would be the recovery of consciousness, only to learn that he would always be a hopeless invalid," Dr. Sprigg said.

Mind on Senate and Battle.

Until the second stroke early this morning, Senator Stone remained in possession of his faculties, although at times he was slightly delirious. His mind, according to those who remained with him, was constantly occupied with affairs of the Senate, with which he had been dealing up to a late hour the night before he was stricken.

Senator Stone indicated great interest in the battle raging on the Western European front and expressed the fervent hope that the allied armies would be successful in their efforts to block the German assault. The last letter he wrote to his son contained a check for $50 with which he asked him to purchase War Saving Certificates and divide them equally among four of his grandchildren. He previously had purchased Liberty bonds for two other grandchildren.

There was a steady stream of callers at the Stone residence today. Vice President and Mrs. Marshall and many members of the Senate and House were among those who came to offer sympathy to the family. At the White House it was said that President Wilson, who had expressed great regret when he learned of Senator Stone's illness, was shocked when informed of his death.

Senator Stone's death is the seventh among members of the Senate since the war Congress began; six of those who died were Democrats. The others were Hughes of New Jersey, Newlands of Nevada, Brady of Idaho, Broussard of Louisiana, Husting of Wisconsin, and Lane of Oregon. Mr. Brady was the only Republican.

The political complexion of the Senate will not be affected by Senator Stone's death. It is generally expected that Governor Gardner of Missouri will appoint a Democrat to fill the vacancy until the general Congressional election next November. While reluctant to speculate tonight as to whom the Governor might select, Missourians here were inclined to think that the place would be offered either to Speaker Clark or David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia.

SENATOR STONE'S CAREER.

In Public Life 45 Years—Congressman, Governor, and Senator.

At the time of his death William Joel Stone was heartily in favor of the prosecution of the war against Germany, a change of heart which he forecast a day or so before he voted against the declaration by the United States.

"I am against a declaration of war," he had said, "but when it is declared I will be a war eagle screaming as loud as the rest. Blood is thicker than water, and, no matter what opinions a man might have about the need for war, any other position would be contemptible and no American could contemplate it. War is not play, and when we go into it I believe we should go in to the limit of men and money." His great fear had been, he added, that the United States would become involved in European politics if it entered the conflict.

At the entry of the United States into the war Senator Stone performed the trying feat of antagonizing his own party administration and then realigning himself with it in a generally satisfactory manner. It was in connection with the bill proposing the arming of American merchant ships that he took sharp issue with President Wilson. He stood with the dozen Senators whose opposition caused the failure of that measure at the close of the Sixty-fourth Congress and brought down the denunciation of the President upon "the willful twelve." While Senator Stone made no apologies for his course on that occasion, he always contended it was in strict line with his duty as a Senator, because it accorded with his convictions and, as he believed, in protection of America's interests.

His opposition to the declaration of war on Germany was also pronounced, and he declined to take charge of the war resolutions, as would have been expected of him as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He did not seek, however, to place obstacles in the way of a consideration and transferred the leadership to Senator Hitchcock, next ranking Democratic member of the committee. His attitude on these two questions was symbolical of his position toward the war. He believed that American participation should be avoided if possible, but when the die was cast for war, he changed over night. He took his place with the supporters of war measures and consistently maintained that attitude. He held it incumbent upon him to stand with his country regardless of his own views.

In Public Life Forty-five Years.

Mr. Stone was in public life forty-five years, and during that long period probably engaged in as many political contests as any man of his time, ranging all the way from controversies over county offices to the broadest national issues. Although he had served in the House of Representatives and had been Governor of his State, he first attracted national attention in connection with W. J. Bryan's first campaign for the Presidency, in 1896. He became the Missouri member of the Democratic National Committee, and soon took front rank among the Bryan managers, justifying the reputation for shrewdness and foresightedness he had gained in State politics he worked quietly, seeking for effects. To this quality he owed the sobriquet of "Gumshoe Bill," and his friends say that he never sought to avoid the use of that name for himself.

Mr. Stone's position as a member of the National Committee led to his selection as Vice Chairman for Mr. Bryan's second campaign. As a consequence of their association the two men became close friends, and the intimacy continued until the Democratic Convention in 1912, when Mr. Stone led the fight for the nomination of Speaker Clark. The events of that time caused a cooling of the friendship, although Senator Stone, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, put through most of the Bryan measures while Mr. Bryan was Secretary of State. He was largely responsible for prompt ratification of the long list of Bryan peace treaties of 1914.

Since going to the Senate in 1903 Mr. Stone had been to the front on all important questions. He also had been active in what may be termed the policies of the Senate. He assisted in electing Senator Clark of Arkansas to the office of President pro tempore in succession to Senator Bacon of Georgia, but shortly afterward, when Mr. Clark lined up with a few other Democrats in opposition to the Shipping bill, he found no more severe critic than his former supporter and friend. Indeed, Senator Stone selected as the subject to attack any Senator, Democrat or Republican, who opposed what he believed to be deserving Administration measures.

Notwithstanding his pacifist attitude, Mr. Stone was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the St. Louis Convention in 1916, and to him fell the difficult work of shaping the platform on which President Wilson was re-elected. He worked on that almost constantly for forty-eight hours and never lost his composure. As illustrating his capacity to say "no" in an inoffensive way an incident may be quoted. The suffrage plank was the subject much discussion, and as Chairman of the committee the Missouri Senator was frequently called upon by delegations of advocates of equal rights. On one occasion they were especially persistent. Senator Stone could not say what the committee would do, but he did not make a speech. He simply said, "Girls, you are too blamed impetuous." They went away good-natured, if not satisfied.

William Joel Stone was born in Madison County, Kentucky, May 7, 1848. His father was William Stone, also a native of Kentucky; his mother was Mildred Stone, nee Phelps. Mr. Stone's early training was obtained in the common schools of Kentucky. At the age of 15 he removed to Boone County, Missouri, and entered the State University. He began the study of law at Columbia in 1867 in the office of his brother-in-law, Colonel S. Turner. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar and removed to Bedford, Ind., and became associated with A. B. Carlton. In 1870 he returned to Missouri and settled at Nevada. He rose rapidly and soon became one of the leading men of the county.

In 1886 he appeared as a candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the southwestern district of the State. Then there began a political relationship destined largely to figure in State politics. Living at Carthage, Mo., at that time and until his death a year or two ago, was William H. Phelps, a lawyer who was chiefly active as the representative of railway interests at Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri.

Phelps had always been a corporation man, and it was believed that with Phelps's influence the success of Stone's election would be certain. Stone's political speeches of that year, delivered with ringing enthusiasm, and had he known it, it is pointed out, the candidate's powers of persuasion might have won the nomination and election without Phelps's assistance. The pair traveled together from place to place in meeting Stone's speaking appointments. According to a story told by Phelps, Stone would, as the pair approached a town or a rural Post Office where a crowd was waiting, suggest to Phelps the wisdom of getting out of the buggy and joining the crowd from the other side.

"Once," said Phelps, "I walked through a cornfield to strike another road leading to the place."

Mr. Stone's career in the House was uneventful, though he made a number of speeches. He was re-elected, but in 1890 declined to stand for a re-election, saying that he would ask the party to nominate him for Governor two years later. He was elected to this office in 1892, and served the term of four years. His administration was clean financially and administratively. But observers pointed out that before his term expired he placed a blot on the record of the Democratic Party of Missouri. It did not show until a half dozen years later, when, under the impulse of exposure of legislative and party secrets growing out of boodle prosecutions in St. Louis by Joseph W. Folk, a series of depositions was taken at Independence.

Revelations in His Career.

One deposition, that of Samuel B. Cook, Chairman of the Missouri State Democratic Committee, showed that a contribution of $2,500 had been made to the Democratic campaign fund of 1896 by William H. Phelps and credited in the published account of receipts to Cook himself. This falsification, Cook testified, was made at the suggestion of Governor Stone, who intimated that public knowledge of the receipt of funds from such a source would be hurtful to party prospects in the future. The change was made with the knowledge and concurrence of other party managers and leaders.

Mr. Stone acted as counsel for Colonel Moses Wetmore of St. Louis, a large stockholder in the Liggett-Myers Tobacco Company, at a time when the American Tobacco Company was seeking control of these shares. He advised Colonel Myers in bulling the price, and secured, under threats of buster, higher prices for Wetmore than for any other holder of Liggett shares.

Not long after this Stone's connection with the Missouri Health Society was discovered. In his law practice he had said that he did not want corporation practice. Some years before Missouri had adopted a law prohibiting the sale of any baking powder containing alum as an ingredient. While efforts were being made to repeal the law Stone appeared in Jefferson City before a legislative committee and urged against the repeal. He appeared there as the legal representative of the Missouri Health Society, an organization. It was later discovered, that had only three members, all employes of Stone's office. Senator Stone was re-elected to the Senate in 1900 and again in 1914.

ARCH OF SWORDS FOR BRIDE

Naval Ceremony at Wedding of Miss Horne and Lieut. Henefin.

The wedding of Lieutenant Ernest Lisle Henefin, United States Navy, of Austin, Minn., and Miss Enid Warren Horne, a daughter of Professor Charles F. Horne of the College of the City of New York and Mrs. Horne, took place at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Milo Gates officiating. The bride, in white filet lace over white silk, carried roses and gardenias and was attended by Miss Jean Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ford, in rose pink chiffon. Lieutenant Ralph Riggs of Texas was Lieutenant Henefin's best man. Eight fellow naval officers formed a guard of honor at the chancel, and after saluting the bride made an arched way with their swords through which the bride and bridegroom passed. These officers were Lieut. Commander George H. Bowdry, U. S. N., Lieutenant Ford L. Wilkinson, Lieutenant George G. Breed, Lieutenant Donald A. Green, Lieutenant Charles W. Styer, Lieutenant Stanley M. Haight, Lieutenant Proctor M. Thornton, and Lieutenant John W. Gates. The reception was held at the bride's home, 616 West 148th Street, and the bride cut the wedding cake with the bridegroom's sword.

Lieutenant Henefin was graduated from Annapolis in 1917. He has just returned from active service, the marriage being hurried because of his brief leave of absence. Mrs. Henefin is a direct descendant of John Horne, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1628 and of General Joseph Warren of the Continental Army. She is also a niece of Commander Frederick Horne, at present the United States Naval Attaché in Japan. The honeymoon is being spent in Lakewood.

Duncan C. Arnold Married.

BABYLON, L. I., April 14.—Duncan C. Arnold, socially prominent here and in New York, and Miss Katharine S. Weeks were married in Jersey City by a Justice of the Peace on last Friday, it became known today. Both families admit the marriage, but refuse to discuss the details. Mr. Arnold was divorced in Nevada.

Miss Gregory to Wed April 20.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Gregory, daughter of Mrs. William R. Gregory of Montclair, and Captain Victor Newell Camp, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, will take place on Saturday, April 20, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, this city. Captain Camp is stationed at Camp Dix, and, owing to the early date of the wedding, none but members of the families will be invited.

Bill-Lamb.

E. W. Bill, of the firm of Bill & Caldwell, 743 Broadway, and Miss Bessie Lamb were married yesterday afternoon at the bride's home, 143 West 188th Street. Mr. and Mrs. Bill are spending several weeks at Atlantic City and will then make their home at the Majestic, where Mr. Bill has had an apartment for a long time.

Blair-Boyce.

Quartermaster Stephen Bachelor Blair, U. S. N. R., of Boston, and Miss Pauline Boyce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Colton Boyce of 155 West Seventy-fifth Street, were married in the Church of the Transfiguration Saturday afternoon by the Rev. William H. Garth of Islip, L. I.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Commander William R. Sayles, U. S. N., and Mrs. Sayles of 91 Avenue Henri-Martin, Paris, France, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Moore, to Donald A. Walker, formerly of Summit, N. J. Commander Sayles is the Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in Paris. Miss Moore has been doing canteen work. Mr. Walker went over with the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Unit and is now training in the French artillery school at Fontainebleau. Miss Moore is Mrs. Sayles's daughter by her first husband, Henry Boynton Moore, and she is a niece of Mrs. Warner M. Leeds and a sister of Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow, Jr., of Cragmor, Colorado Springs, Col.

Mr. and Mrs. William Odell of Concord, N. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna Branson, to James Augustus Thomas of London, England, but a native of North Carolina and formerly of Shanghai, China. Miss Branson, who has many friends in this city, formerly lived in Durham, N. C., where she attended Trinity College. Mr. Thomas is a Director of the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, of London.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Doretta Weeks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Weeks of East Orange, N. J., to James McHale of Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Metzger of Minneapolis, Minn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Stella Ruth Metzger, to Arthur J. Goldsmith, a son of Mr. and Mrs. August Goldsmith of this city.

Binner Fine Dress Corset

MME. BINNER SAYS:

The newly designed Binner Corset cultivates a faultless figure—the result of my new system of individual pattern cutting. Old patterns obtained by the ordinary method are now useless, if one is to be comfortably and correctly corseted.

For the JEUNE FILLE, a new corset with original features; an invaluable corset for the maturing, youthful figure. Moderately priced.

All Fittings by Mme. Binner personally at

561 Fifth Ave. (at 46th St.)

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX

Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN

Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

HONOR ROSENWALD WITH A GOLD CUP

Chicago Merchant and Wife Praised for Great Gift in Recent Drive for War Relief.

WORK HAILED AS INSPIRING

Memento, Made in 1792, Got in England in Recognition of Great Britain's Interest in Jewry.

A reception was given to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday afternoon by leading Jews of New York in recognition of their efforts on behalf of the recent drive for funds for Jewish war relief. About 150 men and women attended, and joined in paying the tribute of affection and esteem which was manifested concretely by the presentation to Mr. Rosenwald of a large, gold loving cup inscribed:

To the Honorable Julius Rosenwald, patriotic American, faithful Jew, and far-seeing philanthropist, from the members of the American Jewish Central and People's Relief Committees, the Joint Distribution Committee, and Jewish Welfare Board as a mark of their love and esteem, and in token of their grateful recognition of his beneficent generosity and his compelling initiative, which brought to a successful issue the project, unique in Jewish history, of obtaining during the year 1917 the unprecedented sum of $10,000,000 for Jewish war relief and for welfare work among Jewish soldiers and sailors.

The cup, a graceful work of art, was made in England in 1792, and Jacob H. Schiff, who presided, said it was decided to get an English cup as an expression of the appreciation of American Jews for England's interest in the welfare of Jewry.

Mr. Schiff said the gathering had been held as a little surprise for Mr. and Mrs. Rosenwald, "whom we all love." He spoke of the real friendship of the community for them, and said it was felt that they should receive the compliment of being made aware that "we in New York are not unmindful of the wonderful work they have done. "Of all our coreligionists in the United States," Mr. Schiff added, "there is no one who has done so much to make the name of the Jews respected and honored. Yet despite the high place Mr. Rosenwald has reached he is the same remarkable, unassuming man now he was twenty-five years ago, when he hardly was known." Mr. Schiff introduced Louis Marshall.

"We are always ready to praise those who have gone before us into the beyond," Mr. Marshall said, "and we too often fail to speak a word of admiration for those who still are in our midst. But here we are a group of old and intimate friends. Mr. Rosenwald's gift was a great contribution to the cause of the world and of humanity, and we ought to let the world know how we appreciate what he has done."

Judge Otto Rosalsky, who spoke for the Jewish Central Committee, and Morris Rothenberg for the People's Relief Committee, said Mr. Rosenwald's work would help the Jews to share in the benefits of the world's rebirth, in the travail of which all peoples now found themselves.

Cyrus Sulzberger read a letter from Felix M. Warburg, whose absence from the city prevented him from representing the Joint Distribution Committee, in which they expressed the warm personal friendship for Mr. Rosenwald and an ardent hope that all his work in many directions for the good of the country might meet with success. On his own behalf Mr. Sulzberger said he felt that not only had Mr. Rosenwald's contribution of a million dollars meant relief for many thousands, but that it had benefited those at home by serving as an inspiration to save them from materialism.

"I do not praise him for the amount he gave," said Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, "I do not know what else he could do with the money he has; but I honor him for the example he sets in giving himself." Judge Mack added that it was proper that New York should recognize what Mr. Rosenwald accomplished by setting the East an example of generosity, and proper that while he lives in Chicago, he should express thanks for what New York did, once it got down to work. Judge Mack spoke warmly of the inspiration Mrs. Rosenwald had been to her husband and Jewish women. He praised Mr. Rosenwald's open-mindedness and hoped that some day he might be converted to the cause of Zionism.

In acknowledging the honor Mr. Rosenwald said he did not deserve the gift and that he was supremely touched by a tribute far beyond anything he ever had dreamed. Turning to Mr. Schiff, he added:

"May I say, Mr. Schiff, that it was your example and the example of others like you that I have tried to follow and that I hoped always to be where men of your stamp stood. My one regret is that my good mother could not be present because no joy in my life ever is complete without her sharing it with me. The inspiration that Judge Mack referred to as coming from my, by far, better half is only a small part of what is entitled to as her share in anything that I do—I refer only to the things that are commendable.

"One of the greatest satisfactions I have in connection with the Jewish campaign is that it has been brought to my notice that the great success of the Red Cross fund was due in part to the start the contribution from our fund gave it, and that without that start it would not have been possible for that fund to reach $100,000,000."

Mrs. Rosenwald, in saying thanks for her share in the honors bestowed, said she felt that a great responsibility had been placed upon her and her husband to accomplish greater deeds of service, if they might be vouchsafed strength and long life to that end, and hoped that the meeting might mark the beginning of a larger and better service than any achieved before.

SHE SCARED BURGLAR AWAY.

Miss Livingston, Apartment House Owner, Was Awakened by Thief.

Miss Julia Livingston, owner of the Seminole apartment building, at Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, put a burglar to flight last night when he invaded her rooms on the sixth floor, from which he escaped by using a steamer chair as a bridge over the six-foot chasm which separates the Seminole from the roof of the adjoining house, at 145 West Sixty-ninth Street. Miss Livingston was awakened at 10:30 o'clock by a man moving about in her room, and when she called to Miss Alice Tracy, a friend who was asleep in an adjoining room, the invader fled to the rear rooms. Miss Livingston telephoned to the Seminole office, which relayed the alarm to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Lieutenant Hammel and a squad of men soon surrounded the place.

Hammel found a steamer chair suspended from the Seminole fire escape to the roof of the next house, showing the way the thief had gone. A search of the adjoining houses and yards, however, failed to discover the invader. It is supposed the burglar climbed the apartment fire escape and entered by the window.

SPEAKER ASSAILS JUDGES.

Labor Lawyer Says Courts Are "Aristocratic in Feeling."

Speaking in the forum of the Church of the Messiah last night, William B. Rubin of Milwaukee, lawyer for the American Federation of Labor, declared that the courts in this country were aristocratic in feeling, unmindful of the rights of the poor, and for the most part representative of judicial tyranny.

"The majority of judges who sit in our courts," said Mr. Rubin, "are moth eaten and have been recruited from the ranks of poor lawyers and cheap politicians. It would appear that the courts are trying to convince the people that edicts and ermine are divinely bestowed and that they have not derived their powers from the people. The Federal judge when appointed becomes a tyrant for life."

TORNADO DAMAGES SEVERAL TEXAS TOWNS

Thirty Buildings Wrecked at Boyd —Railroad Cars Blown from Tracks.

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 14.—A tornado which struck North Texas tonight caused damage in several towns, according to information reaching here. As far as could be learned, no lives were lost.

At Boyd thirty buildings, including a church and school house, were blown down. A number of railroad cars were blown from tracks and telephone wires destroyed.

Near Baird the wind struck a moving train, blowing five cars out of it. Several houses were reported demolished in Bridgeport, Mingo, and Paradise.

DR. JOWETT SPEAKS FAREWELL TO CHURCH

Says He Goes Home as "Ambassador of American Hearts"—Many Appeals for Loan.

With manifest sadness on his own part and on the part of those who crowded the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett said farewell to the congregation to which he has ministered for the last seven years. Dr. Jowett is about to return to England in response, as he explained, "to a call as imperative as the peal of a soldier's bugle," and said he would go back "as ambassador of the hearts of the American people." More than 2,000 persons were excluded from the church after every seat had been occupied.

"I am too old to fight and I may not be able to aid materially in a physical way," Dr. Jowett said to the old friends who heard him amid a deep hush, "but there is much to be done morally and spiritually in the land to which I am about to return. Should the morale of a people suffer impairment and the spiritual vision grow faint, munitions could not win a victory. In answering the call of my country I am returning to a land that is bleeding. Were I speaking to an English congregation today, half of its members would be bereaved. It may seem strange to some, but all these heavy sacrifices have been made nobly and without regrets.

"I do not for one moment believe that we can lose in this struggle, and I feel that our final triumph is as sure as the morning. In taking my leave I express the deepest thanks for the hospitality extended to me and mine and when I return to England I will feel myself to be the ambassador of the hearts of the American people. No man will be able to speak as I will speak because I have enjoyed your affections in the fullest measure. I rejoice that I have not been driven away and I also rejoice in the thought that I will be welcomed back. May grace and love in one Saviour rest upon you."

Dr. Jowett is to assume the pastorate of the Westminster Congregational Chapel in London.

The war again was the topic uppermost in the sermons in many other churches yesterday. The seriousness of the present situation was not minimized, but the pastors generally encouraged their congregations with appeals for all of America's traditional response to the country in its need. The third Liberty Loan was not forgotten, and many were the appeals for the utmost investment in its bonds.

George Creel's recent upholding of the unpreparedness of America when she entered the war was rebuked by Rabbi Samuel Schulman in Temple Beth-El. He pleaded for universal military service, said the Jews, who never had been cowards, would welcome it, and that the war itself had taught that this country always should be kept at that high pitch of preparedness which he had joined in urging for three years before we engaged in the conflict.

There was loud applause in St. Paul's Methodist Church when Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn asserted "America did not begin the war, but she will end it." He spoke of his confidence in English-speaking people and said that men who protested they are patriots and yet expressed dislike for England were not good citizens.

ITALY ASSISTING Y. M. C. A.

Duke of Aosta Opens Quarters Behind the Firing Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 14.—The American Y. M. C. A., directed by John S. Nollen, has only very recently begun its valuable work on the Italian front, but it has accomplished very satisfactory results already. I saw the headquarters in a village only a few miles from the first line trenches.

The Italian Government has put at the association's disposal a handsome villa surrounded by a garden, which was left by the owners during the Italian retreat. A library is being established, and a piano, gramophone, and various games have been collected to amuse the soldiers when they return from the firing line.

The Y. M. C. A. is amalgamated with the Italian association, Casa del Soldato, (House of Soldiers,) which provides drinks, bread, postcards, and writing material for soldiers. The two associations, which are working splendidly together, accomplish much as complements to each other.

The Duke of Aosta, Commander of the Third Army, much beloved by his soldiers, formally opened one of these houses at a village two miles from the firing line. He expressed himself as extremely satisfied with all the arrangements taken for the welfare of his soldiers. Several orators spoke in the presence of 5,000 soldiers. Among others a Y. M. C. A. man named D'Anunzio made a most stirring speech in Italian, which called forth from the troops repeated cheers. D'Anunzio, who spoke with an American accent, explained the reasons for America's entrance into the war, and assured Italy of America's support until victory was gained. He ended by warmly praising the Third Army for its admirable attitude and brilliant resistance during the retreat of October and November of last year.

CITY BREVITIES.

For the purpose of finding homes for Jewish girls and women the Co-operative Committee for Housing Jewish Girls and Women has opened a free bureau at the Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th Street.

An entertainment in honor of the Barnum & Bailey Circus company was given last night by the Showmen's League of America at its headquarters, 817 Sixth Avenue.

William Farrell, a signalman of 519 West Twenty-ninth Street, while riding a horse across Fifth Avenue at Thirty-sixth Street yesterday was thrown under the wheels of a Fifth Avenue bus. He died of his injuries in Bellevue Hospital.

A free lecture course of interest to newly enfranchised women will be given on consecutive Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock beginning tomorrow night in the Washington Square Building of New York University, 31 Washington Place, by Dr. Benjamin M. Rastall, expert in organization and efficiency work for public bodies.

At a meeting on behalf of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob for Poor and Aged Hebrews at the Hotel Savoy on Saturday $75,000 was subscribed by the firm of Weinstein Brothers toward a fund of $800,000 needed to complete a building for the home at Teller and Findlay Avenues, the Bronx.

ROCKEFELLER FUND SPENDS $11,457,086

Foundation Devotes Nearly $6,000,000 of This Total to War Work in Year.

PRINCIPAL NOW $120,776,000

Trustees State That Resources Are Relatively Limited, in View of Present Conditions.

The Rockefeller Foundation spent $5,944,969 in war work and a total of $11,457,086 in educational and relief work of all kinds in 1917, according to an installment of a review of the work of the Foundation issued yesterday by Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Foundation.

"The Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation are deeply sensible of the immeasurable needs occasioned by the European war," Dr. Vincent said. "The unit of adequate expenditure to meet even in a limited measure the enormous devastation is millions of dollars, where it was once thousands and hundreds. The resources of the Foundation, measured by such needs, are relatively limited.

"Widely disbursed in aid of a large number of existing agencies the income would have little appreciable effect. Only by concentrating its funds upon a few convincing demonstrations and statesmenlike programs can the Foundation justify its existence, and constructively 'promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.'"

The disbursements of the Foundation in 1917 are given in the following table:

War work	$5,944,969
International Health Board	557,829
China Medical Board	501,422
Rockefeller Institute	3,127,914
Foundation's designations, Miscellaneous	942,251
After-care of infantile paralysis cases, mental hygiene, School of Hygiene, and public health miscellaneous	277,035
Administration	105,666
Total	$11,457,080

The condition of the principal of the fund is described as follows:

"On Dec. 1, 1917, the principal fund of the Foundation had a book value of $120,776,000 and a market value of $108,000,000. The income of this fund for the year 1917 was $7,153,852. To this were added a balance carried over from 1916, a gift by John D. Rockefeller of $5,500,000, and the sum of $5,000,000, taken by vote of the Trustees from the principal fund."

The decision of the Trustees on the policy to be pursued by the fund is told as follows in the report:

"Government activities are for the most part necessarily and properly deliberate; they are limited by legal and administrative restrictions. The Trustees of a foundation have, within the provisions of its charter, relatively a free hand. Only such an institution, for instance, could select the world's leading authority on a certain disease, provide a staff and all necessary funds, and send him to foreign countries in order to eradicate from the world one of the deadliest of infectious maladies. It would be a mistake, therefore, for the Rockefeller Foundation to hamper itself by adopting inflexible rules, or to tie its own hands with red tape.

"Yet there are things which it cannot successfully or wisely do. It cannot, for example, give money or make loans to individuals, or invest in securities which have a philanthropic rather than a business basis, or assist in securing patents or aid altruistic movements which involve private profit. It must refrain from supporting propaganda which seek to influence public opinion about social and political proposals, however disinterested and important these may be. Thus recent appeals to finance in whole or part a speakers' bureau in behalf of the war, the teaching of patriotism in the schools, and an advertising campaign for national prohibition have been on principle denied.

"Demonstrations such as those which are being made at home and abroad in the field of public health, well-organized co-operative undertakings, like the camp and community plan for the welfare of American troops, a comprehensive program of inquiry of the sort which the National Committee for Mental Hygiene is carrying out, represent characteristic Foundation policies. The aim always kept in mind is not to assume governmental or social functions, but to show that certain things can be done successfully, and then as soon as may be turn these over to the community."

JAMES EDWARD WARE DIES.

Architect Was a Pioneer in Designing Fireproof Warehouses.

James Edward Ware, for nearly half a century a practicing architect in this city, died at his home, 1,283 Madison Avenue, yesterday, after a brief illness. Mr. Ware was one of the pioneers in designing the modern type of fireproof warehouse, notable examples of his work being the Manhattan Store and Warehouse Company buildings, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street and at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street. Mr. Ware also designed many improved city dwellings for the poor. He was one of the prize winners in the competition held by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in an effort to better living conditions in the congested districts.

Mr. Ware also designed the 12th Regiment Armory, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-first Street, and the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. In later years his sons, Franklin B. Ware, former State Architect, and Arthur Ware, were associated with him. Mr. Ware is survived by his wife, three sons, Franklin B., Arthur, and Foster Ware, and three daughters, Mrs. Egbert S. Hurd, Mrs. George Sykes, and Miss E. Gladys Ware.

Ex-Mayor Hempstead Washburne.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 14.—Hempstead Washburne, ex-Mayor of Chicago, died yesterday of apoplexy, with which he was stricken Thursday night. He was elected Mayor of Chicago on the Democratic ticket in 1890. He was born at Galena, Ill., April 15, 1851, a son of Elihu B. Washburne, once Ambassador to France. He was educated at the University of Bonn, Germany, and later at Paris, returning to this country to study law.

Justice W. P. Potter Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Associate Justice William P. Potter of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court died suddenly at his home in Swarthmore today from heart trouble. He was born in Jackson County, Iowa, in 1857, and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1880. Later he took up his residence in Pittsburgh, Penn. He was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor William A. Stone in 1900, and elected in 1901 for a full term of twenty-one years.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BUXBAUM.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Buxbaum, 880 West 181st, a son, at Lippincott Hospital, 131 East 57th.

BLUMBERG.—April 8, 1,033 Boston Road, to Mr. and Mrs. William S. Blumberg, a daughter.

FOLTZ.—April 12, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Foltz, a daughter.

SIMPSON.—April 10, 137th, St. and Edgecombe Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson, a daughter.

STEIBEL.—April 10, Woman's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Steibel, a son.

Engaged.

BAMBERGER—HARRIS.—Dorothy Bamberger to Dr. Henry Harris.

BERG—SUGARMAN.—Annette Sugarman to Theodore Berg.

CASSILETH—GOODMAN.—Beatrice Goodman to Maxwell Cassileth.

GLASS—NAGLE.—Edna Nagle to Harold S. Glass.

HEINSTEM — SCHWEITZER. — Ruby E. Schweitzer to Harry Heinstem.

KAPLAN—ROSENTHAL.—Minnie Rosenthal to Jacob Kaplan.

KRUGMAN—FELDMAN.—Edna Feldman to Samuel Krugman.

LICHT—ROTH.—Jennie Roth to Herman Licht.

QUINT — SILVERSTEIN.—Tillie Silverstein to Reuben Quint.

REICH — NEWMARK.—Helen Newmark to A. Reich.

ROSENBAUM—MANNE.—Florence Manne to Emanuel Rosenbaum.

SALANT — NEAL. — Ethel Neal to Henry Salant.

WATSTIEN — SILBERMAN.—Regina Silberman to Abe Watstien.

Married.

MOODY — BRADLEY. — At Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Saturday, April 13, 1918, Dorothea Chatham, daughter of Mrs. Franklin S. Bradley of New York City, to Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Moody of Binghamton, N. Y.

ANDERSON—MESCH.—April 11, Emma M. Mesch to Sergeant Charles M. Anderson.

HAAN—HARRIS.—April 10, Aimee C. Harris to Walter Haan.

KASSELL — SHERMAN. — April 11, Anna Sherman to Joseph H. Kassell.

LEBRECHT — KURZ. — April 11, Caroline Kurz to Herman Lebrecht.

MARSHALL—ROMAINE.—April 9, Florence C. Romaine to Sergeant Clinton Marshall.

MONTAYNE — CROSBY.—April 13, Florence Crosby to Carlyle N. Montanye.

MORGENSTERN—KUHN.—April 7, Florence Kuhn to Felix Morgenstern.

Died.

AMY.—At Camp Greene, North Carolina, on Friday, April 12, of pneumonia, in his 24th year, Private Ernest Amy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. H. Amy, of 48

You Hear Some Men Say, "What does this Government expect, anyway? It's piling taxes on us, hampering our business, taking our profits, and asking us to buy bonds, bonds, and still more bonds. When is this thing going to end?"

When you hear anybody talking in that strain, give him this to think about:

"It isn't a question of what the Government wants. It's a question of what YOU want—what YOU expect.

"Do you expect to have any business, any home, any family, any country, after the war?

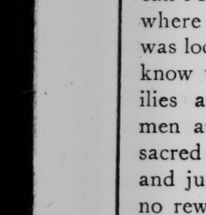
"Over in Belgium and France there are thousands of men who can't even find the place where their business was located—who don't know where their families are. Over there men are dying for the sacred cause of liberty and justice, and asking no reward but a hero's grave.

"Don't you think that the first and only duty of our Government is to stop this frightful slaughter, this waste of blood and treasure?

"What do your temporary interests amount to as against the victory of our army, the permanent safety of American business, the preservation of human liberty and civilization?"

All true Americans should answer these questions honestly.

We must all put self behind us and back our Government, our soldiers and sailors with all the dollars we can possibly get together UNTIL WE WIN THE WAR.



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The National City Company
Harris Forbes & Co.
R. M. Grant & Company
Electric Bond & Share Co.
Hambleton & Co.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Security Prices Yield Little Ground

With each passing week the United States draws further away from the idea that business can go on as usual during the war. It seems impossible now that just a year ago the belief was widely held in this country that our part in helping the Allies would consist of provisioning and financing their armies; that the struggle would be ended by our moral and material support before it would be possible for American soldiers to take a prominent place on the fighting line. War is now dominating all other activities on an increasing scale, and by the same measure the weight of this country's influence on the final result is increasing. Adverse criticism of the multitudinous war activities of the Administration is narrowing down to the essential weaknesses with a view to bringing about improvement rather than to make political capital. The conviction that the United States must eventually take over a large part of the actual work of destroying the German military power was clearly expressed on Friday by ex-President Taft, when he said that it behooved this nation to plan for an army of at least 5,000,000 men to be landed and maintained in Europe, and to abandon ideas of an early peace in favor of a program for two, and possibly three, years more of war. The production of nonessentials goes on apace, while the machinery that has proved capable of turning out hundreds of thousands of automobiles in a year has failed of producing a single thousand airplanes. In that respect we have lagged far behind the other belligerents simply because the necessity for concentration on war work has been slower in coming home to us. The great drive, for which the Germans spent last Winter in preparation, is now in its fourth week without showing signs of approaching exhaustion. It has disclosed the utter fallacy of the belief that Germany and Austria had been reduced by loss of man power and internal economic distress to a point that would make them receptive to almost any kind of a peace offer. With the release of most of the armies engaged in the Russian campaign the enemy has been able to match the Allies man for man on the active section of the western front, and so far has proved equal to the frequent calls for fresh troops to make good the tremendous losses he has suffered. The situation emphasizes the obligation that rests upon every citizen of this country to put other matters aside where by so doing he can hasten the equipment and transportation of men to succor the French and British troops.

The stock market continues to move within a narrow range with the trading areas substantially those marked out by the first week of the German offensive, although prices have lost some ground. At no time has the list shown by wide price moves any conclusive indications of the prevalence of fears that the French and English armies might be driven apart, or that the enemy might reach the Channel ports. It broke in the last hour of Thursday's session on receipt of disturbing news of the taking of several important villages, and the leading industrials closed with a net loss that night of 1.10 points, but with more complete news part of this loss was regained in the following session. Looking back over the course of prices since the resumption of active warfare, it is plain that investors have at no time given way to alarm over the outlook; the situation has properly been regarded as a serious one, but there has been evident an undertone of confidence in the strength of every link in the seventy-five mile chain that is holding the Hun from the strategic points which he must gain if his sacrifice is to be rewarded.

The speculative fever has subsided until it requires an unusual disturbance to produce anything remotely approaching what the Street regards as a fair day's business in stocks. The professional operator has either quit the market or has limited his dealings to small trades in a few of the industrials, which still bear promise of quick action. The supervision by the Exchange authorities of short sales and the imposition of the new stock transfer taxes may have played some part in narrowing operations, but conditions more fundamental in nature are mainly responsible for the dullness. It will be interesting to see what restrictive effect the new handicaps have when the prospect of approaching peace negotiations, or other important developments, set the stage once more for an active, speculative stock market.

The fact has been clearly demonstrated by the success which has attended the first week's drive for loan subscriptions that the new issue can be fully placed, and probably oversubscribed by a generous margin, in the face of a declining market for other securities, including even the outstanding Liberty 4s. Bond men have given up attempts to explain to buyers why the older issues should be selling under par. They emphasize the thought that the behavior of the 3½s and 4s has no relation to the citizen's duty to subscribe as much as possible for the new offering. The money must be provided to carry on the war, and the subscribers must not be controlled by the caution which they would be expected to use in considering other forms of investment. It is considered by many responsible authorities in the investment field that Secretary McAdoo made an unwise decision when he made the new 4¼s unconvertible and served notice that the conversion privilege of the 4s ended with the exchange for the issue now being sold. It is this fact which has prevented the 4s from selling close to par on the prospect of the opportunity to convert, and which will operate against the new issue if conditions make it necessary to increase the coupon rate for subsequent loans.

The cotton market has executed an unusual and, for most traders, expected right-about-face, and at the close of business last week, after three successive heavy declines, represented a loss of approximately $20 per bale from the highest prices made two weeks ago. It appears that at the very moment when it seemed that nothing short of drastic price-fixing by the Government could check the violent rise the law of supply and demand took the bottom out of the bull movement. With spinners' requirements largely provided for, the gamblers in futures suddenly found their position untenable, and a natural slump resulted.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended April 13, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	243,008	691,794	490,135
Tuesday	173,672	732,705	316,999
Wednesday..	189,505	635,340	324,318
Thursday ...	339,002	631,826	714,400
Friday	215,902	500,175	621,142
Saturday ...	121,210	288,655	176,863
Total week.	1,282,299	3,460,495	2,613,857
Year to date	35,388,809	55,826,390	49,010,452
BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$4,007,000	$6,083,000	$3,844,500
Tuesday	4,701,000	8,409,000	3,985,500
Wednesday..	3,410,500	5,497,500	4,119,500
Thursday ...	3,913,500	4,475,500	3,120,000
Friday	3,590,500	4,950,000	2,991,500
Saturday ...	2,575,500	2,736,000	2,908,500
Total week.	$22,198,000	$32,153,000	$20,847,500
Year to date.	363,967,000	331,834,300	325,003,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.	Apr.13,'18.	Apr.14,'17.	Decrease.
R. R. & mls..	$3,422,500	$13,215,000	$9,792,500
Government..	18,502,500	18,704,000	202,000
State	.....	34,000	34,000
City	273,000	200,000	*73,000
Total all..	$22,198,000	$32,153,000	$9,955,000

*Increase.

APPROVE $33,887,000 NEW CAPITAL ISSUES

Federal Committee Also Turns Down Applications Aggregating $21,049,000 in Week.

The following statement was issued by Pierre Jay, Chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, yesterday, it having been authorized by the Federal Reserve Board in response to many inquiries from all parts of the United States.

"In answer to questions raised from several quarters, the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board wishes it made clear that, pending the appointment by the President of the new committee, the work of the old committee would proceed on the same lines as heretofore, and that applications for the issue of securities should be addressed to it.

"The Chicago Stock Exchange has sent to the Committee a copy of its resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Stock List will require as a condition to the listing of any new capital issues the presentation of the approval of the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board.

"During the week just passed the committee disposed of twenty-eight applications, aggregating $54,936,000, of which $21,049,000 were disapproved. The $33,887,000 approved included $864,000 of refunding obligations, so that the new issues approved aggregated $33,023,000. New issues for the corresponding period last year amounted to $18,804,000.

"The increase of this year over last year is readily accounted for by the approval this week of a single issue of $25,000,000 of common stock. While the total issue approved is large, it should be borne in mind that such approvals have been given with the understanding that no offering of securities will be made during the pending Liberty Loan campaign.

"Unless such issues are for the special purpose of meeting maturing obligations, or are otherwise vitally urgent, the committee will be guided in its future operations as nearly as possible by the provisions of the War Finance Corporation act, so that the operations of the subsequent committee and the present committee will be as consistent as possible for the time being.

"However, the committee has not yet decided to reduce the minimum for public utility and industrial issues considered by it from $500,000 to $100,000."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	May. High.	May. Low.	June. High.	June. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 8	1.27⅛	1.26⅞	..	..	..	..
April 9	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	..	..	..	..
April 10	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	..	..	..	..
April 11	1.27½	1.27⅛	1.57	1.56¼	1.57¼	1.50
April 12	1.27⅝	1.27¼	1.54¼	1.54¼	1.57	1.53½
April 13	1.27⅛	1.27	1.51½	1.50½	1.53⅝	1.50¼
Wk.'s rge.	1.27⅛	1.26⅞	1.57	1.50½	1.57¼	1.50

OATS.	April. High.	April. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
April 8	90¼	89½	86¾	86½
April 9	..	..	86⅞	86½
April 10	90⅝	89⅝	87¼	86¼
April 11	90	89½	87¼	86
April 12	89½	88⅝	86¼	85
April 13	88¾	88	85¼	83¾
Week's range	90¾	88	87¼	83¾

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 8	26.72	26.62	26.17	26.00
April 9	26.80	25.75	26.17	26.10
April 10	26.00	25.85	26.30	26.17
April 11	..	..	26.82	26.20
April 12	25.75	25.65	26.07	25.97
April 13	25.70	25.55	26.00	25.90
Week's range	26.00	25.55	26.82	25.90

RIBS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 8	24.27	24.15	24.75	24.62
April 9	24.20	24.25	24.77	24.72
April 10	24.52	24.30	25.00	24.80
April 11	24.50	24.35	25.02	24.85
April 12	24.30	24.17	24.70	24.65
April 13	24.17	24.05	24.70	24.52
Week's range	24.52	24.05	25.02	24.52

PORK.	May. High.	May. Low.
April 9	48.05	48.00
April 10	48.40	48.15
April 11	48.40	47.55
April 12	48.00	47.80
April 13	47.85	47.70
Week's range	48.40	47.70

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.
April 8	34.38	33.46	33.67	32.89	33.44	33.31
April 9	33.76	33.40	33.05	32.63	32.61	32.48
April 10	33.63	33.37	32.91	32.62	32.42	32.20
April 11	33.35	32.60	32.60	32.01	32.23	32.20
April 12	32.92	31.75	32.25	31.08	31.73	31.68
April 13	31.75	30.65	31.20	31.20	30.20	30.20
Wk's r'ge.	34.38	30.65	33.67	31.08	33.44	30.20

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
April 8	32.27	31.25	31.95	31.00	31.86	30.99
April 9	31.52	31.10	31.20	30.80	31.10	30.75
April 10	31.29	30.99	31.00	30.70	30.85	30.58
April 11	31.02	30.44	30.70	30.10	30.59	29.98
April 12	30.53	29.44	30.20	29.17	30.04	29.11
April 13	29.15	28.79	28.84	28.45	28.65	28.37
Wk's r'ge.	32.27	28.79	31.95	28.45	31.86	28.37

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 13, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,282,299	35,388,809
Same period a year ago..	3,460,495	55,826,390

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	68.29	66.22	70.95	64.12
Same period a year ago.	82.62	80.23	90.46	77.24

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	..ADAMS EXPRESS....	68½	68½	68½	..
700	..Advance Rumely	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
400	..Advance Rumely pf....	29½	28½	29	− ½
100	..Ajax Rubber	58	58	58	+ 1
1,600	..Alaska Gold Mines.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
400	..Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ 1/16
2,500	..Allis-Chalmers Mfg....	23	22¼	22⅜	− 1/16
100	..Am. Agricul. Chem. ...	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	− 5/16
200	..Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	93½	92½	93½	+ 1
2,800	..Am. Beet Sugar	76¼	72	*72	− 2
200	..Am. Brake S. & F. pf..	163¾	163	163	− 2
16,900	..Am. Can	42⅜	40	40½	+ 9/16
100	..Am. Can pf.	96	96	96	− 2⅛
28,200	..Am. Car & Foundry....	80¼	75¼	76⅝	− 3⅝
100	..Am. Car & Fdy. pf.....	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅝
200	..Am. Cotton Oil	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	− 1/16
100	..Am. Cotton Oil pf. ...	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+ 1/16
200	..Am. Express	80	80	80	− ¼
600	..Am. Hide & Leather...	12¼	12	12	− ¼
500	..Am. Hide & Leather pf	58	56½	56⅝	− ½
8,100	..Am. Ice	19¾	16	18⅝	+ 3
2,300	..Am. Ice pf.	48	44½	45	− 1½
1,400	..Am. International	55	53	53¼	− 1⅜
3,500	..Am. Linseed	32¼	30⅜	31¼	− ⅝
400	..Am. Linseed pf.	72	71	72	− ¾
5,920	..Am. Locomotive	63½	60¼	61½	− 1¼
100	..Am. Locomotive pf. ...	98	98	98	− 1
200	..Am. Malting	9	9	9	..
300	..Am. Malting 1st pf....	47¼	47	47	− ½
500	..Am. Shipbuilding	115	105	112	+12
17,200	..Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	78⅛	74½	75¼	− 2⅝
500	..Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf..	105	104¼	104¼	− ¾
1,300	..Am. Steel Foundries....	63¾	61½	62⅝	− ⅛
2,500	..Am. Sugar Refining ...	101⅝	98¾	101	− 1
1,400	..Am. Sugar Ref. pf....	110	110	110	+ 1⅛
35,900	..Am. Sumatra Tobacco.	98⅞	93¼	93⅞	− 2⅝
6,800	..Am. Tel. & Tel.....	100¼	99⅝	100¼	− ¼
1,100	..Am. Tobacco	163½	157	159⅜	− 4⅜
4,000	..Am. Woolen	52⅝	50½	51½	− ⅛
600	..Am. Woolen pf.	94⅞	93	93	− ¾
2,000	..Am. Writing Paper pf..	23	20¼	20¼	− 1⅜
200	..Am. Zinc, L. & S.....	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅝
10	..Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf...	45	45	45	..
35,100	..Anaconda Copper	84¾	83	83¾	− ⅛
1,700	..Atch., Top. & S. F....	83⅝	82¼	82½	− 1⅛
600	..Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	81⅞	80¼	80¼	− 1⅛
100	..Atlanta, Birm. & At....	9½	9¼	9¼	+ 1/16
100	..Atlantic Coast Line....	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
10,100	..Atl., Gulf & W. I.....	112¼	107	107	− 3½
400	..Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf..	62½	62¼	62½	+ 1¼
34,000	..BALDWIN LOCO.	77¼	73	73⅝	− 2⅜
400	..Baldwin Loco. pf.....	98½	96	96	− 2⅞
2,600	..Baltimore & Ohio.....	52½	50⅝	51¼	− 1
500	..Baltimore & Ohio pf....	54½	53½	53¼	− ½
630	..Barrett Co.	87¼	85¼	85¼	− 1⅝
400	..Barrett Co. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	− ¼
400	..Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	− 1/16
1,150	..Bethlehem Steel	79¾	78	78½	− ⅛
35,200	..Bethlehem S., Class B.	78¾	75⅝	76¼	− 2¼
2,800	..Bethlehem S. S p. c. pf.	102⅞	101¼	102¼	+ ⅛
900	..Booth Fisheries	24¼	22½	22½	− 1½
700	..Brooklyn Rap. Tran....	39	39	39	− 1/16
150	..Brown Shoe	65	65	65	+ 1⅜
200	..Brown Shoe pf.	98	98	98	+ 2
600	..Burns Brothers	124	120½	120½	− 2½
1,300	..Butte Copper & Zinc...	9½	9	9	− ⅝
1,330	..Butte & Superior.....	20	18⅝	19¼	− ¾
1,800	..CAL. PACKING.....	43¼	41½	42	− ⅞
7,800	..Cal. Petroleum	18	15⅝	18	+ 2¼
2,800	..Cal. Petroleum pf.....	48½	43	48½	+ 5½
500	..Calumet & Arizona....	68	67½	67½	− ⅛
8,900	..Canadian Pacific	137¾	135	136¼	− 2
200	..Case (J. I.) Co. pf....	84	83¾	83¾	− ⅜
1,200	..Central Foundry pf....	39½	37	37⅝	− 1⅝
1,800	..Central Foundry pf....	53	49	51	− ¼
5,500	..Central Leather Co....	67⅛	63	64	− 3
200	..Central Leather Co. pf.	103⅜	103¼	103¼	..
600	..Cerro de Pasco Copper..	31⅝	31	31½	..
1,200	..Chandler Motor	82½	78½	79½	− 3½
4,100	..Chesapeake & Ohio.....	56⅛	54⅜	54⅜	− 1¼
100	..Chi. & Alton	8	8	8	− 1
1,300	..Chi. Great Western....	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
600	..Chi. Great Western pf..	20	18½	18½	− 1½
6,700	..Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	41⅛	37½	38½	− 2½
10,600	..Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	71	66¾	68½	− 3
500	..Chi. & Northwestern...	91	90	90	− 1½
1,300	..Chi., R. I. & Pacific...	19⅜	18½	19	− ⅜
1,200	..Chi., R.I.& Pac.7 p.c.pf.	55½	54⅝	54⅞	− ⅞
2,875	..Chi., R.I.& Pac.6 p.c.pf.	70	70	70	..
200	..Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	96	96	96	..
2,200	..Chile Copper	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
3,825	..Chino Copper	42⅛	40⅜	40⅜	− ⅞
500	..Clev., C., C. & St. L....	31	31	31	..
600	..Colorado Fuel & Iron...	39	36¼	*36⅝	− ⅝
200	..Columbia Gas & Elec...	32	31⅜	31⅜	− ¾
200	..Computing Tab Record.	32½	32½	32½	..
100	..Consolidated Gas	88	88	88	..
31,110	..Corn Products Ref.....	37⅛	35½	35⅝	− 2
2,100	..Corn Products Ref. pf..	96⅝	96	96	..
100	..Crex Carpet	40	40	40	..
11,900	..Crucible Steel	63⅜	60⅝	61	− 2⅛
100	..Crucible Steel pf.....	89	89	89	+ ⅛
7,500	..Cuba Cane Sugar.....	28⅞	27½	28	− ⅜
700	..Cuba Cane Sugar pf....	79⅝	76	76	− 1½
200	..Cuban-American Sugar	145	145	145	..
125	..DEERE & CO. pf.....	96¾	95¾	95¾	+ 1⅛
3,300	..Del. & Hudson.....	104¾	100½	102	− 3
10	..Detroit Edison	104	104	104	..
68	..Detroit United Ry.....	80	80	80	..
130,500	..Distillers Securities	45⅞	42	45⅛	+ 2⅛
1,200	..Dome Mines	8½	8⅛	8⅜	− ⅛
100	..Duluth, S. S. & At. pf..	5	5	5	− 1⅛
500	..ELK HORN COAL.....	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅝
2,300	..Erie	14⅞	14¼	14½	− ⅜
5,000	..Erie 1st pf.....	29	27½	28¾	+ ⅜
1,600	..Erie 2d pf.....	20¼	19½	20	+ ¼
300	..FEDERAL M. & S.....	9½	9⅛	9⅛	− 1⅜
500	..Federal M. & S. pf.....	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	− 1⅜
100	..Fisher Body	33	33	33	− 1
600	..GASTON, WM. & W....	34	33¼	33¾	− ⅝
27	..General Chemical	173	165½	172½	..
2,400	..General Electric	139	136¾	137¼	− 1¼
13,400	..General Motors	119½	115¾	119	− 1
750	..General Motors pf.....	81½	80½	81	..
750	..Goodrich (B. F.) Co....	43	42¼	42¼	− 1¼
400	..Goodrich pf.	99	98	98	− ½
1,200	..Granby Consol.	78	77¼	78	+ 1
1,400	..Great Northern pf.....	89¾	87⅞	87⅞	− 1½
2,800	..Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties....	27½	26½	26½	− 1⅝
950	..Greene-Cananea Cop....	42	40⅝	42	+ 1½
225	..Gulf States Steel	89⅝	88	88	− 1
2,100	..HASK'L & BARKER..	39	37½	37½	− 1⅜
200	..ILLINOIS CENTRAL....	96¾	96	96	− ⅝
35,000	..Inspiration Copper	49⅝	46½	*46⅞	+ 1⅜
740	..Interboro Consolidated.	7⅛	7	7	− 1/16
200	..Interboro Consol. pf....	42½	42	42	− 2
100	..Inter. Agricultural	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
100	..Inter. Agricultural pf..	42	42	42	− 1½
850	..Inter. Harvester, N. J. 121		116	116	− 5½
400	..Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.	110½	108¾	108¾	− ¼
100	..Inter. Harvester Corp..	58	58	58	− 1
11,200	..Inter. Mer. Marine.....	26	24¼	24⅜	− 1⅝
73,900	..Inter. Mer. Marine pf..	94	91⅛	92	− 1⅞
5,000	..Inter. Nickel pf.....	28⅝	27	27¼	− 1⅜
100	..Inter. Nickel pf.....	92	92	92	− 3
700	..Inter. Paper	30⅝	29	29	− 1⅝
200	..Inter. Paper pf., st'ped.	60	60	*60	+ ½
10	..JEWEL TEA	37	37	37	..
1,100	..KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	16	15½	15½	..
700	..Kelly Springfield Tire..	45	41	42⅝	+ 1⅝
4,010	..Kennecott Copper	31⅛	30⅛	30⅜	− ½
125	..Kings Co. El. L. & P....	93¼	93¼	93¼	− ⅝
100	..Kress (S. H.) Co.....	55	55	55	..
500	..LACK. STEEL	78	76½	77⅜	+ ¼
100	..Lake Erie & West'n pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	− 2⅜
100	..Lee Rubber & Tire.....	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
610	..Lehigh Valley	58	57¼	57¼	− 1
600	..Liggett & Myers pf....	103½	102	102	− 1⅜
300	..Loose-Wiles Biscuit ...	19	18¾	18¾	..
2,700	..Louis. & Nash.....	114¾	111	111	− 3½
400	..MAXWELL MOTORS.	26½	26⅛	26¼	− ⅛
1,000	..Maxell Motwors 1st pf.	53½	52¼	52¾	− 1⅛
10	..Maxwell Motors 2d pf..	20½	20½	20½	..
100	..May Dept. Stores	53	53	53	+ 1
31,500	..Mexican Petroleum ...	91⅞	90½	91¾	− 3⅛
4,400	..Miami Copper	28⅝	27¼	28⅛	+ ⅝
16,600	..Midvale Steel	47⅛	45¾	46⅝	+ ⅛
300	..Minn. & St. Louis, new.	8⅛	8	8	+ 1/16
200	..Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	88½	87	88½	− 1½
700	..Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	4½	4½	4½	− 1/16
8,300	..Missouri Pacific	21⅝	20	20½	− 1½
900	..Missouri Pacific pf. ...	52¼	50¾	50¾	− 1⅝
100	..Montana Power pf.....	98	98	98	+ 3
100	..NATIONAL ACME ...	29	29	29	+ ⅝
100	..National Biscuit	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	− 4¼
100	..National Biscuit pf....	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅜
800	..National Conduit & C..	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	− 1/16
13,000	..National Enam. & S...	51⅞	49½	50	+ ½
1,500	..National Lead	57¼	56	57	− 1½
100	..National Lead pf.....	105	105	105	+ 4
1,100	..Nevada Con. Copper...	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
100	..New Orl., Tex & Mex...	17	17	17	− 1
600	..New York Air Brake...	125	122	122	− 3
4,000	..New York Central	70⅝	67¾	*68	− 1¼
3,600	..N. Y., N. H. & H.....	28½	27	27¼	− 1¼
400	..N. Y. Ont. & West....	20	19½	19½	− ½
500	..Norfolk Southern	20	17	17	− 3
2,400	..Norfolk & Western....	105	103¼	103¼	− 1⅞
300	..North American	45	45	45	+ 1
13	..Northern Central	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
4,200	..Northern Pacific	85⅝	82⅞	*83	− ¾
300	..Nova Scotia Steel & C.	61	60	60	− 2
10,450	..OHIO CITIES GAS....	37⅜	35¼	36¼	− 1
12,000	..Ontario Mining	10⅝	8⅞	9¼	− 1⅛
6,800	..PACIFIC MAIL	31½	28	30¼	+ ¼
100	..Pacific Tel. & Tel.....	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
200	..Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf..	90¼	90	90	− ⅜
6,072	..Pennsylvania Railroad.	44½	43¾	43⅞	− ⅝
900	..People's Gas, Chicago..	42¾	40¼	41	+ ⅞
400	..Pere Marquette	11	10	10	..
100	..Pet'bone, Mulliken& Co.	33	33	33	− 2
2,700	..Philadelphia Co.	24	21	21¼	− 2⅜
650	..Pierce-Arrow	39	37½	38	+ ⅜
1,000	..Pitts. Coal	52¾	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
2,200	..Pitts. & West Va.....	27⅝	25½	25½	− 2⅛
300	..Pitts. & West Va. pf...	67	67	67	..
1,600	..Pressed Steel Car.....	60	58	58	− 2½
100	..Pressed Steel Car pf...	95	95	95	− ⅜
300	..Public Service, N. J....	100½	100	100	− ⅜
100	..Pullman Co.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	+ ⅝
1,700	..RY. STEEL SPRING..	53½	51	51½	− 1½
4,900	..Ray Consol. Copper....	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	− ¼
51,500	..Reading	82	77⅝	78½	− 3⅛
500	..Reading 2d pf.....	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
11,700	..Republic Iron & Steel..	80¼	77¼	78	− 1⅝
800	..Republic Iron & S. pf..	98	97⅝	97⅞	+ ⅛
3,800	..Royal Dutch tr. rects..	76⅝	74⅝	75¼	− ⅜
1,400	..ST. L.-SAN FRAN.....	10½	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅝
100	..St. L.-San Fran. pf....	21	21	21	− 1
300	..Savage Arms	65	64½	65	+ ⅛
100	..Seaboard Air Line.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ 1/16
500	..Seaboard Air Line pf

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SHIPPERS PROTEST NEW R. R. RATE RISE

Board of Trade Contends That Funds for New Equipment Should Be Raised by Taxes.

SAY NEED ARISES FROM WAR

Contend That Policy of Paying for Betterments Out of Capital Should Not Be Changed.

Objections are urged against a reported movement by the Federal Railway Administration for a sharp increase in railway freight rates, in a statement by the Railway Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

The purpose of the proposed increase, according to the report, is to exact from shippers the capital which is required to purchase 100,000 freight cars and many locomotives, to be used for strictly war purposes. These are war needs, and should be paid for from war taxes, not from revenue exacted from shippers alone, according to the report, which criticises the alleged plan of the Government as unfair and reactionary in several respects.

"The recent advance of 15 per cent. was warranted as a result of conditions brought about by the war, and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and many other organizations representing the shippers not only acquiesced in such advance but advocated it by formal resolution as a necessary step in the public interest," the report says.

"But there was never any public approval of a policy which warranted or would permit rates high enough to create reserve funds for the extension of lines or for the increase of rolling stock, because these were regarded as betterments which should be provided by investors and not by the shippers.

"It is reported, and here referred to as pertinent in this connection, that orders for 100,000 freight cars, many locomotives and other equipment are contemplated, i. e., contemplated by the Government, and this is suggested as ample warrant for the proposed sweeping advance of rates in order that the cost of these betterments may be provided.

"This declaration exhibits an inexcusable ignorance of the long-accepted policy and methods by which railroad extensions or betterments have been provided or a willful disregard thereof, and also a total disregard of existing conditions and facts.

"If the war did not exist, or if it should suddenly end, the Government would find no warrant for ordering 100,000 cars, many locomotives, &c., because the Government would have no use for them whatever eighteen months thereafter. The Government contemplates ordering these cars and locomotives, if report is correct, because as a war measure it controls the railroads, and it orders them as a war measure. Until war activities created an abnormal traffic and abnormal conditions the railroad business of the country was proceeding with its accustomed regularity and efficiency. The necessity for these 100,000 cars and many locomotives is a war necessity and a war expense, and the cost should be met as other war expenses are met.

"With the most earnest desire to support the Administration in every policy which it shall adopt, we venture to urge, nevertheless, that no precipitate action be taken regarding the advance of railroad rates, and that, if any advance is contemplated, the question be laid before the public and openly and frankly discussed, and finally decided upon its merits."

The report is signed by E. J. Taroff, J. Spencer Smith, Frank Rochambeau, John A. C. Jansen, Louis W. Williams, E. W. Margetts, and William Archibald of the Committee on Railway Transportation.

Thermos Company Earns $168,189.

The annual report of the American Thermos Bottle Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows net profits of $168,189, after reserving $44,793 for taxes and bonuses to employes. This is equivalent to about $16.80 a share on the $1,000,000 of stock outstanding. The net profits for the year 1916 amounted to $318,634. A dividend of $6 per share, declared by the Directors on March 20, is payable today.

Germania Bank Gets New Name.

Beginning today The Germania Bank will be known as the Commonwealth Bank. The institution was organized in 1889, and Edward C. Schaefer has been its President for the last twenty-six years. The bank has a capital of $400,000, surplus and undivided profits of more than $800,000 and deposits close to $7,500,000.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 13, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$22,198,000	$363,967,000
Same period last year	32,153,000	331,834,300

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	75.91	75.77	77.43	75.77
Same period a year ago.	86.16	85.39	89.48	85.39

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
66⅛	64	2	ADAMS EXP. 4s....	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
76	74	1	Alb. & Susq. 3½s....	75½	75½	75½	— ½
100⅛	91	8	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	..
95½	91	2	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	92	92	92	..
83	82	2	Am. Cotton Oil 5s..	83	83	83	..
100	98½	7	Am. Hide & L. 6s..100		100	100	..
89½	86¼	14	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	87⅝	87	87	..
83½	80⅝	28	A. T. & T. col. 4s..	81⅝	80⅞	81	— ⅛
95½	90	32	A. T. & T. col. 4s..	81⅝	80⅞	81	— ⅛
91½	88	3	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	92½	91½	92	+ ½
87	79	4	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	86	86	86	— 2
87	82⅜	21	Am. Writing Pap. 5s.	83	83	83	..
83⅝	80	71⅛	Armour & Co. 4½s..	83⅝	83	83⅜	+ ⅜
76	71⅜	6	A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	81¼	80	81⅛	+ 1⅛
78	70¾	7	AT.T. & S. F. adj. 4s	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	— 1⅛
82¾	79	1	At.,T.&S.F.adj.4s,sta.	73¼	73¼	73⅛	— ⅜
82½	75	1	A. T. & S.F.C.A.4½s	81	81	81	+ 2
73½	70	13	At. C. L. unif. 4½s.	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ 1¼
			At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s.....	71⅝	70¾	70¾	— ⅝
93	91	5	A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s	93	92¾	93	..
89½	86	2	BALT.& O.pr.l.3½s..	86¼	86	86	..
78	76	11	Balt. & O. gold 4s..	77	76½	76½	— ⅝
83½	80	15	Balt. & O. ref. 5s..	80¾	80¼	80¼	— ½
79½	76½	14	Balt. & O. cv. 4½s.	78	77	78	+ 1½
81¾	78⅛	33	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s.	80	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
93½	87	10	Beth. St. 1st ref. 5s	92	91¾	92	— 1
99	95¼	14	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
97¼	92¾	70	B. R. T. 5s, 1918...	96	95⅝	96	+ ⅛
97¾	93	27	CENT. LEATHER 5s	95	93	95	+ 1⅛
99½	98½	1	Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s..	98½	98½	98½	— ½
82	77⅝	8	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s...	78	77⅝	77½	— 1½
90	87¾	7	Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾	..
100⅜	93¼	2	Ches. & O. con. 5s.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
77	72	13	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	..
78	76	82¾	Ches. & O. cv. 5s...	79⅞	79	79	— ⅛
73	65¾	12	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s..	73	72	73	+ 1
47⅜	36¼	17	Chic. & Alton 3½s..	37⅞	37	37⅛	— ⅛
84½	80	18	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	81	80	80	— 2
94⅝	92	207	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	+ ⅜
93¼	91¾	12	C., B. & Q. jt.4s,reg.	92¾	92¼	92¾	+ ⅜
60¼	54	35	Chi. Gt. West. 4s...	55	54⅝	55	+ ¼
80¼	76¼	5	C. M. & St. P.4s,'25	78½	78½	78½	— 1
70	64¾	24	C., M. & S.P.ref.4½s	68	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
75¼	71¼	11	C., M. & S.P.cv.4½s	74¼	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
97⅛	97⅛	1	C.,M.&St.P.,M.V.6s.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— 9⅛
74	70	2	C., M. & St. P.4s,'34	70	70	70	— 4
98¼	96	2	C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.....	96	96	96	— ⅛
85½	80⅛	8	C. & N. W. gen. 5s..	80½	80	80	— 3
80½	81½	9	Chi. Railways 5s...	84	83¾	83⅝	+ ⅜
77⅝	73	1	C., R. I. & P. gen.4s	75	75	75	..
68⅛	62½	84	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	64½	64	64	— ⅛
100⅛	100⅛	½	C., St. P. M. & O..	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
104⅝	102	3	C., St.P., M.&O. 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
67	64	2	Chi. & W. I. con. 4s.	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ⅝
107½	102⅜	28	Chile Copper 7s....104		103⅜	103⅜	— ⅝
80½	73	65	Chile C. 6s, part pd. 77½		76½	77	+ ¼
63¼	50	4	C.,C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s.	60	60	60	— ¼
66	63	1	C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s....	63	63	63	— 1
85	83	7	Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	85	85	85	..
76	73	3	Col. Industrial 5s..	75	74½	74½	+ ½
73	63	24	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	70	69½	69¾	+ ⅜
8	6	8	Col. Mid. 1st 4s....	8	8	8	+ 1
80	75½	10	Col. Gas & El. 5s...	78	77	78	+ ¼
78	76	3	Col. G.&El. 5s, 1st 5s	78	78	78	+ 2
102	99½	11	Con. Gas conv. 6s..	99¾	99¼	99½	— ¼
98	93	51	Corn P. Ref.s.f.5s,'34	97¾	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
93¼	90	4	Cumberland Tel. 5s.	91⅝	90⅝	91	— ⅛
90	86	10	DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	86	86	86	..
69	60½	15	D. & R. G. con. 4s.	64¾	63⅞	63⅞	— 1⅛
84	77	85	Distillers Secur. 5s.	84	83	83	+ ⅛
57¼	49½	13	ERIE GEN. 4s.....	52½	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅛
69	65	2	Erie 1st con. 4s.....	67	67	67	..
56	48½	27	Erie cv. 4s, Series A	44½	44	44½	+ ⅛
49	42⅜	17	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	50¼	50	50	+ ⅛
99½	96	1	FT. W. & D. C. 6s..	99½	94	95	+ 1
100	94¾	2	GEN. EL. deb. 5s..	96¾	96¼	96¼	+ ⅜
94	90¾	2	Gt. Falls Power 5s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	— 3½
97	91	5	Grazing Cons. cv. 6s, Series A	96½	96½	96½	— ⅜
78	75¼	2	HOCK.VAL. 1st 4½s.	76½	76½	76½	+ 5½
61	48⅞	35	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	61¼	76	76	..
19¾	14⅛	4	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
70	70	5	ILL. CENT. 3½s,'52	70	70	70	..
58¼	58¼	2	Ill. C., Om. Div. 3s.	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ¼
85½	81	9	Illinois Steel 4½s...	84	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅛
97	95	3	Indiana Steel 5s.....	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
57⅛	51⅞	61	Inter.-Met. 4½s....	53	51⅞	52	— 2
85	79	7	Int. Rap. Transit 5s	80	80	80	..
95	90¼	47	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s...	92⅝	91	91¼	— 1⅛
46¼	41⅝	10	Int. Cons. Cent. ref. 4s..	43	42	42	— 1
80¼	75¾	5	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s....	78¾	78	78	— 2
102⅝	100¼	2	K.C., FT.S. & M. 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
99	82	1	K.C., Ft.S. & M. 4s.	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ 2¼
61¼	58	1	Kan. City So. 5s....	76½	76	76½	+ ½
78	74⅝	4	Kan. City So. 3s....	60	60	60	+ 1¼
74	74	2	Ky. Central 4s.....	74	74	74	— ⅞
98¼	97¼	7	LAC. GAS 1st 5s....	97	97¼	97⅜	+ ⅛
94⅜	80	1	Laclede Gas ref. 5s.	89	89	89	— 3
90¼	88	24	Lack. Steel 5s, '50...	90	89¾	89⅞	+ 1¼
90¼	94¾	13	Lack. Steel 5s, '23...	96	95	96	+ ⅛
80⅝	82	1	Lake Shore 4s, 1928	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
86⅛	82	5	Lake Shore 4s, 1931	82½	82	82	— ½
94¾	85	1	L. V. of N. Y. 4½s.	85	85	85	— 2½
75	72	1	Long Isl. deb. 5s, '37	73	73	73	..
95	91¾	5	Long Isl. con. 5s....	95	95	95	..
117	110	8	Liggett & Myers 7s.	113	113	113	+ 3
95	86	8	Liggett & Myers 5s.	91	90½	91	+ 1
115	111	25	Lorillard 7s.....	114	114⅛	114	+ 1
88½	83	11	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	84½	83½	83½	— ½
79	77	1	MANHAT. 4s tax ex.	77	77	77	— 2
106	105⅜	2	Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A.	106	106	106	+ ¼
85½	80½	17	Midvale Steel 5s....	84	83½	84	..
85	85	3	Mil. & Nor. 1st 4½s.	85	85	85	+ 4
102½	100⅜	1	M., L. S.& W.1st 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	— 1⅜
46	41	3	M.& St.I.1st & ref.4s	43½	42¾	43	+ ¼
63	60½	9	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.	61	60¾	60¾	— ¼
35	28	5	M., K. & T. 2d 4s..	29	29	29	— ¼
59⅛	49	3	M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	50½	50½	50½	— ½
59¾	55¼	51½	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s....	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅝
86	79	5	Mo. P. 1st ref. 5s,'65	81	79	81	+ ⅝
90	86⅛	1	Mo. P. 1st ref.5s,'26	90½	90½	90½	+ 2½
92	90	13	M. P. 1st ref. 5s,'23	90⅝	90	90	— ⅝
92	88⅜	10	Mont. Pow. 5s, Su.A.	88¾	88½	88⅝	..
92	92	1	Mob. & O. ext. 6s...	82	92	92	—17
101	98	1	NASH.,C.& S.L.cn.5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅝
95¼	93	1	Nat. Tube 5s.....	95	95	95	..
49⅞	40	210	N. O., T. & M. Inc. 5s	45½	45	45	— 1
84¼	70¼	11	N. Y. Cent. gen. 5½s.	70½	70½	70¾	+ ¼
94½	91½	94½	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	93¼	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
79	74⅝	9	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34.	75⅝	74⅜	75⅝	— ⅛
84¼	80	3	N. Y. C. ref. 4½s..	81⅝	81¼	81¼	— ⅛
74⅝	71½	20	N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s.	72¾	71½	71½	— 1⅛
82	75½	1	N.Y.,C.& St.L. 1st 4s	75⅞	75½	75½	— 2½
98	93⅞	1	N.Y. & T.W. cons. 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— 2½
73⅛	69	1	N. Y. G.,E.L.H.&P.4s	69	69	69	..
89¾	83¾	4	N. Y.,N. H.&H.deb6s.	86	86	86	..
57	55½	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. 4s, 56.....	57	57	57	..
68¼	64	1	N. O., O.& W. ref.4s..	66½	66½	66½	— ⅝
60	60	1	N.Y., O. & W. gen.4s	60	60	60	—18¼
89	85¾	14	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s..	50	50	50	..
49¼	45	2	N. Y. Tel. 4½s.....	87	86¾	86¾	— ⅝
85	81½	17	N.Y., W. & B. 4½s.	47	46	46	..
82⅞	82⅞	1	Nor. & W. con. 4s..	83½	82½	83¼	+ ⅝
84½	79⅞	47	Nor. & So. 1st 5s....	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	..
61½	57	42	Nor. Pacific 4s.....	80⅝	79⅝	80	..
87½	86	41	Nor. Pacific 3s.....	57⅞	57	57¼	..
104	100⅝	1	Nor. St. Power 1st & ref. 5s.....	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ½
85	81⅜	5	ORE, SH. L. 1st 6s..	101¼	101¼	101½	+ ⅛
75	71	7	Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s....	75	74	74	— ½
80¾	78½	8	Ore-Wash.1st ref.4s.	72½	72½	72½	— ½
92⅜	90⅜	14	PAC. GAS & EL. 5s.	75⅜	75	75	— ⅜
98	90⅜	17	Pac. T. & T. 5s....	91¾	91¼	91¼	— ½
96	96	1	Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	97	96¾	96¾	— ⅜
90	85	1	Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg.	96	96	96	..
99	96	1	Penn. 4s, 1948.....	85	85	85	— 1
92	89	95	Penn. cons. 4½s....	97	96¼	96¼	— ¾
82	79	90	Penn. gen. 4½s.....	80⅝	80	80	— ¼
82½	73¼	4	Pere Marq. 1st 5s...	81¾	80¼	81	— ¾
86	81	35	Public Service 5s...	81¾	80½	81	+ ½
98½	93	17	READING gen. 4s..	82½	81	81¼	— ⅛
67⅛	64	2	Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40.	97½	97	97⅛	+ 1
55	50¼	8	Rio Gde. W. 1st 4s..	65	65	65	+ ⅝
99½	99½	1	Rio Gde. W.,e.C. T. 4s	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¾
64	62	2	Roch. & Pitts. con.6s	99½	99½	99½	— 4½
60¼	59¼	1	R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	62¾	62¾	62⅝	+ ⅛
94½	90½	5	S. A. & A. PASS. 4s	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ⅛
75	72½	7	St. L., I. M. & S. 1st, ref. 4s.....	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
61	55½	15	St.L.& S.F.pr.lien 4s	57¾	57¼	57½	+ ¼
74½	66	15	St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B...	70½	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
68	60	20	St. L. & S. F. adj.6s	63½	62¾	62¾	— ¼
51	46	1	St. L. & S. F. inc.6s	47	47	47	— ¼
101¼	101	1	St. L. & S. F.gen.6s.	101	101	101	— ¼
64	57	6	St. L. S. W. con. 4s.	58	57	57	..
68¼	65	7	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s.	66	66	66	..
109¼	100¼	2	St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
102⅞	102	2	St. P. & N. Pac. 6s.	102	102	102	..
61⅛	59	1	St.P. & S.L.4½s. G.	61½	61½	61½	..
108	108	2	St. P. M. & M.con.6s.	108	108	108	— 3
54⅞	52	10	Sea. Air Line ref. 4s	52	52	52	..
55⅜	40¼	20	Sea. Air L. ad. 5s..	50¼	40¾	50	..
60½	59	1	San. An. & A. P. 4s.	59	59	59	..
93½	84¼	51	Sinclair Oil 7s.....	85½	85½	85⅞	+ ⅝
91	86	73	Sinc. Oil, with war.	88½	87¾	88½	..
92¼	90¾	2	So. Bell Tel. 5s....	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
88⅝	86¼	116	So. Pac. conv. 5s...	91¾	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
81½	79½	1	So. P., S. F. T. 4s.	73¾	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
79	75½	20	So. Pac. conv. 4s...	78	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅛
85⅝	76⅝	19	So. Pac. ref. 4s.....	78	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅛
93¼	90½	20	Southern Ry. 5s....	92½	92	92	..
68½	66	4	So.Ry.,M.& O. col.4s	66	66	66	— 1
61⅝	59	34	South. Ry. gen. 4s..	61	60⅝	60¾	+ ⅛
69½	64½	58	So.Ry., St.L. Div.4s.	64¼	64¼	64⅛	— ⅛
101⅛	96¾	10	TEXAS CO. deb. 6s.	98⅝	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
86	83	7	Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	83½	86	86	+ ⅛
38⅛	27½	2	Third Av. adj. 5s..	32¾	32¾	32⅝	— ⅛
89	85⅝		15 UN. PAC. 1st 4s..	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅛
81⅜	75¾		30 Union Pac. ref. 4s	79	78½	78½	+ ½
87½	82⅞		5 Union Pac. cv. 4s.	85	84½	85	+ 2¼
55½	55		6 U. Rys. of St. L.4s	55¼	55	55	— 3
25	23		1 U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s, eq. tr. r.....	22	23	23	— 1½
100⅛	100		6 U. S. Rubber 8s..100		100	100	..
79⅜	76		185 U. S. Rub. ref. 5s.	78	77⅜	78	+ ⅛
88	84		7 U. S. S., R.& M.6s	95¼	93	93	— 2
100	97		192 U. S. Steel 5s....	97⅝	97	97	— ⅜
84	80⅛		5 Utah P. & L. 5s...	81	80¼	81	+ ⅜
92	92		5 Utica & S. R. 4s..	95	92	92	— 5½
97¾	94¼		1 VA.-C. CH. deb.6s.	96¼	95	95	— ½
97¾	90		14 Va.-C. Ch. 1st 5s.	94½	89	89	— ½
93	88¾		8 Virginian Ry.1st 5s	90	89	89	..
85½	83		7 Va. & I. C. & C. 5s.	84	84	84	— ⅛
94	93		1 Va. Mid. gen. 5s.	93	93	93	— 1
95½	92½		21 WABASH 1st 5s..	93	92½	92¾	— ½
80½	84¾		2 Wabash 2d 5s....	86	86	86	..
84½	79⅞		5 West Shore 4s....	77½	76½	77	..
75	72¾		4 West Shore 4s,reg.	75	72½	72½	— 2
98	95	2	Western Electric 5s.	96¼	96	96	..
84	79¼	5	Western Pacific 5s.	81½	81½	81½	— ½
70	70	1	W. N. Y. & Pa. g 4s.	70	70	70	..
61¼	58	2	Western Md. 4s.....	59½	59¼	59¼	..
86½	83¾	21	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s.	95	94¾	94¾	+ ⅜
72½	71½	2	Wisconsin Cent. 4s.	72	72	72	— ½

Total sales.....$3,422,300

GOVERNMENT BONDS

99.00	97.20	3,685	U. S. Liberty 3½s..98.96	98.66	98.06	+.10
98.40	96.64	680	U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s.96.30	95.90	96.24	+.02
97.98	94.70	10,501½	U. S. Liberty 2d 4s.96.30	95.82	96.16	+.10
97¼	97	9	U. S. 2s, cv.....	97¾	97	97¼	+ ½
97⅝	97	2	U. S. 2s, reg.....	97¾	97¼	97¼	..
97¼	94½	129	Am. For. Sec. 5s....	95¾	94½	95¼	+ ½
91	88¼	3,338	Anglo-French 5s....	91	90¼	90¾	+ ½
60½	53⅜	2	Chinese Ry. 5s.....	60	60	60	— ½
90	84	95	City of Bordeaux 6s	88¾	88½	88	+ ⅛
90	84	98	City of Lyons 6s...	88½	88¼	88	+ ⅛
89¾	84	107	City of Marseilles 6s	88½	88¼	87½	— 1
89½	81⅞	163½	City of Paris 6s....	85¾	86½	87½	— 1
74⅜	68	2	City of Tokio 5s....	85¾	83	84¾	— 1¼
95⅜	94	16	Dom. of Can. 5s,'21.	74¾	73½	74⅜	+ 1⅜
95	90⅞	7	Dom. of Can. 5s,'21.	95½	94¾	95	— ¾
94	88⅞	52	Dom. of Can. 5s,'26.	94½	92⅝	92⅝	..
98	94	42	Dom. of Can. 6s,'31.	99⅝	98¼	98¼	..
81	77	3	French Govt. 5½s..	90¾	90¼	90½	..
92¼	84⅞	1	Jap. 4½s, 2dSer..2G.s.	78	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
92⅞	84	1	Jap. 4½s ster.....	84⅞	78	78	— 1½
99½	97	935	Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser...	84	84⅞	84⅞	— 4½
98	95¼	251	U.K.of G.B. & I. 5s	99½	84	84	— 1
			U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919.....		99¾	99⅝	+ ¼
100	97½	166	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new...	96¾	96	96¼	+

UNION LABOR UNITED TO AID WAR SAVING

Teamsters' Brotherhood Makes an Assessment of $1 a Month Per Member During Conflict.

MANY UNIONS INVEST $1,000

Campaign Among Workers Organized to Bring All Into the Stamp Buying Movement.

Evidence of the eagerness with which the working people desire to support the Government in the prosecution of the war was presented by the War Savings Committee yesterday in the financial announcement that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had adopted a resolution to assess the members of all the various locals $1 per month for the purchase of War Savings Stamps. The resolution, which the committee made public as worthy of emulation, reads:

Whereas, The United States Government, in stating its war aims to the citizenry of the country, have brought forward the facts as to the imperative need of a whole-souled policy of co-operation of the masses to assure the ultimate and final success of the great struggle for democracy, and,

Whereas, The attitude and policy of the present administration of the Government towards organized labor and its members has been a matter of record during the entire administration as a feeling of mutual understanding, guaranteeing as it has done a square deal for organized labor, and given to the labor movement the right to have a voice in the carrying out war aims and policies of the Government, and,

Whereas, The Teamsters Joint Executive Council in session at its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, April 9, 1918, decided by unanimous vote to further prove the loyalty of the organized teamsters of New York City by starting a drive to further the purchase of Thrift Stamps and Liberty bonds, and,

Whereas, Realizing that not all of our members may be able to purchase Liberty Bonds, but that the Thrift Stamps are within the reach of all, and,

Whereas, The Joint Council in session unanimously adopted a motion that all affiliated locals within the jurisdiction of Joint Council No. 16, New York City, be assessed one dollar per member per month, for the duration of the war, and that the one dollar per member additional be credited to the member paying same, and said member to receive for the additional dollar a like amount of Thrift Stamps, and that it was resolved that the assessment was compulsory on the membership of the teamsters affiliated with Joint Executive Council No. 16 of New York City, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the Board of Business Agents of the Organized Teamsters of New York City, do hereby pledge ourselves as a unit to carry out the mandates of the Joint Executive Council No. 16, and that we reccomend that the mandate of the Joint Council become operative on the first day of May, 1918, and that a committee of this board be appointed to attend to all the necessary detail in conjunction with same.

The Milk Drivers' Protective Union 582, composed of 3,500 drivers in this city, at its last regular meeting raised the membership dues from $1 to $2 a month, the extra dollar from each member to be invested in War Savings Stamps, which will be returned to the member. There are sixteen locals of the Teamsters Brotherhood in New York with more than 18,000 members, and Michael J. Cashal, First General Vice President of the brotherhood, declared yesterday that the other locals would follow the example of the milk drivers.

The War Savings campaign among organized labor is in charge of Peter J. Brady, Supervisor of The City Record. Representatives of 250 of the 600 locals in New York City have accepted membership in the Labor Committee which Mr. Brady is forming to cary on the campaign.

The unions which have already invested $1,000 in War Savings Stamps include the Dock and Pier Carpenters, 1456, membership 2,500; Franklin Union 23, membership 2,500; Printing Pressmen 51, membership 2,300; Web Pressmen 25, membership 1,000; New York Photo-Engravers 1, membership 1,460, and Hotel and Restaurant Employes 3, membership 600. The Stereotypers' Union, with a membership of 800, and the Theatrical Protective Union, with a membership of 1,150, have invested $500 each in War Stamps.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, April 13.—Charters filed:

Minnie Oil Co., $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, of Wilmington.

The Promontoric Mines Co., $1,000,000; W. I. N. Lofland, George W. Morgan, Frank Jackson, of Dover.

O. T. O. Optical Co., $1,000,000; W. I. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, George W. Morgan, of Dover.

United Chemical Works, $500,000; Samuel B. Howard, George V. Reilly, A. W. Britton, all of New York.

MONEY RATES

	On Call.—High.	Low.	Last.	Re-new'ls.
April 8	6	4	4	5½
April 9	5½	3½	5½	3½
April 10	4	3	4	3
April 11	5½	4	5	5½
April 12	4½	2	4½	2
April 13	4½	4½	4½	4½
Week's Range—				
High			.6	5½
Low			.2	2
Same week last year—				
High			.2½	2½
Low			.2½	2½
Year to date—				
High			.6	6
Low			.2	2
Same period last year—				
High			.3	3
Low			.1½	1½

	On Time.—60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
April 8	6	6	6
April 9	5¾@6	6	6
April 10	5¾@6	6	6
April 11	5¾@6	6	6
April 12	5¾@6	6	6
April 13	5¾@6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	.6	6	6
Low	.5¾	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	.4¼	4¼	4¼
Low	.3¾	3½	4
Year to date—			
High	.6	6	6
Low	.5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	.4¼	4½	4¼
Low	.2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....6
4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member-Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4¼	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4½	4½

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days, Agricultural Incl. Member & Live Stock ber-Banks' Paper, Over 90 Days.	Collateral Notes.	16 to 90 Days. Inc'sive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5½	4	4½
Richmond	5	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Chicago	5½	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4½
Dallas	5½	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	4	4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety days' paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 8	Par	Par	†5c	Par
April 9	Par	Par	†5c	Par
April 10	Par	Par	†5c	Par
April 11	Par	Par	†5c	Par
April 12	Par	Par	†5c	Par
April 13	Par	Par	†5c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts.—Short Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Exch. on London.
April 8		3	3½	3¾	27f 19c
April 9		3	3½	3¾	27f 18½c
April 10		3	3½	3¾	27f 17c
April 11		3	3½	3¾	27f 16½c
April 12		3	3½	3¾	27f 16½c
April 13		3	3½	3¾	27f 16½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Brit. Rentes.	Paris Rentes.
April 8	54½	100¾	58f 80c
April 9	54½	100¾	59f
April 10	54½	100¾	59f 35c
April 11	54½	100¾	59f 35c
April 12	54¾	100¾	59f 35c
April 13	54¾	100¾	59f 35c

BAR SILVER:

	London.	New York.
April 8	45¼d	91¾c
April 9	45¼d	91¾c
April 10	45¼d	91¾c
April 11	45¼d	91¾c
April 12	46¼d	93¾c
April 13	46¼d	93¾c

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG Wanted.—6301 navy blue. Telephone Prospect 6246.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—High-grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

BELTINGS Wanted.—White; 1⅛ or 1¾ inches; cash for any quantity. Baum, 10 West 21st.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. & H. Botany 315, Juilliards 110 or similar; also sol Venetians, 54-inch. Farragut 9543.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Serges, velours, kerseys. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 7477.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Arnstead No. 3, 25 pieces, for cash. Call Chelsea 6987.

CAMBRIC Wanted. — White; immediate or later delivery; send samples; cash buyers. P 232 Times Downtown.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—All colors, 25 boxes, 44-75 net. Farragut 8190.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Open for large quantity navy, red, gray, and brown, all makes. Gramercy 6518.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Cloth or pile fabric; anything suitable for girls' Fall coats, for cash. H. Bierman, 17 West 17th St. Chelsea 5698.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Three-quarter mellons and Thibets. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

CLOAKS AND SUITS Wanted.—For cash; must be cheap. Lyle A. Oreck, care John M. Biggin's office, 1,150 Broadway.

CLOTHS Wanted.—N. S. 838, N. S. 235, Andrews 1464, botany 11433, A. W. Co. 544, A. W. Co. 13016, botany 315; will pay cash. Greeley 1932.

CLOTH Wanted.—All kinds of heavyweight cloth; will pay cash. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders on Fall coats; call all week, 9 to 11 A. M. Lester Levy & Co., Room 1910, 15 East 26th Street.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of suits and coats, cloth and pile fabrics. 4th floor, 40 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber ready to pace orders on Fall coats in velours and broadcloth. Room 901, 18 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on children's and intermediate coats for Fall. 8th floor, 122 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits all week. Room 1911, 15 East 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples all week; afternoons. 151 West 26th, 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. Call, with samples, all week, 126 West 22d St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Infants' and children's Fall, with samples, S. J. S. Co., 6 West 18th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Better kind, closing out; also silks. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall cloth coats. Sixth floor, 22 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 4th floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders pile fabric and cloth. Peerless, 1 East 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Children, 6-14; Fall coats, 5th floor, 43 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Plush and Fall cloth coats. 5th floor, 43 West 27th.

CORDUROYS Wanted. — White, wide and narrow wale; quantities cash. United Infants' Wear, 462 Broadway.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Golfine, 36 or 32 inches wide; any color. Madison Square 2178.

COTTON SERGE Wanted.—Pacific 300; interested in large quantities, all shades except navy and black. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Phone Broad 1439.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Chambrays, also Pacifics, Oxfords and school serge. Exporters Dry Goods Exch., 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

COTTONS Wanted.—Voiles, gabardines, organdies. Call 12-2 P. M., floor, 44 E. 23d.

DUVET DE LAINE, Broadcloth Wanted.—F. H. or Botany, all colors. Farragut 2614.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers open for quantity of taffetas for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

FLAG BUNTINGS Wanted.—Wool and cotton, also drills. Room 26, 2 West 15th.

FLAG BUNTING Wanted. — Wool, any quantity. Stuyvesant 4504.

FUR TRIMMING Wanted.—Kit coney, raccoon, mouflons; large quantity; spot cash. Mr. Wang, Mohican Co., 324 W. 52d St.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Large, assortment for immediate delivery. Phone Farragut 2420.

HABUTAI Wanted.—4¼, 4½, 27 inches. Madison Square 8116.

HOSIERY Wanted. — Men's, ladies', children's, all grades, for cash. Spring 4730.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—For cash, all weights and colors. Lefkowitz, Chelsea 5186.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All shades. Farragut 9320.

KNEE PANTS Wanted.—We are open for full lined and unlined knickerbocker knee pants; they must be full cut and well made. Empire Pants Co., 1400 Broadway.

LAWNS and Organdies Wanted. — Open for quantities, all grades, cash. United Infants' Wear, 462 Broadway.

MACKINAWS Wanted.—At once, men's mackinaws; small or large quantities. Spring 8589.

OXFORD Wanted.—All wool Oxford suiting. Mad. Square 9415.

PANAMA Wanted. — Quantity, 227 Whitman's, or similar. Albert Skirt, 110 West 26th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Alex. Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th St.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. L. D. Corwin Co., 30 East 21st.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples, any quantity, for cash. Wellington, 1,133 Broadway.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco, also American light-weight velours and black and navy poplins; quantities at prices. Chelsea 6018.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Any quantity; Peco, Peerless, H. & H.; also velours. Merit. Farragut 9811.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All makes of Hind & Harrison's. Phone 3885 Farragut.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Pecoes and other numbers. Farragut 9095.

POM POM Wanted.—American 0816, all shades; highest cash prices paid. Greeley 3183.

POMPOMS Wanted. — Taupe, brown, and green, for cash. Gottlieb, 2180 Mad. Sq.

POMPOM Wanted.—American, 0816, all colors; cash. Madison Square 3121.

POMPOMS, velours, and serges wanted; also broadcloth; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

POPLIN Wanted. — American poplin, all colors; spot cash. D. Bussel, 40 West 22d.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, Sammy, and peacock; must be cheap. Chelsea 5617.

POPLINS Wanted. — American 6709½, blue and black. Chelsea 9864.

RIBBON and NOVELTIES Wanted.—Also sample making and contracting; have up-to-date shop. Parisian Art Novelties Co., 110 East 23d St.

SATEEN Wanted.—Black, any quantity, prompt or future; send samples; spot cash. P 233 Times Downtown.

SATEENS Wanted.—Black and white striped; very cheap. Farragut 4656.

SEAL PLUSH Wanted.—Any make, seconds. Address R. R., 69 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for American 0936, Botany 11433, Whitman 2004, Amoskeag 7614, and other well-known qualities; also overcoatings. Stuyvesant 1373.

SERGES Wanted.—American, 0936, 6234, black and navy; Dunmore, 0360, 0422, 0361. Madison Square 3120.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, 11433, 7120, 54, 289, 7008, 528, 519, W F X; spot cash. American Costume, 118 West 29th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton or wool, prompt or future; submit samples; cash. P 234 Times Downtown.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. navy 235 and Oxford suitings, Garfield or F. & H. tricotines, navy. Orchard 4278.

SERGES Wanted.—Hamilton's 3650, navy or colors; cash. M. Feynman Co., 10 West 21st. Gramercy 5310.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 54202, 1464, 4092, W. F. X. 104. Madison Square 2740. Sixth floor, 44 East 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy for cash, 7120, 11433, 54289, 1464, 519, 528, 315 broadcloth. Room 501, 303 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Pacific C. S. G.; interested in all colors. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St.

SERGES, Broadcloth, Velours, Kerseys, &c., Wanted.—Any style, will pay cash. Call Gramercy 2042.

SERGES Wanted.—W. F. X. 7120 and 54289, for cash. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st. Gramercy 440.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 0936, 104, 11433, 838, 235, 90810 navy. Madison Square 15 0.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936 and 623; also French; all makes. Madison Square 4413.

SERGES Wanted.—French storm and cotton warp; quantity; spot cash. Farragut 3577.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for U. S. 235, or other similar qualities. Chelsea 2303.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity of Arlington No. 3; must be shade 208. Tel. Prospect 7366.

SERGES Wanted.—Jamestown 4253, gray, 328, 54289, 11433, 9056; cash. Gramercy 845.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 101, 99, 54289, 7120, 11433, 809. Gramercy 4552.

SERGES Wanted.—6234, 0936, 8200, 7614, 7301, 11433; will pay cash. Stuyvesant 5580.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235 and American 0936, black, navy. Farragut 2616.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433, Gilbert 8200, Garfield 519. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES Wanted.—7614 and 6234, for cash, any quantity. Farragut 9076.

SERGES Wanted.—54289 and 7120. Madison Square 5995.

SERGES Wanted.—6234 and 809. Madison Sq. 7425.

SHIRTS Wanted.—Can use 1,000 dozen at a price for cash. Telephone 5826 Stuyvesant.

SILKS Wanted.—Pay cash; taffetas, 85 to 95 cents per yard; fancy and novelty silk up to $1.10; Jersey up to $1.25; large and small lots; submit swatches. McLoughlin, 1,106 Arch St., Philadelphia.

SILKS Wanted.—All classes of yarn-dyed goods, plain and fancy Peau de Cygnes and Taffetas at a price for spot cash. Call 21 East 32d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plaids, plain taffeta, also silk and cotton poplin; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

SILK Wanted.—Quantity at a price; heavy 3 thread crepe de chine, also striped taffetas. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—In all colors, will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th.

SKIRTINGS Wanted.—Plaid; big quantity. Farragut 9520.

STRIPED TAFFETAS and Striped Messalines Wanted.—Open to buy 1,000 pieces. Eclipse Waist Co., 8 West 30th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for large quantity of black taffeta for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Brother, 14 West 24th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Botany 5889, Garfield 4718, serge American 0936; will pay cash. Vanderbilt 4083.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4718, all colors; spot cash. Farragut 2616.

TRICOTINE Wanted. — Spot cash paid. Samuels & Levine, 30 East 32d.

TUSSAHS Wanted.—Changeable. M. Weissman & Son, 41½ West 25th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360, Stephens 4281, Spring shades, cash. Gottlieb, 2189 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted. — American, heavy weight; spot cash. Alex. Hervitz & Son, 41 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades, any color or quantity; pay cash. Merit. Farragut 9811.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades, any color, can be sponged; cash. Farragut 8857.

WOOLENS Wanted. — All descriptions disposed; service $10 yearly; no commission. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

WOOL PANAMA Wanted. — Whitman 227, navy and black. Stuyvesant 4501.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR with complete factory wishes contracts on dress suits and cloaks. Cittadino Bros., 30 4th Av., Long Branch, N. J.

CONTRACTOR on petticoats wants work; can turn out 500 dozen weekly. Box 22, 1,561 3d Av.

MILITARY CONTRACTOR.—A modern factory, equipped for various military novelties, looking for sub-manufacturing at very reasonable prices. O 340 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG and other ginghams for immediate delivery. L. M. Mirfky, 138 West 15th St.

ART OBJECTS suitable for further decoration in oil colors; also collection of sculptured alabaster lamps and bowls with bas reliefs, reproductions of works of Luca Della Robbia; to close out cheap. Della Robbia Studios, 10 5th Av.

ART COLLECTION.—Balance of stock of Della Robbia Studios, Ceramiches and Majolicas of the Etruscan period; immediate delivery. 10 5th Av.

BROCADED TUSSAHS in all shades. Chelsea 1896.

BUCKLES.—100 gross of 2¼-inch trench buckles for sale very reasonable. Tel. Chelsea 9015.

CELLULOID sheet materials of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

CHAMBRAY.—2 cases Amoskeag blue, 1 case Dan River blue. Spring 653, 9 to 12 A. M.

CHINCHILLA.—1 & D. green, burgundy, and navy; will sell cheap. Mad. Sq. 9388.

CLOTH.—Black cotton jersey bathing suit cloth; bargain. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

CLOAKINGS and Overcoatings.—Navy and black, Thibets; also Meltons. Syrkin, Stuyvesant 4000.

CLOTHING. — Overalls, shirts, furnishings; large quantities; numerous bargains. Lewis, 42 East 23d.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plush, beaver, kerami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 20th St.

COATINGS.—¾ meltons, 544 velour, botany broadcloth. Riverside Woolen Mills, Gramercy 4400.

COATINGS.—50 pieces ¾ heavy weight coatings, blue and brown; sell for $1.25. Madison Square 1557.

COATS, Capes, and Suits.—The best ever, on hand, closing out prices, "Our Special" pompom coats, 100 per cent. wool; no camouflage. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th St.

COATS, SUITS, AND CAPES of the better kind in silvertone, crystal cloth, &c., for immediate delivery; price for April sales. I. B. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d St.

COATS for Canada and export trade, caracul, thibet, metalam, uraland, mohair, velours, mixtures, plush, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Jobs American woolen velour coats to close out; $6.75; also other exceptional values. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS AND SUITS, formerly priced from $16.50 to $35, will sell at sacrifice before inventory. J. Stoll & Co., 12 West 27th.

COATS.—Good values, poplin coats, Sammy, gray, Dublin, tan; 38 in suits to close. A. H. Hollanders, 28 West 25th.

COATS.—100 high priced coats ranging from $24.50 to $32.50, to close out cheap. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

COATS.—400 at reduced prices; large variety, newest styles, cloths and silks. Louis Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobs ladies' Winter coats, suits; sacrifice; export trade. Abelson & Welsberg, 589 Broadway.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; seasonable styles; also desirable jobs. Jacobus Bros., 1,201 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out; up-to-the-minute styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Fall line of the better kind ready for jobbers. I. Novick & Co., 45 W. 27th.

COATS, suits, Spring; best styles; close out very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Stouts and regular coats on rack to ship today. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS at reduced prices, $8.50 to $17.50; also silks. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS.—Pile fabrics, for jobbing trade. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COTTON GOODS.—Odd pieces, close out cheap. I. & L. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DISPLAY SHOW-RACK.—112 and 124 leaf Goldberg's; also 520 gross special constructed safety pins. Phone Spring 478, after 10:30.

DRESSES.—200 beautiful silk; your choice for $6.00; 500 gingham and sport dresses, big sacrifice. S. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Large variety on hand, popular prices, for immediate delivery. Jacob Holtzman, 134 West 29th St. Chelsea 1764.

DRESSES, wonderful values, taffetas, crepe de chines, $5.75 to $7.50; also jobs to close out. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 29 West 22d St.

DRESSES, silks, taffetas, Georgettes, Summer ginghams; jobs, close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Gingham, voile, and linen dresses for immediate delivery. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, silks, nets, Anderson ginghams, and voiles. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES to close; silks, taffetas, and gingham checks. Kleva Kind, 1,261 B'way.

DRESSES, silk and cotton foulards, at raciffe. Queen, 149 West 26th.

EMBROIDERIES, imported ribbon edges and beading; close out cheap. L. Wolf & Sons, 127 West 26th.

FOULARD.—Polka dots, assorted shades, close out. Farragut 3090.

GEORGETTE, crepe de chine, wash satins. Ressner & Spiro, 100 5th Av. Farragut 464.

GEORGETTES, 40-inch, $1.10; all colors. Immed. deliv. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids, checks, stripes. "U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAM.—7 cases Amory, brown, assorted, staple checks. Spring 653, 9 to 12 A. M.

HAND-TOOLED LEATHERS.—(Italian.)—To close out finest lot of goods in country at present time; close out cheap. Della Robbia Studios, 10 5th Av.

JERSEY SUITS.—Special, $16.50, all colors immediate delivery. Leskowitz, 38 West 26th St.

JERSEYS, Schreiber's No. 830, biscuit and canteloupe. Weingarten, 15 West 26th.

JERSEYS.—All colors, below market price. Farragut 4868.

LINENS.—Lot of Italian linens, table covers, hand-embroidered runners; a very fine lot; will close out cheap. Della Robbia Studios, 10 5th Av.

LININGS, imported black Venetian Marquise, supreme finish, 60 cents net. Madison Square 8900.

PANAMA.—S. P. A., C. S. G. serge. Madison Square 7477.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

PLAID VELVETS.—Imported, 1,000 yards, 18 inches; big bargain. Phone Madison Square 1669.

POPLINS.—An opportunity to buy poplins and pique, all colors; also velteen flannels; reasonable offers. Call 3-7 East 16th, 11th floor.

POPLINS, silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq., 354 4th Av.

POPLIN, Gera, also 209½ American woolens, navy, 50 pieces; Newport serge, 25 pieces, cheap. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS.—40-inch silk and cotton poplin, all colors, for immediate delivery at $1.30. Call Gramercy 5041.

POPLINS.—Sanmay American 90810, or will exchange for black, navy. Mad. Square 1960.

RADIUM TAFFETA, 40-in., all colors, $1.65; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RADIUMS.—Printed 40 in. beautiful designs; $1.65. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SATINS.—Navy yarn dyed and printed piece dyed, all colors. Farragut 257.

SERGE.—Cotton warp, S. B. G. L., Bachmann 1544-112, 30 inches; Parker Wilder's 4030, 36 inches. Farragut 4446.

SERGES, 200 pieces khaki unfinished worsted, exceptional value, $1.75 net; 737 Gera. Stuyvesant 5580.

SERGES.—Open for quantity of French serges; cash. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

SERGES, 6002 Serserlitte, 60 pieces, sponged. Melrose 7489 between 9 and 10.

SERGE No. 0636, for sale. Phone Chelsea 9073 between 8 and 10 A. M.

SHOES.—Women's; jobs 5,000 pairs. Apply Bloom, 310 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

SILK POPLIN, peau de cygnes and kahki kool at a price. Wilson Mfg. Co., 127 Madison Av.

SILK SKIRTS, $2.75 up, to close out cheap. Nivel, 151 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Novelty silk, stripes, plaids, and plain taffetas, also poplins; best assortments and styles; prices $2 up; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—Successful style leaders, in most popular materials, economically priced. Albert Skirt, 110 West 26th.

SKIRTS, discarded wool samples, to close at large reduction. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS, 1,000 all wool, American poplins, $3, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS of the better grade on the racks; all the newest models for immediate delivery at reduced prices. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS and COATS.—For immediate delivery; right styles and right materials. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Dependable merchandise of the better make at closing prices, sizes and colors; late models. I. C., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS, COATS.—Better grade, smartly styled, newly made; immediate delivery; reduced prices. Karp Bros., 45 West 27th.

SUITS.—1,500 at reduced prices; large variety, newest styles, cloths and silks. Louis Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Immediate delivery; seasonable styles; also desirable jobs. Jacobus Brothers, 1,201 Broadway.

SUITS to close out; best selling styles; all colors and sizes. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS to close out; best selling styles; all sizes. A. Margules, 16 West 19th.

SUITS.—Jobs poplin suits to close out, cheap. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th.

SUITS.—3,000, $14 grade, 425; very big reduction. 900 Farragut 2388.

TAFFETA, good quality, all colors, for immediate delivery, 97½c. Call Gramercy 5941.

TAFFETAS.—All grades, all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 4718, Serra Mills 30305; all colors. Farragut 4869.

UNDERWEAR. — 1,000 Dozen Union Mills heavy fleece underwear. Call Broad 4226.

VELOURS, poplins, serges of all kinds for cash. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St. Chelsea 2906.

VELOURS.—For sale, 11050 and K 544. Farragut 9337.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close, in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SATINS, 36-in., ivory, flesh, $1.05; immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9-$36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLENS.—Ten thousand yards, ¾ cheap suitings, assorted colors. Call at the Lester Co., 216 Greene St.

500 COATS.—Poplin, velours, assorted sizes and shades; must go this week, below cost to make place for Fall line. Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

5,000 POUNDS black cotton bathing suit jersey fabrics. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

Contracts Offered.

LARGE ladies' underwear house desires contractors with about 25 to 30 machines making ladies' underwear; will supply with materials and styles. M. L. 294 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted.

CREDIT MAN wanted for woolen house; experience with cloak and dress trade; good opportunity; salary to start $1,500 year; state references. O 196 Times.

SALESMAN with an established trade among haberdashers and department stores to carry a side line of popular-priced men's neckwear for New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois on commission. O 81 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, for strong line infants' and children's coats for Middle West territory; must have following commission. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, experienced selling city jobbers, large retailers, covering Middle West, open for lines children's, ladies' coats, dresses, and skirts; straight commission; no advances; only reliable firms need answer. W 63 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALTOONA, Penn.—William F. Goble & Co.; F. M. Dearstyn, linens; 230 5th Av.; Breslin.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The Fashion; J. Epstein, ready-to-wear; Grand.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bro. Co.; M. Ellis, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—E. L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery, flowers, feathers; 700 B'way; Cumberland.

BALTIMORE—The Schapiro Waist Co.; H. Schapiro, jobber; cotton waists; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Well, underwear, materials; 906 B'way.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—"MacArthur's"; A. MacArthur, general mdse.; 212 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Miss Regan, boys' furnishing goods; D. W. Edwards, millinery; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Mr. Barnum, millinery; 621 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—S. Given; Mr. Boyd, jobs waists, coats; 37 W. 26th.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss F. Feldman, jobs coats, suits, dresses; A. Harris, fall catalogue, women's, misses' coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts, girls' coats, dresses; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO — Hill's; R. Volen, jobs coats, suits, dresses, waists, children's goods; Claridge.

CHICAGO — Weber's Dept. Stores Co.; A. Lewin, coats, suits, furs; Claridge.

CINCINNATI—Leon & Meier; Leon Meier, white goods, linens; L. Meiss, cloaks, ready-to-wear; I. Reins, notions, fancy goods; 114 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Gidley Mfg. Co.; C. Bernstein, jobs waists, dresses, skirts; 3d floor, 1,199 B'way.

CINCINNATI — Alms & Doepke Co.; A. Sundmacher, millinery; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Original Sample Cloak and Su

Auctions.

Desirable Machinery
By Order of American Standard Metal Products Corp'n.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Sells by Public Auction on
Wednesday, April 17, 1918, at 1 P.M.
AT PAULSBORO, N. J.,
300 LARGE MACHINES
such as Richle Loading Presses, Testing Machines, Lathes, Hand Screw Machines, Bench and Floor High-Speed Drill Presses, Multi-Spindle Drills, Tapping Machines, Millers, Routers, Power and Foot Presses, Drop Hammers, Marking Machines and a very large quantity of smaller tools and equipment.
This is without doubt an exceptional opportunity to obtain desirable machinery.
On View, with Descriptive Catalogue,
Monday and Tuesday, April 15 & 16,
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DIRECTIONS TO PLANT:—Paulsboro, N. J., is on the Pennsylvania R. R. Trains leave foot of Market Street, Philadelphia, and Camden, N. J., for Woodbury and Paulsboro. Buses leave Woodbury every ten minutes for Paulsboro.
Any further particulars at
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Ideal country resort, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y., 45 minutes to 42d St.; capacity 150; $10 and up. Phone White Plains 1165. Write for Booklet.

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OWING to death of Mr. Weiskoff will sell or rent well-known Elizabeth Hotel, situated at Storm Av., Arverne, L. I. Full particulars apply L. Lewy, 9 Storm Av., Arverne. Telephone 1314 Hammels.

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Hotel Beechwood
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Five minutes from depot. Easy communication via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Elevation 550 ft. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 1054 Summit.

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Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bedchambers with private baths (fresh and sea water.) High-class orchestra, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
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A Germicidal, Gulf-stream-tempered Climate. No Slush. No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments. Ownership Management, Josiah White & Sons Co.

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Franklin St., 3 P. M. Phone 4675 Franklin.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

BUILDING TRADES SUBSCRIBE TO LOAN

$602,100.50 Taken by Industries Hit Hardest by the War.

WOULD EXCEED $8,600,000

All Types of Construction to Have Government O. K. in Wartime Program.

The enthusiasm with which the building trades are taking up the Third Liberty Loan is attributed in a large degree to the fact that the Administration has made it possible for all building interests to figure in Government operations on a competitive basis.

Assurances were brought back from the Capitol this week by a prominent building material manufacturer that no particular type of construction would be barred.

In other words, no material or form of construction will be given preference over any other kind so long as a good, permanent type of building can be erected that will be a salable structure after the war.

This includes even reinforced concrete and poured cement for housing construction, which it was feared would be considered by the authorities as bordering upon experimental building assembly.

It is the intention of the Government to encourage contractors to figure in Government construction work, even though they heretofore have not done that kind of construction, and plans and specifications are being made available for them both here and in Washington.

With every member of the Building Trades Employers Association represented by sons, daughters, or employes in the American armies in France or at sea the first week of the Third Liberty Loan drive was marked by subscriptions amounting to $602,100.50 with a goal set to exceed the $8,600,000 total subscribed by the building industries of this city in the last loan, despite the fact that the building trades have been foremost among those industries hit hardest by the war.

Only six of the thirty-two associations comprising the Building Trades Employers Association have met, although meetings will be held practically every night this week until all the organizations have met.

The Associated Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers, the Gravel Roofers Association, the Metal Covered Door Manufacturers, and the Metal Ceiling Association subscribed $140,900; the light fixture and allied trades took $311,200.50 worth and the Master Painters and Decorators subscribed another $150,000.

The Building Trades Employers Association has elected Ronald Taylor President, Fred R. Tuttle Vice President, Albert N. Chambers Second Vice President, Charles J. Kelly Chairman of the Board of Directors, and J. P. Ryan Treasurer.

With the idea of bringing the new conditions affecting the building industry to a closer understanding among the contracting interests of this vicinity the annual dinner of the Building Trades Employers Credit Association, to be held in the Hotel McAlpin on Saturday night, April 27, at which time it is hoped Governor Whitman will be present and speak, is to be made the occasion of pointing the new construction and contracting era at hand. H. S. Gaines, Vice President of the National Cement Manufacturers Protective Association; Audley Clarke, President of the association; William A. Prendergast, formerly Controller of the City of New York, and Allen E. Beals of the Allen E. Beals Corporation will explain the relationship that construction and building have in winning the war and in keeping the war won.

In the meantime evidence is accumulating that building material prices are still below their top level, unless adequate coal supplies are given to the manufacturing plants. Portland cement prices are sure to advance to higher levels unless more coal can be obtained in Zones 1 and 2, and the prospects for more fuel are not particularly bright. Mill shipments in this commodity reflect the heavy orders that preceded the recent price advance, and movements will continue to be heavy during April and May, with the coal situation relieved. The trade is being advised to take advantage of present quotations.

The same conditions governing cement are applicable in the matter of plate and window glass, except that the change in price is looked for until after April 24. If the price situation changes after that date it will be on a higher level.

Common brick, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, was in a ragged market, with some brick selling as low as $9 a thousand wholesale. The market level on good brick this morning will be $9.50 to $10, with no Raritan brick for sale here. The lower price was brought about by coal loads that had been in the market for some time, and the owners decided to sell rather than have demurrage pile up against the cargoes.

At noon Saturday there were 6,300,000 brick on hand in this market, with none scheduled to arrive before tomorrow. Second-hand brick is now quoted at $12 per load of 1,500 for delivery below Forty-second Street; $12.50 between Forty-second Street and 110th Street, and $13 for delivery in Long Island City. There also is a large quantity of hydraulic pressed enameled white brick available for immediate delivery in New York.

In the general building material market there are, at the moment, fewer price changes than have featured the lists for almost six months. The activity seems to be awaiting the changes that are expected to be reported in the metals market in the near future, and in the meantime demand is such as to keep supplies comfortably moving so as not to affect prices upward. Some lines have actually dropped, notably lead and linseed oil, and in the absence of heavy private work and the increasing preponderance of Government work the disposition seems to be to hold levels as low as possible for Government acceptance.

The thirty-seventh annual election of officers of the Building Material Exchange last week resulted in making Frederick A. Rose of the Greater New York Brick Company President, John W. Ruth Vice President, William C. Morton Treasurer, and the above, with George A. Molitor, John M. Campbell, Irving J. Rose, Edward D. King, H. P. Brown, Allen E. Beals, Elliott Smith, (the retiring President,) Thomas Cumming, H. M. Halstead, and Edwin B. Morse, Trustees.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE CENSUS

Association Says Conditions Will Not Be Normal in 1920.

The Merchants' Association has gone on record as opposed to taking the usual census of agriculture, manufactures, quarries, and mining in the year 1920, the end of the census period. The Board of Directors find that conditions have so interfered with the normal conduct of manufacturing, mining, and quarrying, and agriculture that a census taken in 1920 would be misleading rather than helpful.

The Merchants' Association has approved Senator Hoke Smith's bill providing for the employment of convict labor in the production of war and Government supplies and authorizing the purchase of such supplies by the Federal Government. The association points out that the bill is framed by the American Federation of Labor and is intended to make available the services of 120,000 convicts who would otherwise be maintained in idleness. The convicts would receive for the services the current rate of wages after deducting the cost of their subsistence.

BUY YOUR WINTER EGGS NOW

Science Tells How to Have Them as Good as Fresh Till Next Easter.

Eggs are not exactly cheap, but they are cheaper than they were last Winter, and it is confidently predicted that they will be dearer next Winter than they were last, so the Food Administration is advising housewives to lay in supplies to last well along toward next Easter.

The preserving process, while old to country housewives, is unknown to many city people who have learned in recent years to depend upon cold storage and speculators for their supplies, except in Spring and early Summer. The Food Administration has gone to the Department of Agriculture experts for directions, which are embodied in a bulletin, easily understood. Two methods are offered, which are said to be about equally efficacious, one in which lime water is used, and the other depending upon a saturated solution of sodium silicate.

On the theory that a novice is more likely to be interested in a process that is fully understood than in one that seems mysterious the explanation is offered that the shell of an egg is nearly all mineral, mostly lime, held together by about the amount of organic matter that is to be found in bone. This shell is porous, but when fresh laid is covered with a slight film that makes it airtight. When the hen sits on the egg, this film disappears, and the air penetrates and aids the germination and decay. If the egg is exposed under ordinary conditions this film disintegrates more slowly, but ultimately the air enters and the egg spoils. The object of surrounding the egg for preserving with a saturated solution of sodium silicate or lime is to keep the air out by supplying a medium that will replace the decaying outside film that nature put there.

The process is extremely simple, and depends wholly for its success upon procuring proper materials and not upon skill. The eggs, to begin with, must be fresh and clean, not washed clean, but laid clean. The cleanliness requirement is explained by the fact that wherever there is a spot of soil on the shell the sealing liquid does not come into contact with the shell, and pores are left open to let in germs of decay. Where an egg is perfectly fresh and only slightly soiled, a cloth dampened with vinegar may be used to clean it without harm, but it is better to eat that egg at once and not risk preserving it. Infertile eggs, that is, eggs that do not contain the germ of life, are more likely to keep well than fertile ones, and eggs laid in April, May and early June seem to do better than those laid later in the season. As to the time they may be kept, the experimenters have found that they will be in perfect condition for from eight months to a year, and that they may be used for all purposes for which fresh eggs are demanded. As the egg loses none of its content while in the preserving fluid, it should be pierced with a needle point at the larger end if it is to be boiled, otherwise the shell will crack with the heat expansion.

Given fifteen dozen clean, fresh eggs the silicate process requires a five-gallon crock or agate ware container and a quart of sodium silicate. Clean the crock thoroughly, scald till quite hot, wipe dry and allow to stand in the sun if convenient. Boil nine quarts of water, and allow it to cool, then add the sodium silicate, and stir well in the crock. Select a cool, dry place where the crock may stand and still be accessible till all the eggs are used, for it is not best to move it after the eggs are packed. Handle the eggs carefully in putting them into the solution and do not attempt to crowd them. Fill the crock till at least two inches of the solution stands above the top layer of eggs. Cover the crock with heavy oiled paper, tied firmly so as to exclude as much air as possible, for if the air is allowed to enter freely the water in the solution will evaporate and leave the eggs exposed before the storage period is completed. A larger crock and more eggs and solution may be used, but it is better to use two crocks. The solution must be thrown away after using, and new provided for the next packing.

Sodium silicate ordinarily costs about thirty cents a quart, and as it is the only item of expense in the process, the preserving costs about two cents a dozen, not counting first cost of the crock, which is good till broken.

If sodium silicate is too expensive on account of war conditions or cannot be had, the lime process is recommended. It is the same in all details except that three pounds of unslacked lime is added to five gallons of water, prepared as for the sodium silicate process. After the lime has dissolved and settled to the bottom of the vessel, the eggs are packed as described, and the clear lime water poured over them. Some housewives add a pound of salt to the lime solution, but the scientific experimenters say the results are better without the salt.

So far as the records show, the water-glass or sodium and the lime-preserving processes have only been used domestically and mostly in the country. But the department sees commercial possibilities for dealers and producers in cities and towns. Persons who have long used processed eggs declare they are far better than those kept in cold storage, and even assert that they cannot be told from fresh eggs when put upon the table. With the Government limiting the use of ammonia for refrigeration, cold storage may be expensive and even prohibited, so that the merchant who has a cellar well stocked with processed eggs next Fall and Winter is likely to find his foresight profitable.

PIANOS NOT A NECESSITY

So Germans Can "Profiteer" In Them All They Like, Court Says.

Pianos are not "articles of daily necessity" and consequently nobody can be punished for "profiteering" in them, according to a decision of the Assessor's Court of the Central Berlin District reported in the Berliner Allgemeine Zeitung of March 6.

It appears that a piano dealer bought a second-hand piano from a locomotive engineer for 700 marks, ($166,) had it overhauled and resold it for 2,000 marks. This came to the knowledge of the War Anti-Extortion Bureau, which brought charges of profiteering in articles of necessity against the dealer.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Mon.; Tues. partly cloudy.

Ga.—Partly cloudy, Mon. and Tues.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ala., Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Generally fair Mon. and Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; Tues. partly cloudy; continued warm.

Ind. and Lower Mich.—Fair Mon.; Tues. showers and cooler.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon.; Tues. showers in w. fair in e. portion.

Ill.—Increasing cloudiness Mon.; Tues. showers.

Mo. and Iowa—Showers and thunder storms Mon.; Tues. unsettled and cooler.

Wis.—Fair Mon.; cooler Tues.

Minn.—Showers Mon.; Tues. unsettled and cooler.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and cooler Mon., probably showers; Tues. Fair.

S. Dak.—Showers and cooler Mon.; Tues. air.

Neb.—Rain Mon.; Tues. probably fair.

Kan.—Rain Mon.; Tues. probably fair.

Ga. and Ark.—Mon. and Tues. scattered showers.

Okla.—Mon. showers; Tues. cloudy; colder.

E. Tex.—Mon. scattered showers; Tues. cloudy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 2 P. M.—Equity.
Case on—Gregg(Megarrel.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 227, P. O. B'ldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Am. Union Line(McIntyre Lum & Exp et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 226, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges:

Julius C Clark.,
George H Rogers,
Samuel Eisenberg,
George A Wohlman,
Charles W Tracy,
B & H Bloom,
Eugenie Gordon,
Joseph Freed,
Oscar Hanschild,
Morris Abrams,
Joseph Onacherias,
B & I Pearson,
E Amagnostopoulos,
Theo Kalish,
Sherman & Mond,
Adams & Tesing,
Jacob Seidman,
Max Pasty,
Feuer & Solomon,
John R Hoyt,
Julius Freed,
Army & Navy Equip Co.
Adjourned cases:
Jacob Marks,
Augustin M Quick,
Irving Bloom,
Wm H Rudolph.

Motions:
Samuel Simon,
Bran P Convert,
Fabisy, Inc,
White Pure Food Co,
Samuel A Patterson,
Madero Bros,
Chas W Galvin,
Prudential Outfit Co,
John H Ficken,
Homan H Beals,
Jacob Sheff,
Max H Raubitscheck,
Philip Blumberg,
Lewis J Munally,
Sonsin Holding Corp,
Army & Navy Equip Co,
Abraham Heller,
Nathan Thunnen,
Herkhkovitz Bros,
Loretta Corp,
H & L Jarmulowsky,
Jewett Bros,
2d Av Dev Co,
Philip Chait,
Wm H Fulton,
Gerald A Lough,
Hoyt Bros & Co,
P & N Wallach.
Empire Mann Cap Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, Post Office Bldg., Brooklyn—Common law calendar.

Reilly(McDonnell.
Belanckas(C RR of N J.
Seymour(Nager.
Kever(Phila & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
Fuller(Thaw.
Staten Isl Bldg Co(Webster.
Scudder(F C Curtin.
Same(F J Curtin.
US(Diemer.
Kamm(Darwin Realty.
Same(Mozian et al.
Patapas(Warren Fdry & M Co.
Hart(Milliken.
Johnson(New Eng SS
Jorgenson(Atl Steve.
Rowe(New Eng SS.
Munson(Brown et al.
Girlaldi(Perpall.

Wunder(Latham Litho & Printing Co.
Minal, ad admx(Kerr SS Co et al.
Oliva(B H RR.
Finnerty(Penn RR.
McGrath(same.
Cooney(Inter M M.
Taylor, a trustee(Ponoroff et al.
Lyons(So Pacific.
De Santi(Penn RR.
Karas(Childs Co.
Christianson(Stu Oil.
Lazauskini(Leh Valley Coal Co.
Sawickas(Lehigh & Wilkes-B Coal Co.
Miles(Edison Stor B.
Ryan(Aetna Life Ins.
Doyle(Mallory SS Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Criminal calendar.

US(Trum, Barker, & Kelly.
Same(Anderson.
Same(Bleicher.
For call:
US(Tamborino.
Same(Lund.

Same(Mallitz & Englar
Same(Vaitiekounos.
Same(Strawgate.
Equity:
Hagar, as trustee(Horsey et al.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Molina(Comision Reg Del Mercado.
Reid(Reder) A B Tran of Gothenburg.
Re McGowan(Williams
Re Malbie(Bayer-Gardner-Himes Co.
Bauer(NY.
Harrington(CNY.
Guggenheim(Werner.
Same(Guggenheim.
CNY(Wood & Co.
Greacen(6th Leasehold, Inc.
Wachtel(Crow Directy
Collins(Gubelman.
Re Castelli.
Pelicci(Archbald Coal.
Brand(Beresford.
Miller(Miller.
Sherman & Mond,
Green(Gerety.
Same(Chartress.
Re Benjamin.
Valentine(Valentine.
Campbell(Campbell.
Bourne(Bourne.
Delorie(Delorie.
Beeman(Ficken.
Palmer & P(Ficken.
Re Roworth Mfg Co, (San.)
Schwartz(NY Con RR
Copozzi(same.
Fruit Auction Co(Fruit Auction Co.
Cwiek(Palmowsky.
Crouch(Crouch.
Schneider(Geller.
Christy(Wood.
Pietrowsky & Konop(Connors Bros Co.
Westcott Expr(CNY.
Mid-City Trust & Say Bank(Assets Real.
Re Phillips Shoe Corp
Re Weil.
Re Bronx Blvd, (Hallak.)
Belzer(Diamond.
Kavenoff(NY Rub D.
Nelson(Wick.
Bevins(Davis.
Zahn(Rabinowitz.
Elmer & Amend(Weiser.
Amer Metal Co(Loewenthal Co.
Guaranty Trust(Kelley
Same(Seymour.
Banta(Koch.
Kelly(Kelly.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk(Brown.
Miorana(Miorana.
Connolly(Kalbach.
Beneway(same.
Tremper(same.
Gordon(Roskin.
Prouty(Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.
McCombe(Cannon.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk(Grossman.
Same(Goldberg.
MacGregor(Millsap.
Grady(I R T.
Gennerich(Schneider.
Lindsay(Peet & P.
Castka(Castka.
Am Union Line(McIntyre L & Exp Co.
Siegel(Rubin.
Kotalas(Kotalas.
Schiller(Reynolds.
Re Forbin Rlty Hold Corp, (Bindsell.)
Foreman(Cory.
Papendrecht(Mathews
Musgrave(Musgrave.
Weller(Bedell Co.
Re Browning, (Arrowsmith.)
Friedman(Moskowitz.

PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Comann(Courtney.
Taylor(Astor Nat Bk.
Phelan(Kennedy.
Kornblum(Kornblum.
Lint, Butcher & Kost(Kraft.
Clark(Clark.
Neusel(Neusel.
Wheeler(Wheeler.
Re Dyre Av.
Lewenthal(Lewenthal.
Overdorf(Overdorf.
Hammond(McKay.
Demurrer:
Re Lyons(Emerson.
Preferred causes:
Rosenson(Cohen.
Kearney(Kearney.
Stein(A Klipstein Co.
Sladon(Goldberg.
O H Perry Co(Purdy.
General calendar:
Case on—Samson(Trustees of Colum Univ.
Case on—Hyde, M.; Schuessler(Riedinger
Irving Silk Co(Lang.
Parnes(Melnick.
Gebbrunk(Gebbrunk.
Blickoff(Blickoff.
Schneider(Frankel.
Fowler(Dilg.
Silberstein(Silberstein.
Frishman(Mach.
Camarda(Camarda.
Canadian Agency, Ltd(Assets Realization.
Greenfel(same.
Zinc Corp(same
Charter Trust & Agcy, Ltd(same.
Brit-Can Gen Invest(same.
Sec Ind Trust, Ltd(same.
Ind & Gen Trust, Ltd(same.
Ivanhoe Gold Corp(same.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Call at 10 A. M.

Pell(Lathrop.
Bruyere(Weed.
McGlory(Singer.
S Blumenthal & Co(Fishbein.
Wilson(Israel.
Baldwin(Hyde.
Lobitz(Natl Spun Silk Co.
Nanes(Peck & Mack.
J S Luneschloss(Berman Bros Co.
Mirrors Films(Empire All Star Corp.
Andrews(Hart.

N Y Waste Paper Co(Luneschloss.
Natl Surety Co(Mann Mortgage.
Giorna(Michael Infuso Co.
Sack(Cutler.
N Y Iron & Steel Products(Ward Motor Vehicle.
Frost(Bennett.
Burr(Cooke.
Republic Rubber Co(Griffin.
Clear.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Inq.—Walker(Maloney.
Von Grimm(Smith.
Hauser & Macelsaac.
Abrams(same.
McGuire(Union Ry, (2.)
Horowitz(Sun Printing & Pub.
Same(Star Co.
Meyerson(Goldberg.
Ryan(5th Av Coach.
Nelson(Hofer.
Zimmerman(Richardson & Boynton Co.
Zoszlak(O'Gorman.
Lubnofsky(3d Av Ry.
Scharb(same.
Cahill(Union Ry.
Bauer(NY Rys.
McDonald(NY Rys.
Dunphy(same.
Goldsmith(Barnett.
Quinn(Phoenix Amuse
McMahon(Beaver.
Chiavetti(NY Rys.
McMahon(Beaver.
Quacquarello(Remsen.
Balestrero(NY Rys.
Schroeder(Int R T.
Greenberg(Burns Bros
Marks(Mayer Brew.
Helfe(Bradley Cont.
Thorn(Scott Co.
Oppenheimer(Harrisette Holding Co.
Linden(Constanidini.
Stolberg(Smith.
Kaplan(C. M. Realty Co.
Coderino(Alba Wine.
Daly(M. Sheehan.
Same(P. Sheehan.
M. Gaughan(Hirsch.
J. Gaughan(same.
Castelli(Delmonico's.
Swanton(Crown Market, Inc.
Yerkes(Clyde.
Lubinsky(Elfenbein.
Dundon(Abrahams.
Angullo(Bruck.
Novak(Vogel.
Kilsewski(Lehigh Val Coal & Nav Co.
Cleveland(Rialto Theatre Corp.
Consalve(Reid Palmer Con Co.
Boroschek(Davis-Bouronville Co.
Hughes(NY Rys.
Auerbach(Von Kelton Amuse Corp.
Goulder(CNY, (2.)
Bultynek(Hudson Motor Car Co.
Marshall(N Y Rys.
Gordon(Estate of M. H. Rosenstein, Inc.
Gordon(Noskin.
Fisarenca(Lamport.
Vernon(N Y Rys.

PART XIV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Robinson.
Re Kenney.
Supertone Talk Machine(Mandel.
Williams(Transoceanic Films.
Pearson(Pearson.
Frankenberg(Spiegel.
Meyer(Monzo.
Gerli & Co(Mendelson.
Sanders(Krumhols.
Jaffe(Moross.
Lowenbein(Miller.
Glassberg Mfg Co(Wattenberg.
Economou Ritsos Co(Mastromardi.
Gant(Cuttign, Larsen & Co.
Polak Rlty(McKinley Const.
NY Cent Iron Wks(Jacobson Eng Co.
Ross(Browne.
Ostrin(Grossman.
Hart Corp(Gerli & Co.
Coffey(Garrett & Son Corp.
Goodman(Schnitzer.
Sterling(Denny.
Field(Moore.
Alcourt Rlty(Herzig.
Laulicht(Hyett.

TRIAL TERM — Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—Adjourned until April 22.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Part VI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hanifin(Gieberich.

O'Connell(Watson Elev Co.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kleving(NY & Stamford Ry.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lustgarten(Rein.

Rubin(Goldberg.
Berger(Knick Ice Co.
Eduardo(NY Rys.
Riv'rside Pty Co(Gray
Kinsey(Norths'western Theatrical Assn.
Yaskula(NY Rys.
Colgate(Webb.
Int R T(Williams.
J J Little & Ives Co(Lamb.
Dinofsky(Montgomery Ward & Co.
White(NYC RR.
Leary(Fentie.
Cent Brew Co(Kalbach
Young(Lippincott.
Bruno & Sons(Pirone.
Glasheim(NYC RR.
Cimilluca(Cohen.
Umansky(Schonfeld.
Condon(42d St. & c. Ry.
Reilly(Childs & Co.
Winters(Bosse.
Hatzer(Shapiro.
Hirsch(Lippe Fireproofing Co.
Columbia Trust Co(Cuneo.
Golden(Lovenstein.
Cohen(Sellgson.
Frankenberg(Gibralter.
Rosenberg(Adler.
Unit Dressed Beef Co(Hauser.
Galvin(Dry Docks, &c. RR.
Gross(NY Rys.
Fishelman(Denbosky.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:

Kate D Cohalba,
Sarah F Dodge,
Owen Hart,
Lizzie Callahan,
Kate M Brookfield,
Vincent Looser,
George F Johnson,
Benj Whittington.

Frank L Brown,
Marks H Julian,
Herbert A Heyn,
Helen Kinne,
Geo H Granger,
Helen Pelcorszky,
John N Burns.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C.J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated Motions.

Freeman(Rinder.
Conron Bros Co(Chl, Bur & Q RR, (2.)
Gillespie & Harlow(Callanan.
Herschman(Leonard Coal.
Chykin(Innovation Ingenuities.
Wenig(Jacobs.
Hansel(Stern.
Mcrrowitz(Well.
Bleamen(same.
Angstreich(Ottenberg.
Levine(Rosenthal.
Same(Same.
Schwartz(Leon Wet Wash Laundry.
Reichert(Elias.
Winkler(Haynes.
Levy(Batelsky.
De Lucca(Felin.
Teck(Shedlinsky.
Maus(Traubic.
Benenson(N Y Rys.
Meehan(same.
Schnell(same.
Tishman(same.
Silverman(same.
Silverstein(same.
Manolescu(same.
Mansbach(same.
Kaplan(same.
Keenan(same.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
City Cornice & Skyl'gt(Whitney Glass Wks
Wargo(Int R T Co.
Karpel(Schwarzler.
Winkler(Int R T.
Borshaw(same.
Diesenhaus(Radin.
Guilliano(850 Park Av
Levine(Shariltz.
Fuchs(Perlbinder.
Mantel(N Y Rys.
Benneson(same.
Jagoda(Breslauer.
Reichbach(Pendegar.
Shinsky(Garbler.
Popiol(N Y Rys.
Sitzo(Int R T Co.
Fischler(Fisher.
Freed(Libman.
Kolber(Borough Sec.
Lumen(Lesky(Wohlleb.
Gordon(Newman.
Goldstein(5th Av Coach Co.
Miller(Berger.
Gold(Young Co.
Ward(Goldsmith.
Ward, Jr.(Goldsmith.
Klein(Int R T (2.)
Klein(Israel.
Mehan(NY Rys.
Coriello(same.
Yanicki(Katz.
Moscahlades(Montaguino.
Sood(NY Rys.
Dreyer(Greenhut Co (2.)
Whitler(Price (2.)
Wiener(Arbuckle.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term.

Durante(Angelo Co.
Reiber(Childs & Co.
Silver(Mandel.
Riegel(Pub Werv Tire & Rubber Co.
Volk(Buck.
Goldberg(Simons.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Operaphone Mfg Co(Lyraphone Co of Am.
Lebowitz(Glazeroff.
Moore(Shenk.
Rosner(Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co.
Singer(Silverman.
Beck(Bauman.
Kuhlman(Mastrangelo
Spero(Katz.
Sternberg(Glens Falls Ins Co.
Warshaw(Lichter.
Rosenbaum(R Colin.

Hoffman(So & Cent Am Comm'l Co.
Herman Basch & Co(H Jaeckel & Sons.
Gordon Eng Co(Radcliffe Color & Chem.
Inter Mtgs Agency(Mulhaine.
Greenwich Litho Co(Clementa.
Schlesinger(Colabello.
Sacks(Horowitz.
Case on.

PART IV.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.

Uliman & Co(J L Mott Iron Works.
Gallagher(Linen.
Fox(Raggio.
Varick(Higgins.
Haffen(Milton Rty Co.
Pipe and Contrs Supply Co(Heling.

City Real Estate Co(Rosendorf.
Willis(same.
Effross(Effross.
Moore(Shrady.
Kenowitz(Weinstein.
Erler(Erler.
Re Murray.
Re Pfaff.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.

Silberstein(Goldstein.
Steckel(Steckel.
Arens(Arens.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McArdle(Hurley.
Hoffman(Harisetta Holding Co.
Wright(Stimson.
Babcock(Taylor.
Iungerman(Koritzsky.
Napolitano(Edling Brew Co.
Witt(Union Ry.
Cohen(De Raay.
Commerford(Bloomingdale.
Loeffler(Eagle Sav & Loan Assn.
Watsky(CNY.
Eisenstein(Un Ry (2.)
Labes(Wilson & Co.
Danzig(Litwin.
Frear(N Y C Int Ry.
Bangs(Oppenheimer.
Freund(Steiner.
Fineman(Arbus.
Doctor(Murray.
Goodman(Int R T Co.
Di Menna & De Paola(Sylvester.
Elsenberg(Ocean Elect RR.
Brown(Dixon.
Oberman(Bradstein.
Whalen(Seibel.
Klein(Penn RR.
Conway(Union Ry.
Bernstein(Wirth.
Nargi(Rabey.
Katz(Hirsch.
Martin(Union Ry.
Morry(Fleischl.
McEntee(Union Ry.
Russo(N Y Bottling.
Hurley(Hallfeld.
Buckman(N Y Cons RR.
Mt Hope Const Co(C NY.
Lober(Adams-Flanagan Co.
Sturtevant(N Y Cons RR.
Becker(Ohliger.
Perlis(B, Q Co & S RR.
Sanft(Nas Elect RR.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1772.

Bronx Artificial Stone Works, Inc(Branning.
McAvoy, J.
Levy(Union Ry.
O'Connor(Beth Hamedrash, &c, Cong.
Zavelo(N Y Rys.
Nepolitano(Ebling Brewing.
Trost(Odele.
Litz(Bird.
Pasquale(Pierce & Co.
Kupperblatt(Percy.
Spallone Const Co(Duff-Burns Const Co
Aaron(Perrin.
Kauber(Forsberg.
Muller(Holtz.
Sherman(Union Ry.
Schwegler(McKinley Square Garage.
Kuenemund(Hall.
Becker(Shoemaker.
Rothstein(Dempsey.
Reo(Organ.
Stollerman(Rubin.

5 P. M. Saturday.

To be sure of publication, orders for want advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building before 5 P. M. Saturday.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan.

Real estate, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Two nice lots near subway station, $550 each; title guaranteed. D 312 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Estate of over 300 acres within 60 miles of New York and a quarter mile from Hudson River; 15 minutes' ride from station, New York Central Railroad; no waste land; buildings first class condition; running water from artesian wells; fields watered by springs; view of Hudson and mountains; house, brick; 18 rooms; wide hall; hardwood floors; Blau-gas light; 4 lavatories; baths; toilets; stationary tubs; many large closets; also frame house with 9 large rooms; barns accommodate 50 cows; stalls for 10 horses; piggery and chicken house; garage and carriage house; silo, 16x32 ft; can be purchased at much less than value. Address E. Roe, care Lawyers Club, New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

New 5-story, walk-up; all rented; paying large returns; want country place, vacant land, or farm; send details. Albert M. Crowe, 47 West 34th St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

SACRIFICE.

Small payment secures attractive, modern residence, completely furnished if desired; choice Riverside section, 12 rooms, 4 baths, electricity, open plumbing, well heated, suitable doctor, nursing home, club. Owner, Riverside 4517.

House for rent, 308 East 18th St., on quiet street; good locality; near Gramercy Park; accessible to subway; brownstone house, 10 rooms, bath, and cellar; furnace heat; owner will make repairs or alterations to suit tenant. Apply to Inness & Center, 30 East 20th St.

54 EAST 87TH.
78 EAST 92D.

Rent, $1,650. whitewood; electric light. Caretaker.

74th, 108 East.—Sublet at sacrifice nine-room private house; will rent furnished or unfurnished. Phone Rhinelander 9844.

Brooklyn.

For Sale—Brooklyn home, three-story brick, 12 rooms, two baths, two minutes from Borough Hall; facing east; $2,000. Recent improvements; owner left city; easy terms payments if desired; must sell; any reasonable offer considered. C. E. Mason, 437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Will sell house at sacrifice; all modern improvements; 11 rooms, 2 baths; garage for 2 cars; furnished of unfurnished; plot 50x100. Apply on premises, 340 Westminster Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, near Beverly Road. Tel. 1094 Flatbush.

Queens.

AT KEW GARDENS, handsome Colonial house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, corner plot; 16 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; must sell at sacrifice. Bargain, V 148 Times.

$10 monthly buys cozy 6-room cottage, improvements, near school and trolley; small cash payment. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond.

To Let.—690 Richmond Turnpike, opposite Silver Lake Park; 10-room house; all modern improvements; hot-water heat; garage accommodations; ground 100x150. Inquire Rohne & Schmidt, Tompkinsville, S. I.

Westchester County.

$400 cash, balance monthly, buys bungalow overlooking the Hudson, 740 Warburton Av., Yonkers. Owner, Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

Long Island.

Cottages, bungalows, small and large farms, waterfronts, acreage, everywhere on Long Island; cash and easy terms; let us know what you want and we will find it for you. Write, call or phone B. Vaccaro Co., 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

New Jersey.

ORANGE COUNTY, IN MONTCLAIR.—Beautiful residence of George Coffing Warner, at 98 Lloyd Road; contains every convenience; elevated location, with extensive views over N. Y. C. harbor; perfectly appointed home; eight bedrooms, five baths; nearly two acres; four-car garage and stable with living quarters; premises open for inspection at all times; will sell at bargain owing to change of residence. Edw. P. Hamilton & Co., 96 Broadway, New York City.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. Owner, 10 Baldwin, 60 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

At Ridgewood—Modern dwelling, large plot; 6 homelike rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplace, glass-inclosed sun parlor; convenient station and school; terms to desirable home seeker; write for photo. Walter W. Wilsey, Ridgewood, N. J.

For rent, furnished house, in good condition, short distance from railroad station, 7 rooms and all improvements; rate reasonable; references required. Address Drawer C, Somerville, N. J.

Your monthly rent will pay for my six-room modern dwelling, all improvements, half-hour out, to Erie; restricted, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Bargain.—Five rooms, bath, all improvements, large plot, near station and trolley, half-hour out, on Erie; $2,900; terms like rent. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

Newark.—2-family house, 18 rooms, near 3 trolley lines; $5,200; terms. Henry Goldman, 486 West 135th St.

New York State.

Price $8,000. Mtge. $5,000.

A very great bargain in restricted section Mount Vernon. 9 rooms, stucco and shingle house, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, large living room with fireplace.
Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., We have a good list of houses to rent. $60, $70, $80 to $250. Some with 2, 3, 4 baths. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

New Hampshire.

Key village, two-story house, double bay windows, broad piazza, steam heat, pine grove, stable, 36x27, clapboarded, painted to match house; cellar, cupola, garage for two cars, good repair, over $7,000 expended, 11¼ acres, 200 cords wood, half mile from famous Suncook Lake, fine fishing, grand view; price, $2,500, $600 cash. Chapin Farm Agency, 294 Washington St., Boston; owner, Dr. J. F. Merrill, Northwood, N. H.

Miscellaneous.

3-story and basement stone and brick private house; hardwood trim; parquet floor; hot-water heat, shower bath; 11 rooms and bath; first mortgage $9,000 at 5%; price $10,250. Inquire Machat, 701 7th Av., corner 47th St. Telephone Bryant 8864.

For Sale—Attractive residence, 2½-story, 10 rooms, fireplaces, orchard, hennery, garden, several acres. Owner B., Kent, Conn.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Richmond.

Pump house, change to bungalow, $1,200; mountain top overlooking ocean. D 313 Times Downtown.

Long Island.

Waterfront estate at Southold, L. I.; well furnished; all improvements; six bedrooms; $900 season. Particulars, F. B. Bliss, 60 New York Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

River Edge, N. J.—Country home, 12 rooms, 2 baths, high grounds, all improvements; $600 per annum; 30 minutes. P 218 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

Miscellaneous.

Riverdale—16-room house for rent; 2 baths, gas, steam heat, 8 lots; rent $100. Thern, 55 West 45th St.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

74TH, 108 EAST.—Sublet at sacrifice, nine-room private house; will rent furnished or unfurnished. Phone Rhinelander 9844.

Long Island.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON LONG ISLAND, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER; ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, EIGHT ROOMS, TWO BATHS, FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM NEW YORK; REASONABLE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY. L 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Sheepshead Bay.—12-room furnished house, for three months; rent $700, including garage. Telephone Coney Island 738.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

A very desirable country farm residence for sale; high altitude, pure air, fine view of the Ramapo Mountains; over 70 acres, stock, crops, and implements; fine buildings; 18-room dwelling; all improvements; two bathrooms; furnished if desired; lawn well shaded; plenty of fruit of all kinds; farmer's cottage on the place; accessible to three railroad stations; within auto distance of New York. For further particulars address Owner, Post Office Box 340, Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y.

For sale, on account of death, one of the best dairy farms in Orange County; new two-story house, large barns, good orchard, well watered; 1¼ miles from large village, high school, &c.; on State road; price $4,000; easy terms. R. T. Brown, Pine Bush, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE.

Connecticut farm of 70 acres good land, with practically new 12-room house and barn; barn large enough for 15 head of cattle; mostly open land; a number of fruit trees; ten minutes' walk from Post Office and mills; reason for selling, to close an estate. If interested write Box 205 Stafford Springs, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET

for two years, where lace business is continued; 11th floor; 25x135; light on four sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

Will build to lease two-story brick factory for responsible tenant on ten-year lease, in Long Island City, 9,000 square feet. For larger buildings and factory sites, apply A. J. Gretschel, 275 Fifth Av., Long Island City.

Store to let, 111 West 31st St., 3 doors from 6th Av., 20x10, concrete extension in rear 40 ft. deep, skylight; best business location; $125 month. Inquire 47 West 29th St. Telephone Madison Square 10066.

LOFT TO LET.

Size 50x100; light, airy; elevator service, steam, electric light and power. Greenwald Bros., 3d Av., 87th St.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; reasonable rent; also desk room, telephone, stenographer. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

NASSAU AND PARK ROW.—Two communicating business offices; rent $50 month for both; occupancy April 15; new office furniture for sale. Telephone Beekman 2150.

Building suitable for manufacturing, East New York section; 3,000 square feet; light, steam heat. Apply L. Druckerman, Ozone Park, L. I. Tel. Richmond Hill 2600.

Downtown offices to rent in financial district; four rooms, singly or as suite; reasonable terms; immediate possession. Inquire Agent, 120 Broadway.

Architects' Building.—Private office or desk space; exceptional building and service. Room 402, 101 Park Av., block from Grand Central.

58th, 131 West.—For rent, store; high-class section; suitable for any business; reasonable rent. Apply H. B. Riecke, 1,737 Broadway.

57 WEST 52D.

Parlor floor, four rooms; parquet floors; clean business; suitable doctor or living; also front basement; all conveniences.

Sublease, 800 square feet, on 37th St., near 5th Av.; good light; manufacturing allowed. Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., 425 5th Av.

One or two bright, desirable offices, unobstructed river view; reasonable rent; 290 Broadway, Room 1010. Telephone Worth 4504.

47th St., 11th Av.—Store to let, fireproof building; ready for occupancy after May 1st. Phone Broad 4143.

Basement, 412 5th Av., at 31st St.; 500 sq. ft.; heat and elevator service; $300 per annum.

Large light loft, 900 square feet floor space; rent $20. Economy Binding Co., 70 Cortlandt St.

Office to sublet, $40. Apply Room 1238, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

For rent, room in suite 1202-3 Singer Building, 149 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Lofts to let.—Sprinkler equipped building, good light, ideal labor conditions; immediate possession. Dumont Av. and Hendrix St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 7916 East New York.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Five-story garage, or owner who will build same; 21 years' lease; responsible tenant. Knoblock, 55 Liberty St.

WANTED—TO RENT 75-CAR GARAGE. Y 271 TIMES ANNEX.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

47TH AV., 420, (at 29th St.)—One room with bath, $40; two rooms and bath, $65; elevator, telephone. Tel. 2976 Madison Square.

57TH, 14 EAST.—Studio apartment, 3 rooms, bath, until Oct. 1 or longer. S. Marshall, Spring 3586.

19TH, 105 EAST.—Six rooms; doctor's home; completely furnished; $85. Call 1-8, Dr. S.

19TH, 105 EAST.—Large apartment, unusually artistic, cool; low rental; September. 3d floor east.

19TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; grand piano; $125. Emerson, 25 West 42d St.

40TH, 104 EAST.—Six rooms, handsomely furnished, 2 baths. Moore. Phone Murray Hill 2616.

50TH ST. and 5th Av.—Splendid outlook and ventilation; luxuriously furnished four-room apartment, kitchen, stationary tubs, sublease May to October; references; inspection by appointment. Telephone S., 2,854 Vanderbilt.

60TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; $60. Rhinelander 3179, after 2 P. M., or Superintendent.

81ST, 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms; elegantly furnished! $75 until Oct.

86TH, 64 EAST.—Sublet charming furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath; beautifully appointed in every way; can be seen any time; $200 month. Boyle.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY attractive and cool apartment in delightful private residence. Phone Plaza 2200.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly; Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St., and Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished four-room apartment; entire floor; very large rooms; furnished three months ago by a decorator; mahogany throughout; leaving for farm; will rent until October, $180 per month or $675 entire period. Plaza 1357.

BEAUTIFUL studio apartment, near Biltmore; 2 rooms, bath; kitchen and bath. Phone Murray Hill 9412.

FURNISHED or unfurnished, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, linen, maid, tray and elevator service. Plaza 6676.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Large north light studio, two bedrooms, foyer hall, kitchenette, and bath; Gramercy Park privileges; per month. Phone Gramercy 4402.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service included; $70. Jones, 143 East 21st.

LIVING room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, grand piano, May till October, $475. Telephone Plaza 4556.

MADISON AV., 202.—Beautifully furnished apartment; top floor. Boyd, Murray Hill 1441.

PARK AV., between 50th and 60th Sts.—Furnished apartment to let to Oct. 1 in modern restricted house; completely furnished; 8 rooms, 2 baths. Telephone 6298 Plaza.

PARK AV. IN 70S.—7 OUTSIDE ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $200 MONTHLY. TELEPHONE KINGSBRIDGE 628.

PARK AV., in 70S.—Seven outside rooms, two baths, $200 a month. Telephone Kingsbridge 628, after 6.

PARK AV., $70.—Rent furnished June to October, corner apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths; $400 month. Lenox 9280.

PARK AV., (Near 82d.)—Apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer. Lenox 3348.

SMALL APARTMENT, ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE; $65. TELEPHONE 723 GRAMERCY.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 38 WEST.—Parlor floor apartment, seven rooms, bath, fully furnished in old mahogany; can be seen 10-1; rent $125; references. Apt. 1.

9TH, 42 WEST.—Seven rooms and bath in beautifully furnished elevator apartment, 4th floor, May to October. Stuyvesant 3744.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH ST., 36 WEST.—Attractively furnished four-room studio apartment; grand piano; open fireplaces; $110 month.

81ST, 23 WEST.—Four rooms, two baths; private entrance. Madison Square 4286.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6265.

48TH, 169 WEST.—Furnished apartment, two rooms and bath; all modern improvements; $10 to $12 week.

58TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH, 63 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; elegantly furnished parlor floor.

58TH, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment; two rooms; kitchen, bath; piano; $115 monthly. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80, 2-3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

70TH, (At Broadway,) "The Nevada."—Seven well-furnished rooms, an exceptional apartment; reduced rental to Oct. 1; to sublet small family. Apartment 5A. Telephone 684 Columbus.

70TH, 236 WEST.—Most attractive housekeeping apartment, 4 rooms and bath, completely furnished, immediate occupancy, till Oct. 1. Apply Superintendent. Tel. 9980 Columbus.

For sale, on account of death, one of the best dairy farms in Orange County; new two-story house, large barns, good orchard, well watered; 1¼ miles from large village, high school, &c.; on State road; price $4,000; easy terms. R. T. Brown, Pine Bush, N. Y.

72D SUBWAY. — Five rooms, 2 bedrooms, charmingly furnished, reasonable. Columbus 3974.

72D, 116 WEST.—To sublet, modern 2-room and bath; restaurant; maid service; seen daily, 1 to 5. Apartment 12E.

72D, 42 WEST.—Delightful two-room apartments; wonderful sunshine; to sublet for Summer; $80 to $100 monthly.

72TH WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; piano; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80'S, WEST.—Exceptionally desirable 5-room apartment to rent, furnished, for Summer months; $150. Telephone Schuyler 5694, mornings.

80TH, 106 WEST.—For gentlemen, attractively furnished 1-2 room suites, private bath; also parlor suite suitable 4 or 5 persons.

82D, 308 WEST.—Two sunny, airy rooms, kitchenette, bath, neatly furnished; seen 11 mornings; May 1-Oct. 1. Davis.

83TH, 1 WEST.—Handsome four-room housekeeping apartment, rent reduced; excellent maid.

86TH ST., 309 WEST.—Young lady would like to share her cozy apartment with cultured young lady; $45 monthly.

87TH, 323 WEST.—Sunny suite, bath, kitchenette, electricity, $45-$60; parlor floor, $90.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—1-2 room apartment; high class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

95TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—7 rooms, completely furnished, pianola, Victrola, until Oct. 1; seen by appointment, Riverside 9210.

96TH, 160 WEST.—Elegantly furnished six-room apartment, May to October; electric lights, all improvements; one flight up. Howard.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Apartments, ranging from 5 to 8 rooms; sunlight, elevator; furnished or unfurnished; $65 upward. Ernest Tribelhorn.

98TH ST.—Handsomely furnished corner apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths, on 9th floor; rent 4 months or longer, $600 month; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

107TH, 203 WEST. — Attractively furnished four rooms; select, high-class house; telephone, elevator, all-night service; immediate possession.

108TH, 201 WEST.—Furnished 3 outside rooms, bath, and kitchenette; May to October.

100TH, 316 WEST. (Apt. 19.)—Apartment, magnificently furnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths; to October; $200 month. The Chateau.

112TH, 604 WEST.—Five large, light rooms; period optional; reasonable. Apartment 9.

113TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—Two rooms and bath in newly-altered private house of R. A. McConnell Co., 544 West 113th St. Telephone Morningside 1891.

113TH ST., 530 WEST.—Artistic five-room apartment, $110; Steinway grand. Adams. Morningside 4874.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, all light rooms, baby grand piano and library; very reasonable. Apt. 21. Telephone Morningside 2896.

114TH, 612 WEST, Broadway, Riverside; private home; 2 and 3 rooms, bath; electricity.

115TH ST., (370 Manhattan Av.)—Five-room front elevator apartment; reasonable. Greer.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractively furnished 5 rooms, April 15 to Oct. 1, $85. Apply afternoons, Apt. 2. Morningside 6704.

116TH, 610 WEST.—2-room and kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished, near Riverside Drive, Apt. 10A.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Very attractive 5-room front apartment, Riverside, $125 month; May to October. Riverside 240.

113TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive five outside rooms, artistically furnished; opposite Columbia. May.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, front south; opposite Columbia; immediate possession. Hildreth.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; outside; southern exposure; six rooms, bath; $90. Rose.

127TH, 611 WEST, (Apartment 25.)—Three rooms, kitchenette; elevator apartment; occupancy at once.

127TH, 600 WEST.—4-room apt., white enamel, $50 for 5 months.

American couple wanted to share beautifully furnished apartment, upper west side, or can secure beautifully furnished room, with board, very reasonable. Phone St. Nicholas 8580. Harrison.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully FURNISHED ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up. The Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Telephone Riverside 6100.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE, large, seven-room apartment, southeast and west exposure, living room 32x18, furnished till Oct. 1, unfurnished for additional two years, $60 per month; exceptional value. L 283 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 2-4 and 5 rooms, carefully planned and executed; complete in every detail. Inquire 517 West 113th St. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, 3-room apartment; immediate possession. Riverside 6968. Apt. C3.

BROADWAY, 2,534 (95th St., The Martha.) 1-2-3 rooms and bath, all latest improvements; maid service and linen; $40 to $80. Tel. 1158 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 3,681.—7 front rooms, handsomely furnished; fine elevator apartment; $75. Breschel.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (corner 66th St.)—Furnished apartment of 6 rooms and 2 baths, overlooking Park. Phone Columbus 6089.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Apartment of six large, bright rooms, exposed on four sides; rent furnished, unfurnished, $55. Apt. 5S.

GRANT COURT, (610 West 113th St., near Riverside Drive.)—5 and 6 rooms, completely furnished; high class. Fisher.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (above 116th St.)—Apartment to rent, now to October, furnished or unfurnished; nine rooms, three baths; overlooking Riverside Drive; complete antique mahogany furnishings. Phone Morningside 9080, 3-B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory; 3 rooms, facing Drive, completely furnished or unfurnished. Apt. 7I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910.—Opportunity! Four rooms overlooking Hudson; complete; piano; $75. Haley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Attractive furnished 9 rooms. Phone 3753 Morningside. 3C.

SEVEN-ROOM housekeeping apartment, Hotel Ansonia; reasonable; hotel service. Phone 5616 Columbus.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.

73d, 269 West.—Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent. Columbus 3974.

WAVERLY PLACE, 150.—4 airy rooms, kitchen, bath, piano, old mahogany, Oriental rugs; close Washington Square and elevated; May 15-Oct. 1; $75. Write or phone Spring 5309.

WEST END AV., 758.—Completely furnished, until Oct. 1, 7 rooms, reasonable rent. Apartment 62.

Brooklyn.

JORALEMON ST., 131.—High-class elevator apartments, newly furnished; 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $65-$90.

Unfurnished—East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST.—To sublet on or before May 1, until Sept. 30, with privilege of re-leasing after that time, a five-room apartment, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath, and two bedrooms; all outside rooms, sunny and in a first-class, elevator apartment house. Apt. 52.

18TH, 243 EAST, (corner 2d Av.)—Doctor's apartment, 7 rooms, to lease; opposite Lying-In Hospital; vacant May 1; rent $80.

40'S, EAST.—Elegant apartment, four rooms, bath, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

ATTRACTIVE 2 light rooms, bath, improvements; near Lexington Av., between 33d and 40th Sts.; reasonable; seen by appointment. O 48 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

HAMILTON TERRACE—144TH ST., TWO BLOCKS EAST OF AMSTERDAM AV. 5-ROOM APARTMENT
in high-class elevator apt. house; exclusive residential section; near sub.; reasonable rent.
152 MADISON AV., (COR. 32D ST.)
1, 2, OR 3 ROOM SUITES,
furnished or unfurnished; maid and valet service; meals if desired; rental $35 up. Superintendent, on premises, or EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d St.)

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

46TH ST., 59 WEST.—Apartment, unfurnished, to sublet, in exclusive apartment hotel, in West Forties, near 5th Av.; rent reasonable.

52D, 57 WEST.—Two or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, electricity; reasonable.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

57TH, 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms, bath; from June 1. Apt. 6-D.

69TH, 19 WEST. — Physician will sublet apartment, two rooms and bath, ground floor; full equipment for physician if desired.

70TH, 120 WEST.—Doctor's office; private entrance; rent $1,100. Telephone Col. 703.

71ST, 342 WEST.—6 and 8 all light rooms, 2 bathrooms; elevator. Superintendent.

80'S, WEST.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Elegant three-room apartment for housekeeping. Apply superintendent on premises.

82D, 308 WEST.—2 rooms and bath. Apartment 2. Hotel Selkirk.

83D, 1 WEST.—Seven rooms; splendid apartment; two baths; reasonable.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Five outside rooms and bath; rent $1,400. Telephone Schuyler 2425.

90'S, WEST.—Apartment, two rooms, kitchen, bath, $65. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

90'S, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, 6 rooms, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

108TH, 230 WEST.—Five rooms and baths, all modern conveniences, $38.

111TH, 501 WEST.—Modern elevator apartments, 4-6 rooms, overlooking St. John's Cathedral, $40-$60. Superintendent.

113TH, 605 WEST.—Sublet modern elevator apartment house, 6 rooms and bath, May on. Apartment 73.

116TH ST., 606 WEST.—Unfurnished apartment, seven rooms, with bath, to sublet, May to October, with privilege of renewal. Apply to the Superintendent.

165TH, 600 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—High-class, modern elevator apartment; one 8-room, one 7-room to sublet, reasonably; very attractive. Apply Supt.

Attractive 8-room, 2 baths, on Riverside Drive, till Oct. 1; $100 per month; 7-F. Apply at J. Goode, 190 Riverside Drive.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 202.—Two rooms and bath, large closet; restaurant on premises; maid service; rent $62.50, from May 1 to October. Apartment J3.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370.—Five rooms and bath; studio 25x17; open fireplace; southern exposure.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 452. — Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath, every improvement, $60.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE at 110th, (Hendrick Hudson.)—Eight-room apartment, 2 baths, all outside rooms, four facing river; sublet June to October. Seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6600, Apartment 6H.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548, (Apt. 4B.)—7 light rooms, beautiful view of Hudson, $85 month. Morningside 3476.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—To sublet, attractive apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500 yearly.

15 minutes from anywhere you want to be; one or two room suites in studio house; steam heat and fireplaces; trees and grass; service; breakfast. Chelsea 5106.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

For small family of adults; entire Summer or monthly; give full particulars. D 284 Times Downtown.

TWO-ROOM and bath, kitchen or kitchenette apartment, May 1, west side; $30 to $40 per month. Y 300 Times Annex.

I can rent your apartment, furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

Six or seven room apartment with two baths wanted in first class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location, between 50th and 60th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address Y 256 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large rooms, attractively, newly furnished; private baths; electricity; telephone.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room, in elevator apartment, business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

44 EAST 35TH ST.

Beautiful rooms, single and en suite, in refined, cheerful house.

43D, 16 EAST.—Single room; cheerful, comfortable, adjacent to bath; references.

53D, 59 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred; references.

54TH, 127 EAST.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; conveniences; reasonable.

61ST, 217 EAST.—Desirable front room, private house; reference.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive suite, private bath; also small room; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms; studio; references; particulars at this office.

MADISON AV., 640, (59th.)—Apartment 7D; high-class apartment; large, small, sunny rooms.

MADISON AV., 253.—Furnished, unfurnished, large, small; bath, electricity; parlor floor; transients; references.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large room, bath; $12; elevator; small room, $3.50.

West Side.

5TH AV., 77.—Front room, $25. Call Sunday, Monday, 10-2. Hoke.

6TH, 42 WEST.—Very attractive front rooms; private bath; artistically decorated; references.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive, large room, southern exposure, private bath, steam, electricity; references.

37TH, 28 WEST.—One and two rooms, bath, tel., kitchenette, electricity, gas.

46TH ST., 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; $4, $12; electric; conveniences.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; permanent gentleman; references.

51ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
PRIVATE HOME.
Fine room, with or without bath; references exchanged. Circle 239.

52D, 254 WEST.—Large furnished room, very quiet; adjoining bath; reasonable.

52D ST., 43 WEST.
Single room in exclusive apartment house.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure, steam heat, electricity, instantaneous hot water supply; telephone; references required.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Two comfortable rooms for gentlemen; refined home; conveniences; references.

68TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive suite of two rooms and private bath, electricity, telephone; private house; gentlemen; subway handy; references. Telephone Columbus 1137.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Room, with hot and cold running water. Columbus 8826.

68TH, 37 WEST.—New house; new rugs and bedding; refined people.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Attractive, clean, large, small rooms, electricity, shower, switch board; refined residence.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; newly decorated; near park; investigate.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Large front room for 2 or 3 music students; privilege of cooking; convenient to bus and subway; telephone service.

70TH, 145 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful room; hot water; private bath; electricity; gentleman: references.

70TH, 100 WEST.—Artistically furnished front rooms; elevator apartment; meals optional. Apartment 19.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, baths connecting, $6 up; suite; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Desirable suite, two rooms and bath; genelemen preferred; breakfast optional.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable, spacious parlor floor; attractively furnished, two rooms and bath.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Front, $3; southerly exposed, $4; large 3-window front, $8; men only. 283 Columbus.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Single or double, room in magnificently furnished, exclusive bachelor home.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished double room; private bath.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Hall room, large closet; southern exposure; bath adjacent.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, large rooms, electricity, telephone; $8, $9.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. De Bernyz, Columbus 3588.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, steam, electricity, breakfast; references.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. De Bernyz, Columbus 3588.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; near subway, elevated express; references.

73D ST., 271 West.—Large second-floor room, with bath; electric lights, telephone; subway express convenient; references.

73D, 111 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house, large, small rooms, bath; also kitchenette suite.

3D, 258 WEST.—Furnishd room, with private bath; references.

78D, 242 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; one small; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large south room; private bath, electricity, telephone. Columbus 4135.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished house, attractive rooms, private bath; electricity; $4.50-$12.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small and medium rooms, private house; near subway; references; gentlemen.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable rooms; electricity; parquetry; very exclusive residence; $4 up.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Splendid, large room with bath; reasonable for permanent person; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Parlor floor, large room; attractively furnished; electricity; private bath.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, with and without private bath; electricity; $9-$14.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Opening newly furnished house, large and small rooms.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Beautiful room for two, private bath; also medium room.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean room, private bath, electricity, small room, references, telephone.

**76TH, 244 WEST, (

5 P. M. Saturday.

To be sure of publication, orders for want advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building before 5 P. M. Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CASHIER.—For front office, woman of mature judgment and thoroughly experienced; bring references. Hotel Empire, Broadway, corner 63d.

CASHIER for cafeteria, steady position, good pay for reliable woman. West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th. See Mr Nyhan.

CLERKS.

To girls who have had the benefit of some high school training our organization offers splendid opportunities; for those who are experienced indexers, mail openers, mail readers, inventory clerks, pricers, or general workers we have permanent, well-paying positions, but for those inexperienced we have facilities for their training.

Call at once.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERK in laboratory; congenial surroundings; hours 9 to 5, Saturdays 12:30; luncheon served at nominal cost in building. Write, stating education, experience, &c., Electrical Testing Laboratories, 10th St. and East Av., New York.

CLERICAL and Office Work—Young lady, 16 to 20, for large mail order house; steady position, excellent opportunity for advancement; school graduates preferred. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

COOK and GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Family of two, with baby and nurse, desires good cook, white; also assist with general work. Call Mrs. Gray, 56 East 87th St. Phone 442 Lenox.

COOK to do waiting and downstairs work; also chambermaid and laundress at Summit, N. J.; good wages. Apply, with references, Room 1, 63 Wall St., 9th floor, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

COOK, light laundry work and chambermaid-waitress; white; two in family. Apartment 12B, 1 West 64th St. Good references required.

DANCING INSTRUCTION.

Ten girls as dancing instructors; good salary. Apply 145 East 42d St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

PEOPLE TO WORK IN NEW YORK CITY WHO HAVE HAD SOME EXPERIENCE CALCULATING LIFE INSURANCE RESERVE.

GOOD SALARY.

NO UNUSUAL KNOWLEDGE IS REQUIRED. WRITE DETAILS OF PAST WORK AND REFERENCES, F 36 TIMES.

GIRLS AND WOMEN for patriotic correspondence inspiring American soldiers. Write Miss Buchanan, Secretary, Box 157 White Plains, N. Y.

GIRLS wanted, as "Bell Boys"; $35 per month; easy and steady position. Hotel San Remo, 146 Central Park West.

GIRL for stock in wholesale embroidery house. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d St.

HEAD SALESLADY.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

High-class department store thirty minutes from New York desires a competent head saleslady for its millinery department; must understand the business thoroughly, be diplomatic and able to take full charge of salespeople; knowledge of buying desirable; permanent position; state fully experience, qualifications, and salary desired. Y 391 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; couple would like good housekeeper who can do plain cooking; one to whom good home is more essential than salary. Telephone Riverside 8315.

HOUSEWORK.—A girl for chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; no cooking; three in family; city reference; good wages. Apply 9 to 1, Zeimer, 2 West 72d, Apartment 62B.

HOUSEWORKER; neat; good cook; Maine in Summer; three in family. Apt. 4C, 536 West 135th.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman wants work, small apartment; one or two ladies. 4045 Harlem.

MAID wanted at once, general cleaning, physician's office, answer door and telephone; live out; hours 8 to 6 daily; except Sundays; salary $12 weekly; will advance if competent. O 158 Times.

NURSE.—Refined girl or woman, between the ages of 25 and 40, to assist with care of two children; must have pleasant disposition and be fond of children; uniforms furnished; good wages; references for character required. O 89 Times.

NURSE or nursery governess to take charge of little girls 3½ years old; liberal wages; country in Summer; best references required. Apply Monday and Tuesday, 2 to 5, Mrs. Mayer, Apt. 1 west, 2 West 89th.

NURSE.—Experienced surgical nurse, in small hospital, $75 monthly and board; call today. 231 East 57th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for twins, 3½ years old; must be refined and experienced; English, French or American. Address Mrs. Walter Perry, 240 St. Ronan St., New Haven, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, TYPIST.—Large corporation; salary $12. Write O. A. Keenan, Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City.

ORDER CLERK, experienced, who is also typist, in fashion photograph studio; desirable if stenographer; order clerk experience necessary; good opening and advancement for right girl. Fashion Studios, 245 West 39th.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission; permanent; excellent future. Suite 2388, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY.—Commercial stationery store; experienced; permanent position; rapid advancement; good salary; apply by mail, or call after 11 A. M. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SHOE SALESWOMAN.—Must be experienced; women's fine shoes only; good shoe fitters have no trouble making over $20 weekly. H. W. Baldwin, 508 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.—Girls, learn stationery; $8 start; chance advancement and bonus. Charles E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St.

STENOGRAPHERS.

We have several good positions in our organization for competent stenographers; applicants must have had at least two years of high school training and from one to four years' business experience

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Lawyer requires services of efficient stenographer and secretary; legal experience not essential; must be accurate, have executive ability, and able to assume responsibility; exceptional position; wages $25; advancement; state age, qualifications, experience. K 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent young lady possessing initiative, capable of doing some bookkeeping; opportunity of becoming private secretary. Write, stating full particulars of past experience and salary expected, B. H., 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, dictaphone and dictograph operator, to act as secretary and must assist physician in office, daily except Sundays; address, stating salary expected, O 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, preferably one with high school education and 2 to 3 years' experience; salary commensurate with ability. Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th, West End av.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, thorough; unusual opportunity; start $12; advancement soon as show results. Apply Broadway Music Corp., 145 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Publishing company requires the services of an experienced stenographer; state age, experience, salary expected. P 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, for special war service in Washington; salary $100 a month; state age, education, and experience. P 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted with reasonable amount of practical experience and not less than 20 years of age. Inquire 75 Trent St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for general office work and filling in credit department of large cotton converting house. W 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; at least four years' mercantile experience; alert, accurate. Illustrated Art Novelty Co., 151 East 25th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER for collection work in publishing house; state experience and salary. Y 378 Times Annex.

STENCIL FILERS, experienced; steady position; $9 to start. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, large manufacturing concern in Bronx, wants capable operator for telephone switchboard. Write S. O., Box 44, 161 East 125th St.

TYPIST.—Young lady, 17 to 21, for large mail order house; steady employment; excellent opportunity for beginner. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher Street Station, 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST,
with purchasing experience preferred; also stenographer, first class. Apply employment department, American Can Co., Kenilworth, New Jersey.

TYPIST.—Rapid and accurate, to do form letters in fine, light office; pleasant surroundings; state age, nationality and salary expected; permanent with advancement. O 318 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, rapid and accurate, to do form letters in fine, light office; pleasant surroundings; state age, nationality, and salary expected. P 210 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, rapid and accurate, to do form letters in fine, light office; pleasant surroundings, state age, nationality, and salary expected. O 244 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS, competent, wanted in private house; first-class references required. Call 9-11, at 58 East 83d St.

YOUNG WOMEN,
experienced, as retouchers on negatives, or with drawing or art school experience; must be neat, intelligent, and able to learn; state age, nationality, training, experience, and salary expected. S. Z., 104 East 14th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, 18 to 23, for clerical work involving figuring. American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway; call Room 315.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

WOMEN trained in accounting procedures can command high salaries; send for Bulletin 19, giving time of evening instruction. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 70, "Your English," enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers. Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerical typists; excellent permanent positions. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, clerks; immediately. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau—489 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, clerks; immediately. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau—489 5th Av.

SERVANTS wanted, all nationalities; high wages; no charge for registering. L. E. Wild & Co., 305 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS-TYPISTS, good opening. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND SYSTEMATIZER for chain of retail shoe stores; salary $20 per week and good advancement. O 87 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, to assist public accountant; good opportunity. Call Monday, 9 A. M., 277 Broadway, Room 608.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN

A REAL SALESMAN OF ADVERTISING WANTED TO SELL ADVERTISING SERVICES ON YEARLY CONTRACT BASIS TO RETAILERS FOR LEADING HOUSE WITH ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; CAN MAKE A GOOD INCOME; $2,000 OR $4,000 A YEAR, OR MORE; YEAR ROUND WORK; PERMANENT POSITION IF SUCCESSFUL; LIBERAL COMMISSIONS AND DRAWING ACCOUNT; MUST HAVE ADVERTISING AND SELLING EXPERIENCE; DRAFT EXEMPT, AND WILLING TO TRAVEL. E 427 TIMES ANNEX.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER.

Capable man has splendid opportunity to work himself in as head of copy department in one of leading stores in city of 500,000; give full particulars, stating also minimum salary; quick action. A. W., Box 208 Times Downtown.

ARMATURE WINDERS,
experienced in hand winding and repairing of small and large motors; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

ASSISTANT MAIL CLERK, &c.—Young man about 17 years of age in the office of a manufacturing concern, as assistant mail clerk and for general office work; best of references required; state salary expected. L 212 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, good penman; quick at figures. J 82 Times.

BANK TELLERS.—Experienced tellers wanted for receiving and paying departments of a New York bank; applications must state age, religion, experience, and salary expected. Y 218 Times Annex.

BARBERS wanted in the Twin Cities; no Sunday work; $14 to $20 per week. Apply any bar shop in St. Paul or Minneapolis.

BILL CLERK and general assistant wanted in traffic department of large manufacturing concern; must have knowledge of Underwood bookkeeping machine; state experience and whether draft exempt; salary to start $15 a week; good opportunity. P 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER;
excellent opening, with rapid advancement, for bright beginner, commercial, high, or business school graduate, who knows theory of bookkeeping thoroughly, and can operate typewriter rapidly. The J. Frank Darling Co., 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (ASSISTANT,) WANTED BY NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM; PERMANENT POSITION; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. ADDRESS BOX B7, CARE DOREMUS & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, 44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BOOKKEEPER COMPETENT TO ASSUME ENTIRE CHARGE OF SALES LEDGER DEPARTMENT AND ASSIST IN MANAGEMENT OF GENERAL OFFICE IN LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN. P 223 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER for large, new woolen mill; state age, experience, nationality, schooling, references, and full particulars regarding yourself; pleasant surroundings. Address in own handwriting, Woolen, O 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for ledger work; must have commercial experience; state age, nationality, references, and salary desired. O 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; state experience and references; $14 start. Hardware, 204 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted, 16 and 19 years of age, to start with old-established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be ambitious and quick to learn; high school graduates preferred; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; state age, education, and salary expected. O 369 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16,) with two years' high school education, who is intelligent and has a serious ambition to succeed, can have unusual opportunity among high-grade business men, where his energy and interest will be duly rewarded; call or write, giving full particulars about yourself. Advertising, 701, 19 West 44th St.

BOYS WANTED TO MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. J. P. CAHEN & BRO., 372 BROADWAY.

BOYS.—New York corporation, in advancing present employes, has vacancies requiring bright, industrious boys to start at the bottom; salary $25 per month, with advancement in accordance with the boy's ability and the needs of the business. O 368 Times Downtown.

BOYS
for general office work, make themselves generally useful, in office of perfume factory; splendid opportunity for advancement; steady employment. V. Vivaudou, Inc., 418 West 25th St.

BOY,
strong, 16 or over, for errands in large importing house; chance for advancement. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS,
Must be 16 years or over; for messenger and mail service.
$7—$8—$9—$10.
Good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOYS wanted between 16 and 19 years of age to start with old-established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be ambitious and quick to learn; high school graduates preferred; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; state age, education, salary expected; boys living in Jersey City preferred. O 370 Times Downtown.

BOYS,
over 18 years of age, for night work on rectifiers and welding; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St.,6 blocks south of 14th.

BOYS WANTED.

Large corporation has an opening for boys, who are willing to start in a minor capacity; experience not required, but high school education desirable; excellent chances for advancement; in applying state age, nationality, education, and experience, if any. O 394 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 16 to 20, for shipping and assembly department in large mail order house; steady employment; excellent opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

CABINET MAKERS.

FIRST-CLASS BENCH HANDS;
THOSE EXPERIENCED ON FINE GRADE CABINET WORK.
Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—All year round position to man who has city driving experience, understands operation of Stearns-Knight, car, and who is capable of doing light repairs and will take interest in his work; good record, steady habits, and first-class city references essential. Y 389 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, married man, wishes position; 8 years' experience; willing to go to country; year around position only; salary, $30 per week. P 125 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; good references; willing to be useful. Chauffeur, 58 East 123d St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 2 years' experience. A. Cooper, 437 West 40th St.

CLERK.—Construction office clerk, Utica, N. Y.; three months; start Friday; timekeeper, paymaster; state age, experience, birthplace, salary. L 292 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted in cost department; experience preferred; salary commensurate. Harrison Radiator Corporation, Lockport, N. Y.

COATROOM ATTENDANT.—Reliable middle-aged man for afternoons and evenings; steady employment, good pay. See Mr. Nyhan, West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th.

COLLECTOR, exempt, now employed, desires position reliable concern; five years' experience; salary and commission; best references. P 504 Times Harlem.

COST ANALYZERS.

Experienced in figuring shop cost from time and material tickets.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

COST ESTIMATOR.

Must me able to read blueprints and know machine outputs; good salary.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

CREDIT MAN.—One experienced in checking credits in wholesale notion and dry goods; must be thoroughly capable of taking full charge of credit, collections and correspondence; state salary, reference, age, and experience. O 158 Times.

CREDIT MAN wanted for woolen house, experienced with cloak and dress trade; good opportunity; salary to start, $1,500 year; state references. O., 196 Times.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN, COMPETENT, WANTED ON GAUGES AND JIGS AND FIXTURES TO BE USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS; UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLY BOX Y 886 TIMES ANNEX, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCES.

DRAFTSMEN-TOOL DESIGNERS.

NEW YORK CITY FIRM, ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF INSTRUMENT WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS TOOL DESIGNERS WHO ARE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF JIGS, FIXTURES, AND GAUGES FOR SMALL SIZE MACHINERY; THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ASSOCIATE WITH A LIVE, GROWING CONCERN; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. E. F. K., 57 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN.

First-class detailer and tracer on special machinery; must be accurate and rapid checker; state age, nationality, training, experience, and salary expected; give references. Box A. X., 104 East 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN AND DETAILERS.

MEN WITH EXPERIENCE ON ELECTRICAL WORK PREFERRED.
Apply
THE SIMMS MAGNETO CO.,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN. — Mechanical man, familiar with piping foundations and light structural steel work, experienced in chemical plant layout preferred; state age, salary, and experience in answering. A. S., 247 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Designer of jigs and fixtures for light machinery; state age, nationality, experience, education, salary expected. M. N., 296 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN for plant and machinery, layout work; give age, experience, and salary expected. Y 370 Times Annex.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

WANTS YOUNG MEN.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.

APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT.,

30 TRINITY PLACE.

ELECTRICAL.

Wanted, by large manufacturing concern in Rochester, N. Y., man with practical electrical experience, supplemented with technical training, capable of laying out and calculating electrical power, lighting, and telephone circuits for industrial purposes; good opportunity for man with ability; state age, experience, education, and salary expected. Address Box 1,027, Rochester, N. Y.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, elderly, easy and steady position, $45 per month. Hotel San Remo, 146 Central Park West.

ENGINEER.—Licensed to do own firing; eight-hour shift; no dynamos; $25 weekly; state references. W 121 Times.

EXAMINER.—Wanted, by large fire insurance company, an examiner with New York and New England experience; draft exempt; permanent and progressive position. Address, stating age, experience, references, salary, &c., D 279 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, large department Protestant institution, man between 31 and 40, member of Evangelical Church; good promoter, organizer, and executive; permanent position; salary $1,500 yearly; advancement. Reply, full particulars, own handwriting, L 274 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

EXPERT entry clerk, understands entering from call clerk. L 243 Times Downtown.

HAND TIRE BUILDERS.—An opening for a few hand tire builders; steady work, good pay. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to Century-Plainfield Tire Company, Plainfield, N. J.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men only; highest rate in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

INSPECTORS.—Compensation insurance inspectors wanted; state salary and experience. Z 203 Times Annex.

JUNIOR SALESMAN AND CLERK REQUIRED IN NEW YORK SALESROOM OF A LARGE MANUFACTURER OF UPHOLSTERY FABRICS; PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO AN EXPERIENCED MAN. ADDRESS, STATING REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED, &c., O 108 TIMES.

MACHINISTS, DRAFTSMEN, AND OTHER SKILLED HELP WANTED BY LARGE MACHINE SHOP ENGAGED UPON VERY ACCURATE WORK:
6 FIRST CLASS INSPECTORS,
6 FIRST CLASS PLATE STRAIGHTENERS,
4 FIRST CLASS DRAFTSMEN,
2 JUNIOR DRAFTSMEN,
6 FIRST CLASS LATHE HANDS,
6 FIRST CLASS PLANER HANDS,
10 FIRST CLASS BENCH HANDS,
6 FIRST CLASS MILLING MACHINE HANDS.
WE ARE WORKING TWO SHIFTS, DAY AND NIGHT, AND PAY TIME AND A HALF FOR OVER EIGHT HOURS. EXTRA BONUS FOR NIGHT MEN. STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND HIGHEST WAGES TO GOOD WORKMEN. THIS IS AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING CONCERN, LOCATED IN A GOOD LIVE CITY. PLENTY OF GOOD BOARDING HOUSES, NO LABOR TROUBLES, AND ONLY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM NEW YORK VIA THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
CALL OR WRITE, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
WALTER SCOTT & CO.,
SOUTH AV., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MACHINISTS.

JONES & LAMSON, PRATT & WHITNEY, ACME AND GARVIN SCREW MACHINE HANDS, CAPABLE OF SETTING UP THEIR OWN JOBS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO MICROMETER AND BLUE PRINT WORK. AMERICAN TOOL MAKERS, INSPECTORS,

On close GOVERNMENT WORK.

MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., 55TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., BROOKLYN.

MACHINISTS.

Bullard and engine lathe hands.
Large sletter and milling machine operators.
Must be accustomed to close micrometer work.
Steady work to competent men.
66 CENTS PER HOUR, 8 HOURS.
TIME AND A HALF FOR OVERTIME.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 Sheriff St.,
Near Grand.

MACHINISTS.
Night Work.
Ten engine lathe hands, 6 turret lathe hands, 20 planer hands; old-established concern; steady employment and good wages. Additional bonus for night work. Call or write NILES BEMENT POND CO.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MACHINISTS.

TWENTY FIRST-CLASS FITTERS AND ERECTORS FOR ASSEMBLING HIGH-GRADE MACHINE TOOLS; ALSO SIX REPAIR MACHINISTS; OLD-ESTABLISHED CONCERN; STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD WAGES. CALL OR WRITE, NILES BEMENT POND CO., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MACHINISTS. MACHINISTS.
ENGINE LATHE HANDS able to use micrometer; read blue prints.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around machinists, bench and lathe hands; steady work with good working conditions.
Apply by letter or in person to Mr. McCully, 5th St. gate house. Edison Lamp Works of General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

MACHINISTS.
First class all-around men only; come ready for work. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

MARINE OILERS,
ABLE SEAMEN,
FIREMEN;
also coal passers and ordinary seamen, experienced, for foreign and coastwise trade; must show proof of previous experience; have passport and identification card. Apply U. S. SHIPPING BOARD, SHIPPING BUREAU, 5 Greenwich St., near Battery Place, New York City. Office open every day, including Sundays, from 7 A. M.

MAN, experienced, to take charge of packing and shipping dyes, in large plant; unusual opportunity for a man big enough to handle large volume of work, and build up organization; state age, experience, reference, and salary. Y 380 Times Annex.

MANAGERS FOR OUT-OF-TOWN MEN'S RETAIL HAT STORES; SEVERAL GOOD OPENINGS. APPLY SNYDERS, INC., 133 WEST 21ST ST., N. Y. CITY.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, WITH EXPERIENCE ON AUTOMATIC AND GENERAL MACHINE WORK; VERY ATTRACTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE RIGHT MEN. P 253 TIMES ANNEX.

MECHANICS.

Also boilermakers, signal maintainers, air-brake repair men. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

MILLWRIGHTS and machine repair men wanted; plant located in a good city with first class living conditions. Y 347 Times Annex.

MOULDERS, EXPERIENCED.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY wanted in wholesale dry goods commission house; bright, snappy boy take care of files and other office work; good chance for advancement for bright boy. Address, stating age, salary, and references, P 216 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.—Prominent electrical manufacturing concern wants well educated and thoroughly capable office man. Write O. P., Box 40, 163 East 125th St.

ORDER CLERK.—Young man in large wholesale dry goods house; state reference and salary. C. F., 190 Times.

PATTERNMAKERS. — Experienced. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St. and Park Av., Brooklyn.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR.
Young man; must have some experience.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

PORTER with A1 references for jewelry store; good salary. P 227 Times Downtown.

PORTER wanted to assist shipping clerk. N 187 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR.
Experienced man for well-paid position.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

RECEIVING AND COST CLERK, experienced in restaurant or grocery, for private restaurant; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 353 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted; familiar with metal spinning, who has large following in that line; will pay liberal commission. Wm. Karas, 417 East 138th St., Bronx.

RODMAN AND INSTRUMENT MEN wanted; good salary; chance for advancement. Write, giving experience, references, and salary expected to F. E. Lane, Town Engineer, Elwood, N. J.

SALESMEN.

We are in need of high grade men, who have had keen selling experience; insurance, automobile, cash register, or successful book salesmen preferred; if you have made $2,000 a year or over; commission basis. Call Mr. Wheeler at Murray Hill 3112, for appointment.

SALESMEN.

We want at once for specialty work trained salesmen, at least 25 years of age; they will take charge of our store locations; we are tremendously advertised, a large corporation, highest grade, well known, and doing splendid business; drawing account against commission. Mr. Baker, 288 4th Av., fifteenth floor.

SALESMEN.—Spanish or South American gentlemen for subscription work in connection with a leading New York magazine; no knowledge of English necessary. See De La Garza, Room 418, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, before 10 o'clock and after 3; commission.

SALESMAN.—Large commission for the right man; a new proposition, highest class of books by leading American publishers; new, original, very strong; a pride to represent. Call at once, 218 West 42d St., circulation bureau.

SALESMEN.

A large New York corporation has openings for several young men between 23 and 40, with good education and pleasing personality; we will take good care of you, if you are a live wire; your future is unlimited; drawing account and commission. S. D., 18 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Experienced stock salesmen for attractive oil proposition; company composed prominent local men; commission basis only; unusual inducements, rare opportunity for few live men to make some big money. Address G. E. H., 58 Edgecombe Av., New York.

SALESMAN.—Wanted services of a man of experience in the hosiery commission business to the jobbing trade; good position to the right man; answer by mail, stating experience and salary desired. B. J. Harder, 346 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced, sell high-grade fancy feathers to high-grade milliners and department store trade; also man for out-of-town trade; salary or commission. T. N., 176 Times.

SALESMAN, with insurance experience, desirable connection, with unusual opportunity for future; straight commission or part salary. Call Mr. Brooks, Room 1828, 80 Maiden Lane.

SALESMAN with established trade among haberdashers and department stores, to carry a side line of popular price men's neckwear, for New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois; on commission. O 81 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced flowers and feathers; above draft age; good opportunity for right party; drafting account against commission. Imperial Novelty, 14 West 4th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, for strong line infants' and children's coats for Middle West territory; must have following; commission. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted, men's neckwear, with an established trade, for Atlantic and Middle Western States; commission. Nat Potar & Co., 894 Broadway.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Specialty silk house; well connected with dress and costume manufacturers; salary and commission. W 116 Times.

SALESMEN.—Gents' furnishing, piece goods, upholstery departments. Bostonian, 3d Av., corner 164th St.

SALESMAN, 20 years of age, desires position; credentials. S. K., 245 Times Downtown.

SHOEMAKER.—Wanted, competent man to do repair work in an institution near New York City; $50 per month with board, washing, &c. Address Repairs, Y 368 Times Annex.

SHOE SALESMAN as head of stock, women's goods only; good position for man capable of managing store. H. W. Baldwin, 508 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL OFFICER wanted for services with a bank; applications must state age, religion, experience, and salary expected. Y 325 Times Annex.

STOCK BOYS on stationery stock; $8 start; chance for advancement; steady employment. Charles E. Weyand, 22 Howard St.

STOREKEEPER
with mechanical experience; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply Employment Dept., American Can Co., Kenilworth, N. J.

SWITCHBOARD WIREMEN.
Must be able to read blue prints.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE desired for general machinery sales business, with two or more years' experience, not over 33 years old; good opportunity offered right man; state age, experience, education. J 84 Times.

TIMEKEEPER for machine factory in Bronx; steady job for middle-aged man if reliable. C. X., 157 Times Bronx.

TOOLMAKERS, GAUGE MAKERS.
First-class men only. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

TOOL DESIGNERS wanted, experienced in die work, fixtures, and jigs; steady work to right men. Address Box 1027, Rochester, N. Y.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 Broadway.

TOOLMAKERS.

First-class experienced men.
We work 48 hours per week.
PAY TIME AND A HALF for overtime.
If you desire a steady position at highest rate of wages in first-class up-to-date shop, apply immediately.
THE SIMMS MAGNETO CO.,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only; highest rates in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOL MAKERS.
First-class mechanics, for jigs and fixtures, wanted at once for good, steady positions. Elsemann Magneto Co., 68 33d St., Brooklyn, 4th floor.

WE NEED SEVERAL
HUNDRED TELEPHONE
ELECTRICIANS.
STEADY EMPLOYMENT, GOOD WAGES; LIBERAL SICKNESS DISABILITY AND PENSION PLAN.
AGE 19 TO 35 YEARS.
GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
WE WILL TEACH YOU AT OUR EXPENSE WITH FULL PAY WHILE LEARNING.
APPLY 8 TO 12 M.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTALLERS,
121 WEST SEVENTEENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN about 18 years of age in the stock rooms of a manufacturer as an assistant; one who will make himself generally useful; state salary expected; references required. L 213 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of bookkeeping, for general office work and collections. Address, stating age, nationality, references and salary expected. D 350 Times Downtown.

YOUTH, 16, helper around shipping department, mercantile house. L 242 Times Downtown?

YOUNG MAN, strong, general work; chance advancement. Flora Chemical Co., 17 East 14th St

YOUNG MAN, 17, assistant clerk, shipping room, jobbing house. L 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, learn mercantile line, starting stock clerk. L 245 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position evenings, 6 to 10 o'clock; excellent penman. L 204 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, wanted in complaint department of large manufacturing concern; must be capable of handling correspondence; one with knowledge of typewriting preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected; exceptional opportunity for bright and energetic young man. P 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, wanted in traffic department of large manufacturing concern; must be capable of registering, checking, and filing bills of lading and receipts. And to make himself generally useful; salary to start, $12 a week. P 242 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 17 to 20, for electrical wiring and testing; $10 to $12 per week to start; advancement according to ability; grammar school graduates desired. Apply by mail O 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant in export department; knowledge of Spanish preferable; state experience and salary required. Address P. O. Box 151, Madison Square, N. Y.

Instruction.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Assn., Suite 1808D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

ACCOUNTANTS in demand everywhere; men who can audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, control; Bulletin 25 gives details of instruction. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Navigation taught by experienced teacher; best American method; private; day and evening hours. Write "Navigation," 1,464 3d Av.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 73, "Your English," enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes

SEEK TO SPEED UP THE LOAN DRIVE

Officials Expect Success, but Fear Overconfidence Will Hamper Sales.

19 PER CENT. IS SUBSCRIBED

Campaign Must Go Even Faster if Three-Billion Goal Is to be Attained.

SCHOOL CONTESTS TO OPEN

Four-Minute Men Will Promote the Pupils' Competitions—Flag to be Given Iowa.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The nation will start tomorrow on the second week of its Third Liberty Loan campaign with 19 per cent. of the $3,000,000,000 total subscribed, and the St. Louis Federal Reserve district leading all the rest in proportion of quota raised, 36 per cent.

The Minneapolis district begins its campaign tomorrow, a week late, and preliminary reports indicate that the speaking dates and organization work of the last week in that district will bear fruit in the form of big subscriptions in the first few days.

Of the $573,451,000 subscriptions actually reported to the Treasury, the New York district has contributed the most, but stands second on the list of districts arranged in order of percentage of quota pledged, with 26 per cent. Others in order are: Dallas, 25; Boston, 21; Chicago, 19; Philadelphia, 15; Cleveland, 14; Kansas City, 14; San Francisco, 11; Richmond, 7; Atlanta, 4.

No additional reports of subscriptions were received at headquarters today, and tomorrow's reports will include bond sales of Saturday.

Call for More Speed.

Although officials directing the campaign are pleased with its success in the first week, they point out that pledges will have to come even faster in the remaining three weeks if the $3,000,000,000 goal is to be reached or passed. The Treasury's review of the loan tonight said:

"Reports from all districts show an optimistic feeling regarding the final outcome of the campaign, but virtually all of them express the fear that overconfidence may hamper sales.

"It is generally agreed that initial results were pleasing, but in some sections a disposition to siow up, in the belief that the success of the campaign is assured, has appeared. Every effort is being made, however, to dispel this feeling, for all committees are anxious to carry out Secretary McAdoo's expressed desire that the loan be oversubscribed as largely as possible."

A feature this week will be the starting of preparations for speaking contests in behalf of the loan in schools, promoted by the Four-Minute Men of the Committee on Public Information. Bulletins of guidance for school teachers and children are to be sent out, together with a letter from Secretary McAdoo suggesting that children make a special study of the cause of the war and America's aims in it.

Late reports to the Treasury indicate that Iowa, and not Oregon, was the first State to oversubscribe its quota and win the honor flag, and that Toledo, Ohio, is entitled to the honor of being the first city in the class between 100,000 and 250,000 population to oversubscribe. Portland, Ore., is second in the latter class.

Iowa in the Lead.

Iowa's report reached the Secretary of the Chicago District Liberty Loan Committee at 3:15 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon, and Oregon's claim was filed with the San Francisco headquarters at 8 o'clock that night. Even allowing for difference of time, officials say, this would give Iowa a lead. Affidavits are awaited before making a definite award of honors.

It is now ascertained that Toledo's notice of oversubscription reached the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning and that Portland's claim was filed at 8 o'clock that night.

Efforts are being made in every region to get a large number of subscribers, even for small amounts.

"Everywhere it is recognized," said the Treasury's review, "that the moral effect of having the largest possible number of individual subscriptions cannot be overestimated."

Secretary McAdoo, who is campaigning in the South, has sent this telegram to the forty-seven communities which tied for the honor of being the first in the United States to subscribe their quotas:

"Please convey to your citizens my warm congratulations upon the renewed evidence of their loyalty and patriotism. They have demonstrated the true spirit of patriotism.

"I earnestly hope that the efforts will not be diminished and that they will continue buying Liberty bonds to the extent of their ability to the last day of the campaign. It will not be enough to subscribe to this loan. It should be heavily oversubscribed. We must send a message to the German Kaiser that the people of America are ready to back to the limit of their resources their heroic soldiers and sailors who are risking and giving their lives that free America may triumph over despotic military government and that peace may be restored to the world upon the stable basis of justice and liberty."

Secretary McAdoo will speak tomorrow at Houston, Texas, Tuesday at El Paso, and Wednesday at Phoenix, Ariz. His further itinerary through the Middle West and East will be announced within a day or two.

CHURCHES PROMOTE SALES.

New England Today Will Concentrate Energies on Increase.

BOSTON, April 14.—Churches aided today in the drive for New England's Liberty Loan quota of $250,000,000 through appeals at almost every service for the purchase of bonds. In virtually every city and town there was a special meeting which was addressed by some of the small army of speakers at the disposal of the District Loan Committee.

Beginning tomorrow a concentrated effort will be made to lift the sales above the $10,000,000 daily average that is necessary if the district's quota is to be subscribed. The total thus far for New England, according to the latest tabulated returns is $61,192,000, and this is $188,808,000 short of the $250,000,000 quota.

LOAN DRIVE IN MEXICO CITY.

Americans Will Send Movie Show Out to Push the Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 14.—The American colony has started a drive for the Third Liberty Loan, headed by General Agramonte, civil war veteran, and oldest member of the colony. The Chamber of Commerce gave a smoker at the American Club with an exhibition of war views.

Ambassador Fletcher spoke, asking all Americans to be worthy of their country and deny themselves luxuries in order to make the loan a success. The first subscription made was for $5,000.

The Local Loan Committee will send a moving picture machine on a tour of the republic to show progress in the United States.

White Sulphur Springs Gets Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 14.—White Sulphur Springs has received a Liberty Loan honor flag and two gold stars for oversubscription will be added this week. A patriotic evening was observed in the Greenbrier, when during an intermission at the concert J. Howard Slocum, Chairman of the White Sulphur District Committee, presented Paul M. Warburg, Director of the Federal Reserve Bank, who unfurled the flag. Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France, spoke.

Mr. Slocum announced that $60,000 had been subscribed here in the first week of the campaign. Mrs. Thorton Lewis, who is Captain of the Greenbrier team for the women's committee, has received $18,000, and much more is pledged.

POLICE USE REVOLVERS IN HARLEM NEGRO RIOT

Reserves from Two Stations Fight 3,500, While Bricks and Bottles Rain from Roofs.

Three policemen were injured and two negroes were arrested yesterday afternoon at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street as a result of a fight between negroes and the reserves of the West 135th Street and West 123d Street Stations, in which the policemen were bombarded with bricks, bottles, and other missiles. The policemen fired about a dozen shots. A crowd of 3,500 persons, practically all negroes, gathered, and for a time the police were kept busy.

The policemen injured were Patrolmen Jeremiah Smith, James Mohan, and Frank Campbell, all of the West 135th Street Station. Their injuries were slight. They were attended at the station by Dr. Andrews of the Harlem Hospital.

The men arrested were Charles Austin of 183 West 134th Street, charged with felonious assault, and Robert Smith of 504 Lenox Avenue, charged with disorderly conduct.

Trouble started when Patrolman Smith refused to arrest a white man, owner of a news stand, whom a negro news stand owner had charged with stealing five papers. Smith told the complainant to go to court and get a summons. A crowd collected rapidly and insisted that the white man be arrested.

When Patrolman Campbell ran up to see what was the trouble he found Patrolman Smith on the sidewalk with the mob beating and kicking him. Campbell rescued him for the moment and the two, using their sticks temporarily held the crowd at bay.

In the meantime someone had telephoned to Police Headquarters and Capt. Ward and the reserves of the West 135th Street Station were ordered to the scene. They arrived just in time to prevent further harm to the two policemen.

The arrival of the reserves had the effect of scattering the mob, but others ran to the roofs of houses and started to throw bricks and bottles.

Patrolman Mohan seized Austin, and while attempting to get him out of the crowd the policeman says he was bitten in the right hand by his prisoner. At this juncture the West 123rd Street reserves arrived and several volleys were fired at the roofs.

Smith was arrested when he jumped upon Campbell and began to beat him.

When the police started away with the two prisoners the mob rallied for a moment and tried to take the prisoners away, but were beaten back.

Smith was sent to the workhouse for 10 days when arraigned before Magistrate Brough in Men's Night Court.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond crescent, 4:45-6 o'clock Friday afternoon, between 179th St. and Broadway and 181st St. subway station and Grand Central depot; of great sentimental value; finder oblige by notifying Rubens, 120 Broadway, Room 918. Telephone Rector 10,000; liberal reward, no questions asked.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. B72410 for 10 shrges, in the name "Andrew G. Orr." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, corner Bay and Melinda Sts., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

LOST—April 11, one diamond drop earring, Altman's, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 48th Street Theatre, or in taxi; liberal reward if returned to Harold Milbank, 27 Cedar St., New York, Room 1305.

LOST—Fur stole, at Broadhurst Theatre or the Midnight Frolic, Saturday night; if finder will return no questions asked and liberal reward. Call Miss Sherry at 280 Hanover.

LOST—Probably at Schrafft's, 23d St., or vicinity 9th, Christopher, ring, 2 diamonds, ruby, platinum setting, gold band. Return 125 Riverside Drive. McIntosh; reward.

LOST — Diamond-sapphire barpin, Sunday, 6 P. M., ladies' lavatory, Pennsylvania Station. Reward if returned to Jordon, 21 Darling Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOUND—On road to Camp Upton, valise; owner can have same by describing contents and paying advertisement. Lederer. Telephone Harlem 129.

LOST—April 11, one diamond drop earring, Altman's, Ritz-Carlton, 48th Street Theatre, and taxicab. Liberal reward if returned to Milbank, 27 Cedar St.

LOST—Diamond drop earring, 4 stones, set in platinum, at 48th St. and Broadway, Saturday night; liberal reward. Christ, 127 Parkside Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Left on 2:47 New Rochelle train Sunday, April 4, mink muff; liberal reward. Finder please return G. C. Moore, 140 West 69th St., New York.

LOST—Between 70 West 55th and the Ritz Hotel, on Sunday evening, a sapphire and diamond bowpin. Reward if returned to 70 West 55th.

LOST—Knitting bag, with green sweater, near 110th St. Finder please return to Shaine, 128 West 119th St. Morningside 5714.

LOST—On Friday, April 5, a gold bar pin, set with about thirteen half pearls. Reward if returned to French, 125 West 11th St.

LOST—At Waldorf, Saturday night, brooch, graduated diamond, set in platinum circle, one pearl; reward. Phone Kingsbridge 224.

LOST—Amethyst brooch, purple stone, about one inch long, plain gold setting. Return Dennett, 8 East 49th. Reward.

LOST—Saturday, diamond pendant earring, between 236 West 46th and Moulin Rouge. Mrs. Irene Bell, 200 West 54th.

LOST—Dinner ring, on 45th St. West, toward 6th Av.; $100 reward; no questions asked. Mrs. Samuels, 145 West 45th St.

LOST—$100 paid for diamond screw earring; on stage or surface car. Miss Johnston, 333 West 23d St.

LOST—In the theatre district, lady's Longines wrist watch; reward. Z 202 Times Annex.

LOST—Gold vanity case, in taxicab; liberal reward to finder. 118 West 72d.

$100 REWARD for return of a pin about 3 inches long, with platinum setting, in a large aquamarine, in the middle 4 small diamonds and a number of small pearls, lost April 10 between Hotel Belmont and Grand Central Station. Return Cashier, Hotel Belmont, Park Av. and 42d St.

Found.

FOUND—Wedding ring; return if identified and reimbursed for expense. O 388 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—$50 reward, no questions asked, for return to 548 South Broadway, Tarrytown, of small black and white dog, lost near Tarrytown, Tuesday, April 9.

LOST—Wire-haired fox, white body, brown head; reward. Gordon, 19 West 46th St. Come before 12 noon and after 9 P. M.

NEW FEATURES FOR LOAN DRIVE HERE

Considerably Larger Totals Expected from New York District This Week.

J. M. BECK SPEAKS TODAY

Will Address Meeting on Floor of Stock Exchange—Belgians Here Pledge Support.

The campaign for subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan enters its second week today, and indications are that the drive will be continued even more vigorously than in the opening week, when applications averaged about $40,000,000 a day. It is the expectation of the Liberty Loan Committee that the total for the initial six days, $238,072,450, will be exceeded this week, especially in view of the fact that canvassers throughout the New York Federal Reserve District have gained in experience and are ready to do more intensive work. It is also believed that the vast publicity given to the loan is cumulative in its effect and from now on will show its results.

The life insurance agents, who are a part of the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, will begin this morning their work of soliciting subscriptions to the loan in the financial district. They will visit all the big office buildings, in some of which they will address group meetings composed of employes of concerns having fifty or more clerks. An idea of the field to be covered by the insurance men is presented by a chart prepared by the committee showing the population of some of the buildings. The Equitable, for instance, has 15,000, while the Woolworth has 14,000, the Hudson Terminal, 13,000; the Singer, 9,000, and the City Investing, 8,000.

To Exhibit British Air Bombs.

The "Liberty Land" war exhibit in the 69th Regiment Armory, which was formally opened Saturday night, will be ready to receive visitors all day. Admission is free. Today and tomorrow will be "69th Regiment Days" at the exhibit. Veterans of the regiment and relatives of the soldiers in the 165th Regiment, formerly the 69th, which has recently seen heavier fighting than any of the American units in France, will be the special guests. Many of them are on the program for speeches in the afternoon and evening to urge the sale of Liberty bonds.

French, British, and American soldiers and sailors will be engaged in explaining to the public some 200 ways of killing Germans by weapons discharged from the air and on land. One of the exhibits which is attracting much attention is a British collection of aerial bombs, ranging from small ones about the size of a man's fist to huge ones about half the size of a submarine torpedo, each fitted with steel wings or fins to prevent it from tumbling over and over in its descent.

James M. Beck to Speak.

Chief among the events scheduled for today is a meeting on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange at 4 P. M., which will be addressed by James M. Beck, formerly Assistant United States Attorney General. H. G. S. Noble, the President of the Exchange, will preside, and all of the leading New York bankers have been invited to attend. Detachments from military and naval units will guard the colors, and a band will play patriotic airs. Among the guests will be Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, commanding the Department of the East; Rear Admiral John B. McDonald, Rear Admiral N. B. Usher, Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Colonel H. A. Simpson, and W. D. Grange, President of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Lieutenant Joseph C. Stehlin, the American flyer, recently with the Lafayette Escadrille in France, announced last night that he would start his Liberty Loan flight to the principal cities of the State at 10:30 o'clock this morning from the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. Defective gasoline, he said, prevented his start yesterday.

Mme. Geraldine Farrar will sing at noon today at the Toy Theatre, on the steps of the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. This is her first appearance during the present drive.

A rally and parade of the members of the fish business will be held today at noon. Led by a detachment of soldiers and sailors, the parade will form at the Fulton Fish Market and will march through the downtown district of the city. Five thousand employes of Morse's Dry Dock will hold a noonday rally at the dock at Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Parade of Elephants Today.

The parade of the Barnum & Bailey elephants and camels, which has been postponed twice because of the weather, is scheduled to take place at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Mayor's Liberty Loan Committee will make an appeal today to every one of the 100,000 city employes to buy Liberty bonds. Mayor Hylan has directed that the following letter be sent to the heads of the different departments to be distributed by them:

You are an employe of the City of New York. You are a part, therefore, of that great democratic government which the united Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary seek to overthrow in order that they may impose their despotic and imperial system upon the free people of this nation.

The Government of the United States is now collecting a tax upon the individual incomes of all its citizens above the level at which such incomes meet the current cost of sustaining life. The income tax is not a substitute for a subscription to Liberty bonds, but the Government asks its people to pay such a tax, and inaddition, to subscribe to the Third Liberty Loan.

You, as an employe of the City of New York, under the standing interpretation of the law, are exempt from the imposition of this tax. Therefore, apart from the pressure of the mighty events that stir the heart of the world, there is a special reason why you, as an employe of the City of New York, should be generous in your response to this appeal.

Statement by U. N. Bethell.

U. N. Bethell, President of the New York Telephone Company, issued a statement yesterday on the Liberty Loan, in which he declared that nothing was so certain to discourage the Germans as the knowledge that America was in the war "to its last cent."

"Our whole nation—not alone the army and navy—is in the war," he said. "The industrial, commercial, and financial life of the country, though modified in many respects, must be preserved throughout the war. Activities essential to the winning of the war should never slacken. Factories must be kept going. Labor must be employed. Bank reserves must not unduly diminish.

"The burden of this war must be borne by each individual of the nation, according to his capacity. Those who can buy many bonds should do so. Those who can buy but one must realize that their duty is no less plain, because of their financial limitations. Co-operative effort of this sort is what has made Germany so difficult an adversary. Had her motive been the good of humanity instead of evil toward all but the Hohenzollerns, Germany might have been invincible. But she is not invincible, and never will be so long as her spirit is what it is.

"Nothing would so discourage the boche as the realization that America is in this war to her very last cent. The Kaiser has long had his hand on the money pulse of the world. He knows that he can drain his people of all their blood and of their last mark, and that then America will still be steadfast, strong, unshakable, if her people will help her to be so. But America must show her determination unmistakably, not alone declare it. 'A bond for every family'—twenty million subscriptions to this loan—will show America's purpose and her 'very-last-cent' determination more eloquently and convincingly than anything else will do. It will also sustain and tremendously encourage our boys 'over there.' The only way to stand back of these boys is to forget ourselves and think of them."

Belgians Send Message to King.

Belgians in the United States have pledged themselves to back the Third Liberty Loan with every dollar they can command. At a meeting held yesterday at the Liberty Loan Headquarters, 120 Broadway, representative citizens of Belgian blood and prominent refugees formed themselves into a committee to help obtain subscriptions to the loan. The following message was sent to King Albert through the Belgian Minister at Washington:

At this critical moment in the history of the world, when the destiny of civilization hangs in the balance on the western front, we Belgians residing in the United States have formed a committee to further the campaign of the Third Liberty Loan of the American Government.

Recognizing that the success of this loan will contribute in a very large extent to insure the victory of the Entente and the future of Belgium, we will bring all our efforts to bear on our compatriots here to subscribe to the fullest extent of their ability.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to respectfully express to your Majesty, to the soldiers in the trenches, and to the downtrodden people of Belgium our admiration for their untiring efforts in the holy cause of justice and democracy. In the success of this cause we have unshaken faith. Long live Belgium!

This pledge was signed by Lionel Hagenaers, who was elected Chairman of the committee.

At most the theatres which were opened last night appeals were made for the Liberty Loan, with substantial sales reported at each playhouse.

Appeals in Many Languages.

Through the Foreign Language Committee which is a part of the Liberty Loan organization, every man, woman, and child, either an American or subject of another nation, will be reached in their native tongue by speakers and literature now under preparation.

Teachers and students in the commercial schools of New York State are being brought into the Liberty Loan campaign. Three thousand holders of State scholarships are co-operating with the Liberty Loan Committee, through the efforts of Dr. John Huston Finley, Commissioner of Education, who has sent them a letter, in part as follows:

The Third Liberty Loan campaign is now under way. Here again, as in the last loan, the Board of Regents is co-operating with the Government. Once more you are asked to co-operate with the Liberty Loan Committee as speakers, canvassers, and bond salesmen.

At the end of the campaign in May, you will be asked to render a report of your activities in the loan to Andrew Ten Eyck, Director, Committee on Schools, Liberty Loan Committee, 120 Broadway, New York City, who will forward a tabulated report to me at Albany. We are sure that you will rally nobly and enthusiastically to this call of the nation. The war situation is more serious than many imagine and each and every one of us must do our full part in any service that may be asked of us.

Under the direction of Ernest L. Crandall, head of the German Department of the Washington Irving High School, the teachers and pupils of that institution have started a campaign for the loan. In the first three days more than $11,000 of subscriptions was collected.

Blind Men Offer Services.

Seven blind men, employed by the New York Association for the Blind, at the Bourne Workshop for the Blind, 338 East 35th Street, are soliciting subscriptions to the loan.

Unable to fight in the war, these men are anxious to do all in their power to help fill the war coffers of the Government.

The Four Minute Men announced last night that D. P. Kragie, a wounded American soldier who has returned from France, would hereafter make speeches for the Liberty Loan. Kragie, who is a native of San Francisco, served seven months in France before he was put out of commission by German shrapnel. He will be moved from the Columbia Base Hospital to the various meetings in a Motor Corps ambulance. He will deliver his first address at 2 P. M. today in front of the Public Library.

The Patriotic Household League, composed of cooks, butlers, and maids, held a rally at the Century Theatre yesterday afternoon. Henry Pysick, J. P. Morgan's butler, presided, and addresses were made by Captain Arthur Hunt Chute of the 17th Nova Scotia Highlanders and Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company. Mr. Pysick said that the members of the organization were making a canvass of employes in residences extending from Washington Square to the Bronx, and that a large number of subscriptions to the loan had already been obtained.

CLOTHES CARDS IN SWEDEN.

Government Restricts Dealings in Wool, Cotton, and Linen.

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—The Government has issued an order restricting dealings in hosiery, woolen and cotton yarns, and linen textiles of all varieties, including underwear, children's clothing and women's clothing. These may be sold hereafter only upon presentation of a card to be issued to applicants who establish an actual requirement for the desired article.

This measure is taken to conserve the kingdom's supply of the articles in question and to put a stop to "chain dealings," through which articles change hands repeatedly without reaching the consumer. Prices have thus been driven to extraordinary heights. The cheapest pair of children's cotton stockings obtainable, for instance, now costs 5 kroner, (the Swedish krona is normally worth about 27 cents,) and other articles in proportion.

The new order establishes maximum prices for cotton goods. The regulations allow a maximum of four pairs of stockings per person, four men's shirts, two suits of underwear, &c. No purchasing cards are to be issued to any one who possesses already the maximum quantities named.

MEADE'S MEN GALLANT.

Apprentice Seamen Worked Like Veterans in Storm at Sea.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 14.—Careful inspection today of the former army transport Meade, which was obliged to anchor off the New England coast because of the storm last week, showed the ship tight and sound despite her buffeting. The Meade was brought in here last night by the apprentice crew which was taken off as a precautionary measure at one time during the pounding while she lay at anchor.

The Meade's commander, Captain James W. Hill, said: "The apprentices have been in training only a few weeks, but they manned the lifeboats like veterans. The sea was breaking over the stern, yet the apprentices got the lifeboats away with only two broken oar blades."

The Meade will be entirely refitted inside for use as a training ship for the Shipping Board's recruiting service.

GOVERNOR ORDERS COL. GARDINER TRIED

Commander of Veteran Artillery Corps Accused of Insult to Uniform.

DR. DUFFIELD COMPLAINED

"All Nonsense," Says Officer When He Learns He is to Face a Court-Martial.

Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, commanding officer of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York, has been ordered court-martialed by Governor Whitman for remarks which Colonel Gardiner is alleged to have addressed to the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the old First Presbyterian Church at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street and Chaplain of the 9th Regiment of Coast Artillery of the new State Guard. Dr. Duffield appeared in uniform at the dinner of the Huguenot Society at the Plaza last Tuesday night. Colonel Gardiner, who was present as the representative of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, is said to have asked Dr. Duffield what uniform he was wearing.

"It is that of chaplain of the Ninth Coast Artillery," Dr. Duffield replied.

"You should take it off. You have never taken the oath of allegiance as we old fellows of the Regular Army did," Colonel Gardiner is alleged to have replied.

"I am proud to wear it," Dr. Duffield retorted.

"Well, I would not think of wearing it myself," Colonel Gardiner replied, according to the charge made against him.

Dr. Duffield was hurt and incensed at the attitude of Colonel Gardiner and wrote the details of what had taken place to Governor Whitman. The announcement of the court-martial was made by Lieutenant Arthur James, of the Seventh Regiment, who is in charge of the Information Division of the recently reorganized State militia forces. He said that Colonel Gardiner would probably be brought to trial within ten days. The Governor at the same time that he ordered Colonel Gardiner court-martialed, instructed the military authorities to make an "immediate inspection" of the Veteran Corps of Artillery. The reason for this action was not disclosed by Lieutenant James.

"In order to make this matter plain," said Lieutenant James, "it should be remembered that some weeks ago Governor Whitman issued to the State Guard General Order No. 1, which directed officers and enlisted men of the Guard to wear their uniforms at all times. The Governor issued the order following the receipt of information from Chambers of Commerce, business men, and others that the presence of men in uniform on the streets and other public places made for good order. The Attorney General told the Governor that Colonel Gardiner was subject to court-martial the same as any other member of the State force. The charge filed against him is that he uttered insulting remarks concerning the uniform of the State Guard."

"Why, this is all nonsense," said Colonel Gardiner, when informed at his home in Suffern of the action. "I never insulted that man at all. Of course I was at the dinner, and I remember talking to him, but as for my insulting his uniform, that's ridiculous. Nothing of the sort happened. It's a 'Billy Barnes' case all over again, it would seem. But, getting down to tacks, if what I hear is true it would seem to me that a very high-handed proceeding has been initiated. Really, it's funny. I must wait until I see the charges before I talk any more, but I assure you that it is all nonsense and very silly."

In February of last year Colonel Gardiner was directed by Secretary of War Baker to return to the War Department a Congressional Medal of Honor which had been awarded to him for services in the civil war. The action was based on a report made by a board of army officers of which Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, was the President. The board reported that, in its opinion, Colonel Gardiner was the only officer then on the list who was not entitled to retain the medal. Colonel Gardiner bitterly criticised the action, and said the award had been made on his record and he intended to fight. Colonel Gardiner is said to be still in possession of the medal.

The "Billy Barnes" case to which Colonel Gardiner referred was that of William Barnes, Jr., the Albany political leader who was arrested on the charge of an army officer who said he uttered remarks bordering on the seditious. Mr. Barnes was released when arraigned before the Police Lieutenant at the station to which he was taken.

JEWS PLEDGE FULL AID TO THE GOVERNMENT

Representatives of Socialist and Labor Organizations Take Action.

With a view to bringing all Jewish Socialist and labor organizations into hearty co-operation with the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, a conference was held yesterday in Beethoven Hall, at 216 Fifth Street, under the auspices of the Jewish Socialist League of America. William Edlin, President of the league and editor of The Day, presided, and warned his hearers that, regardless of Socialist doctrines, they should one and all be prepared to stand by the United States in this crisis if they wanted to help their comrades in Russia and also to maintain their own self-respect.

"It is all very well to be Socialists and cling to the doctrines of socialism if one wants to," he said. "But conditions of the war make it imperative upon us now to give our every energy, every thought unhesitatingly to the United States. And for that reason we have called this meeting to bring all Jews and Socialists and labor people to an understanding with utter disregard for their former differences."

Mr. Edlin made it plain to the delegations of the various organizations that this was no time to be standing for the anti-war platform adopted by the National Socialist Party at St. Louis.

"If we want to help out our brethren in Russia," he said, "if we hope to do anything from this time on for the suffering Jews of Europe, and if we want to better our own conditions here in America and maintain the self-respect due the worthy representatives of a worthy race, we must do all in our power to win this war for the United States and the Allies."

Apollinari Semenofski, President of the Federation of Russian Organizations in America, spoke of conditions in Russia, and showed how utterly hopeless was the outlook of the Russian people so long as their interests were left with those who were now leading them. He was himself Minister of Military Railways and Communication in the Cabinet of Kerensky. He reviewed the efforts of the first administration after the overthrow of the Czar to establish a safe and sound Government for the people and of the people by calling the constitutional conventions.

"One thing is now clearly established," said Mr. Semenofski, "the leaders of the Russian proletariat, whether intentionally or not, are playing into the hands of Germany."

Henry L. Slobodin, who was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Socialist Party until he withdrew because of the non-resistant policy adopted at the St. Louis Convention, also urged support of the Government.

A Committee on Resolutions brought in a platform to be adopted by the conference which called for a vigorous propaganda among the Jews in the allied nations, for the printing and distribution of literature and for the sending of commissions to arouse them to the necessity of striking on the side of the Allies now.

Two thousand shop Chairmen representing the United Hebrew Trades Union in a meeting held at the Bank of the United States, at 79 Delancey Street, yesterday afternoon, pledged themselves to support the Government to the limit in the present war and to aid the Liberty Loan in every way possible.

Canada Starts Daylight Saving.

TORONTO, April 14.—Canada started today on daylight saving in compliance with the law passed by the Dominion Parliament. Official time pieces in practically every city, town, and village were advanced an hour at 2 o'clock this morning and citizens scarcely noticed the change. Trains are now running on the new time and this does away with considerable inconveniences at the United States border, as both countries now are on the same time.

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